For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

Observing in the following letter a mode of proceeding in a very important measure, and a conduct of which we do not approve, we have declined publishing it.

LOOKING over a publick of a mutual council, not [illegible] were ancient date, and the number compared of the body sufficient to [illegible] for such business as may be judged necessary to the judgment of council, the consultations are usually [illegible]. The publick mind as to the federal system, supposing that he had framed that God had inverted the [illegible] of the law, &c. We are happy to find, that however he had made [illegible] an unfriendly decision, he has respectfully and fully represented the difficulties and [illegible] objected the immediate demands of the general [illegible]. In regard to the fifth article, it appears from a reply [illegible], and from the reply made to it, that it has been Mr. Lovell's opinion, that congressional [illegible] from law to the spirit in the senate of Pennsylvania, [illegible] which is not [illegible] against is a misapplication of that [illegible]. After the advice of said council [illegible] the majority in this preceding, since some of his people have taken [illegible] at his manner of treating the doctrines of grace, as would [illegible] caution him to hold up in his [illegible] administration and private conversations the doctrines of human depravity, and the free [illegible], [illegible] as grace of God, with the great [illegible] and precision, in such a manner as to be [illegible] subject to misapprehension, and to give himself wholly to the ministry. We must freely say to you it is our judgment that notwithstanding all your difficulties and controversies that Mr. Lovell and the church should [illegible] continue united in their present relations, and forgetting all the grievous things which have passed—that they charitably forgive one another, and live together to promote the kingdom of our common saviour, as joint heirs of the heavenly inheritance—that you will together as christian brethren in the spirit endeavour to [illegible] a pastor and Book of Canons—that should your union by any means be prevented, and these conditions continue unchanged, which evil God avert—we are of opinion that after a trial of nine months in mutual kind offices, you peaceably agree in a regular [illegible] under the advice and [illegible] of three [illegible] to be called in for that purpose—to attend the following conditions be [illegible] for a [illegible] setting of said council, viz.—

"That Mr. Lovell [illegible] to the appointment of five [illegible] to the [illegible] chosen from the laity of the [illegible], and allowed to settle all [illegible] which Mr. Lovell [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

which the enemy might command: he never could find himself with a force, out in an open field to the assailant. He built on a precipice, and encamped on a rock.

Perhaps it might be said, that that guilt could not be great where he was with which it was covered was so fair. He was one of the opinion still so honourable and exalted himself, who had opened generally to their Lordships the articles of Impeachment, and whole name is with never mention but with the respect and admiration due to his virtue and his talents —whose proud disdain of vice could only be equalled by the ability with which he corrected it; whose eloquence was not transient, as happily there were portions of it that would be felt and admired, when all of the admirable Crichton present would be name and most of those respectable hearers of his friend had said, in opening the charges, "that there was something in the manner and determination of vice, which made it inconsistent with true grace." He could not agree implicitly with his honourable friend in this sentiment. If the true definition of prudence were the discreet management and conduct of the purpose to its successful end, he thought the court had given no historic instances in which the qualities of prudence might be discovered in minds calling itself by the severity of their acts. When he observed the actions of a Philip Macedon, of a Cæsar, of a Cromwell, he could perceive great guilt for the ability employed to its end, but by no intimate prudence at least by conformable craft. It was therefore his opinion, that the wording of his honourable friend had done credit in their minds which could not be enjoyed with the indulgence on a single crime; where indeed some base matter-pollution having the complete stain, to which all the faculties were subject, and on which alone the mind was being there was a combustion and rivalry among a number of bad passions; where pride, vanity, avarice, lust of power, cruelty, and forgery, all at once claimed the throne; fool, and delirium of its functions, all of them combining for destruction, and each in its own barbarous jargon, deferring its claim, all different and unintelligible, all of them struggling for pre-eminence and counteracting each other. In such a chaos, and such discordance could never be accomplished by prudence. Therefore a fortunate suitability, ascertained by the event was that caused the noble orator to express from the civilized to the heathen. Such was the only standard invention of Nature. Such was it with the pure passions; in the present where they reside, the harmony was necessary to their existence; a perfect and full personal agreement was an accession of vigour to each, and concealing their influence in every direction, like the divine intelligence and benignity from which they flowed, all of them filling their several places, some in the larger, some in their more contracted orbits, moving by sweet consent in their allotted place—they accelerate glory and happiness to the individual by whom they were possessed, and extended it to the community of which he was a member.

Mr. Sheridan was then proceeding to shew, that the Nabob had violated the covenant of nature, in rising up against his mother; but that to this shameless outrage he was driven by the tyranny of the prisoner, who, as he had before said, had made him A SLAVE, to compel him to become A MONSTER!

[Adjourned to Tuesday.]

(To be continued.)

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

Messrs. ADAMS & NOURSE,

The following observations on the nature of POT-ASH, *by* AARON DEXTER, M. D. *and communicated to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, you are desired to publish for the benefit of those who are or may be engaged in the manufacture of that valuable article.*

Yours &c.

CALEB GANNETT, Rec. Secry.

HAVING had frequent applications from the manufacturers of potash, to examine that article, when condemned by the Assaymasters; I have been led to several observations, which are generally the result of experiments, respecting its defects and the causes of its impurity. From a conviction that these defects may be easily remedied, I have committed my remarks to paper, with a gentle flattery of the manufacturing this salt, which I beg leave to submit to the consideration of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and if after this critical examination, they shall be thought to contain any useful hints, they will dispose of them as they think proper.

It will be necessary to premise, that the great evil which injures the sale, and very much reduces the value of some of the American potash, arises from foreign matters, such as common salt and earth, being accidentally mixed with it.

The furnaces and ley-lines or apparatus commonly used in this country, for extracting the salt from the ashes, and for boiling and fluxing them, are undoubtedly of a good kind.

The first important object to be observed, is to extract all the salts from the ashes. For this purpose, rain or river water ought always to be preferred.—The ashes should be saturated and thoroughly wet, and remain with about an inch of water over the top of them twelve hours at the least. Then a small opening may be made to the bottom of the leach tub, which ought to contain a strainer to prevent the ashes from running off. The lie discharged is fit for immediate use. As soon as the manufacturer begins to draw it off, he must apply fresh water, and continue the application and boiling the lies until they are so reduced in strength, as that they will no longer pay the expense of boiling. The ashes are however still to be preserved, and fresh water applied as before; and when drawn off they may be used with profit on fresh ashes, as long as there remain in the lies any salt, which may be discovered by the taste.

The lie that runs off for use, should be filtered as it passes the bottom of the tub, and also as it runs into the receiver; which process may be performed without any expense or inconvenience, through clean straw. Previous to boiling the lie it ought to stand twenty four hours, and then be drawn into the kettle with great care, so as to leave all the sediment behind. Every precaution should be taken to let nothing fall into the lies previous to, and whilst boiling: Therefore that injurious practice of laying wood on the kettles for drying, must be avoided.

Strong lies may always be boiled half away in the first operation; and others much more. After which they must be taken with care out of the kettle and put into a receiver at hand. Being so strained, a very small quantity of unslacked lime may be put into it, which serves to clarify, and at the same time renders the lie more pungent to the taste. After standing quiet until it cools to the date of blood heat, it must be again strained; and in drawing off the lie in every instance, the utmost care must be taken that all the sediment, which is generally a chalky earth, is detained, which process will effectually seperate all the common salt, for that will congeal and crystallize with hot water in the same quantity as with cold water, which is not the case with any other neutral salt itself. If after all, from any circumstance unforseen, the lies shall not appear pure and clean, after taken from the last sediment, they must stand quiet until another is formed, or until it appears that no other will form; should one form, it must be seperated as before, prior to its being put into the kettles for the last operation. Without the fit precautions the potash, in consequence of neutral salt and a chalky matter which are obtained from the ashes, will be hard to flux, and require a long time to effect it: Which will greatly endanger the kettles; and after it is fluxed it will be very impure and fall for an inferior price, if the owner be fortunate enough to find a market at any rate.

The potashes which I have examined, that have been condemned by the Assaymasters, I have found to contain principally common earth, which is undoubtedly the chief source of impurity in the potash of this country. If any ley fish of common salt or nitre appear in the sediment, they may be preserved and purified by an easy process, which is known to people in general, who have attended to the manufacturing of saltpetre.

After the lie is perfectly cleared from earthy matter and common salt, which not only retards the fluxing process, as has been observed, but renders it unfit for many uses, particularly the bleaching of linens; it must continue boiling until evaporation shall cease, then the fire must be increased until the salts are perfectly fluxed, for the purpose of destroying the inflammable substance, with which most of them abound, which may be determined by the following simple method. Take some potash and dissolve it in water; Let there be as much potash as the water will dissolve. Then plunge a piece of silver coin, or any thin plate of silver into the solution. If the potash contains any inflammable matter, it will change the silver to a dark or brown colour, in the same manner as if it had been over the steam of burning sulphur. By this easy experiment the manufacturer will be saved the expense and mortification of carrying potash to market, which must sell for a very reduced price. Should the workman discover, on the experiment being made, the inflammable principle, or what is called by the workman the oily substance, or fire, to exist in the potash, it can be remedied only by dissolving in pure water, and boiling it down and fluxing it a second time; or it may be made into pearlashes by calcination, with little expense.

Some manufacturers may be discouraged from going through this process, by the labour necessary in shifting the lie so often. But if they consider the advantage they will obtain in fluxing their potash, which will be effected in less than half the time required in the usual way, and the great saving in the expense of kettles, by the lies being made clean and pure; they will be reconciled to the method, notwithstanding the trouble, as their interest will be found on the experiment, to be concerned in its adoption, and as their potash will find a more speedy market, and obtain a higher price. Besides, the manufacturer and the merchant will never be doubtful of their adventurers, and the reputation of American potash will be equal if not so perior to any that is manufactered in Europe.

The subject of potash making, has frequently been before the legislature, and application made for premiums, by people who have no doubt acquired useful knowledge in the business. This circumstance, and a wish to render service to the publick, are the only motives which have induced me to commit these observations to the academy. I have endeavoured to avoid profixity and philosophical terms, as I wish to be understood by the people concerned in this branch of business, all of whom may not have had the means of obtaining perfect knowledge of them.

LONDON, October 12.

ELOPEMENT.

On Thursday last Miss B——b——a M——— went off with one of her father's grooms from their country residence in Kent, for Dover, on their way to France. She is a most beautiful young lady about seventeen, and when of age will enjoy an estate of four thousand a year, left her by her aunt, the late Dowager G———. Her mother's maid, who is sister to the groom, was a principal agent in this business, and had got a suit of boy's clothes made up for Miss, in which she was equipped for her love expedition. The greatest caution was taken to avoid a pursuit, and as the mansion lies a good way from any village, the groom contrived to hide all the bridles and saddles, and to give the horses he left at home a strong dose of physic each, so that if the saddles were found the cattle should not be able to proceed far. At about four in the morning Miss being habited, sallied forth, and was conveyed on horseback as far as Foot's Cray, where a post chaise being hired, they flew towards Dover. The damon of envy, however, in the form of one of the footmen, who had a similar design on his master's daughter, having suspected the groom, kept a close watch and discovered the flight to the parents, almost as soon as it was effected. Orders for pursuit were instantly issued, but there was neither saddle nor bridle to be found for a long time, and when found the horses were incapable of duty, and thought to be poisoned. Some, however, were procured from a neighbouring peer, and our lovers so closely pursued (for the man at Foot's Cray knew the lady) that they were overtaken at Sittingborne, and Miss snatched from the arms of her lover just as he was handing her into a chaise where they had changed horses. She was immediately conveyed home where she is now closely confined, and her lover gone nobody knows where. The opportunities which the groom had with Miss in reaching her to ride, of which exercise she grew amazing fond, were many, and he was deemed a favourite with his master, the young lady was often entrusted to his care without the presence of a third person. This should operate as a warning to the fashionable world, not to permit their daughters ever to ride our unless some proper person accompanies them, for these are dangerous moments, when love grows too powerful for reason, and the weakness of the female sex not unwillingly confesses the athletic superiority of men.

EDENTON, Dec. 4.

STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA.

In General Assembly, November 17, 1788.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this house a new Convention be recommended for the purpose of reconsidering the new Constitution held out by the federal convention as a government for these United States.

Resolved, That it be recommended to such of the inhabitants of this state as are entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, at the annual election to be held in each county on the third Friday and Saturday in August next, to vote for five persons in each county, and one person in each borough town (having a right of representation agreeable to the constitution of this state, to sit as a state convention, for the purpose of deliberating and determining on the proposed federal constitution for the future government of the United States, and on such amendments if any, as shall or may be made to the said constitution by a convention of the states, previous to the meeting of the said convention of this state; which election shall be conducted agreeable to the mode, and conformable to the rules and regulations prescribed by law for conducting the elections of members of the General Assembly: and any citizen within this state being a freeholder, shall be eligible to a seat in the said convention. Sheriffs and returning officers excepted.

Resolved, That the sheriffs of the counties in this state, do advertise and notify the people of their counties and borough towns, of the time, place, and purpose of holding said election, at the same time and in the same manner as the law requires them to advertise for members of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the persons so elected to serve in a state convention, do assemble and meet together on the third Monday in November next, at such place as shall be appointed for the meeting of the next General Assembly, then and there to deliberate and determine on the said constitution, and on the amendments, if any, approved by them to confirm and ratify the same on behalf of this state, and make report thereof to Congress and to the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the members of the convention be allowed twenty shillings per day for their attendance at, going to, and returning from the place where they shall meet; and that they be authorized to make such allowance to their clerks and door keepers as they shall think reasonable; and the Treasurer is hereby directed to pay the same, on a certificate signed by the President of the convention; provided, That such persons as shall be elected members of the General Assembly as well as of the Convention, shall be allowed mileage for coming to the Convention only, and not for returning.

ALEX. MARTIN, S. S.
JOHN SITGREAVES, S. C.

FREDERICKSBURGH, (Virginia) Dec. 24.

Mr. Frederick Purvis, an honest industrious planter of this county, was on Friday last murdered in a most horrid manner, with an axe, by one of his own sons and one of his neighbour's negroes, as he was returning home from his son's, about a mile from his own house.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) Dec. 12.

By Gen. Joseph Martin, lately arrived at Augusta (Georgia) from the western waters, we hear, that about the 10th of October, John Sevier, late Governour of Franklin, with a party of his adherents, rode to a store in that county, purchased and drank RUM till they were much intoxicated. The merchant making the discovery, very prudently told them they should have no more. This conduct exasperated Sevier; he immediately drew his pistol, and advanced towards the merchant, who by this time had prepared his fire for the attack. An unfortunate bystander, who dreaded the consequences of the rencounter, stepped in between them, and was shot thro' the body by Sevier. He [Sevier] rode off with great precipitation, but was in a few hours pursued and overtaken by Col. Tipton, who confined and conducted him to Pitke goal in North-Carolina, where he is now in irons.

On Tuesday the 18th ult. Mr. Sola Slack, a reputable young man of this county, was falsified in his mother-in-law (Thomas Williamfield) to go into a tavern at Wellham, a hunting, which he readily agreed to, and went off for that purpose—a few hours after Williamson was seen coming off the island, and being asked what had become of Slack, he replied, that some stranger had detained him to hunt. Several days having passed away, and no tidings of Mr. Slack, his friends began to grow very uneasy, and got a party to go on the island in quest of him; they had not proceeded far before they discovered his body in a mangled condition, having a ball in his body, several wounds in the back of his head, one in his face between his eyes, and one on his back near where the bullet entered opposed to be done with a tomahawk. A jury was summoned, who brought in their verdict wilful murder.—Williamson was on the same evening apprehended in Hanover, and is now safely lodged in goal to wait trial by an examining court.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 25.

A letter from Washington county, dated Nov. 6, 1788, says:—"The Indians have been very troublesome in these parts all the summer and fall. They have killed 16 men out of a company of 34 rangers that were out on duty: and at another time, very lately, a body of 4 or 500 attacked a fort on the frontiers and took it, in which there were between 40 and 50 persons. The indians destroyed the fort, and agreeable to their usual inhuman disposition, they either burned or barbarously butchered all, without any respect to age or sex. These, with a number of other murders, have rendered our frontiers a scene of horror for some time past."

On Tuesday last arrived the ship St. James, Captain Collins in 44 days from Cadiz; on her passage she spoke a vessel, who a few days before fell in with a Scotch brig from Gottenburgh, in Sweden, who informed that the Danes had joined the Russians, and had engaged Gottenburgh, with an army of 18,000 men; we also learn by the above vessel, that the Algerines had declared war against France, and seized all the French vessels in their ports; they also spoke three English men of war, off Madeira, who were waiting to protect some Neapolitan ships from being made prizes of by the cruisers of the regency of Tunis. The last arrivals from Europe, will no doubt bring forth some interesting and decisive to the above important affairs.

By the sloop Industry, Capt. Pearl, arrived at Fredericksburgh, Virginia, in 12 days from St. Bartholomews, we are informed, that a few days before her departure, a vessel had arrived at the English islands from England, with the intelligence of the Algerines having declared war against Great-Britain. Likewise that they were making three new fortifications in the island of St. Bartholomew, being in daily expectation of hearing of a war being declared by Denmark against Sweden.

MIDDLETOWN, December 24.

Last week a child, at Haddam, about two years old fell backwards into a kettle of boiling water, just set off from the fire, and scalded it to such a degree that it expired in about twelve hours.

HARTFORD, December, 22.

Extract of a letter from Simsbury, December 17, 1788.

"Friday the 5th inst. the following melancholy accident happened in this town. As Arnold Inman and Elijah Felt, were in the woods at the south part of this town, hunting wild turkeys, it was in the twilight of the evening, before they found their game—one of them fired his piece and wounded one of the turkeys; they both ran to catch it. Felt got hold of the turkey's neck, when Inman was about ten yards distant advancing toward him, when Inman's gun went off (he says) by accident, which was deeply loaded with large shot, some as large as pistol balls—The contents of which entered Felt's legs—fourteen shot entered his right knee, and but three or four of them came through. The left leg universally destroyed—the shot entered just below the *patella*, and *tibia* and *fibula* in the space of six or eight inches were judged to be broke into fifty pieces—and the *muscular* parts entirely destroyed.

"Yesterday a number of surgeons were called who unanimously advised to an immediate amputation; which was performed by the ingenious Dr. Asa Hamilton of this town. The surgeons hope that the other leg, with his life, may be saved."

PORTSMOUTH, December 16.

From Gilmantown, in this state we learn, that on the 10th ult. Mr. Thomas Taylor of that town, was instantly killed by the falling of a tree.

From Pembroke we hear, that on Saturday evening last two barns belonging to captain Head of that town, were accidentally fir on fire, by carrying a candle into one of them, and entirely consumed, together with 60 or 70 tons of hay, 60 bushels of grain, and six oxen; also two very large sheds.

SALEM, December 30.

The Supreme Judicial Court ended their session in this town on Saturday last.

Daniel Foster, of Rowley, was convicted of manslaughter, at this Court, but has not received sentence. The circumstances of the crime were such as to excite compassion for Mr. Foster, and an utter detestation of the custom which occasioned the misfortune. At the close of a day of military exercises, the privates (as is customary in country towns) from a false notion of honouring their officers, keep upon irregular discharge of musqueetry; and Mr. Foster, having charged very deep, stepped into the house where the officers were assembled, "gave them a gun," by which a Mr. Chapman received a wound, which, mortifying, occasioned soon after his death. Though the very great imprudence of such irregular firings is readily admitted, yet there does not appear the least shade for supposing Mr. Foster to have committed this act with any degree of malice; and we are informed that he has made, and continues to make, every reparation in his power to the family of the deceased.

BOSTON, January 1.

Capt. Murphy arrived at Salem, left west. from Marseilles, which he left the 6th of October. Before he sailed, accounts were received there, and confirmed, of an attack made by the Turks, in the night, on the Austrian army, when the latter were routed, with the slaughter of thousands. This account was published in the Marseilles papers, which Capt. Murphy forgot to take with him, one of which he does not recollect the particulars.—It was said at Marseilles, that the eldest son of the late unfortunate Count de Grasse, after having fought several successful duels in defence of his father's character, had that himself, finding, as he said, that he should be obliged to contend with the whole nation.

PROVIDENCE, December, 18.

Interesting Manufactures.

With pleasure we inform the publick, on the authority of a gentleman from Bridgewater, and from our own investigation, that the manufacturing of *Iron plate shovels* is carried on at that place to great advantage—that the shovels made there (of which 30 or 40 dozen have been lately sold to the merchants in this town) are of *superior workmanship* to any imported from Britain, or elsewhere—and they are sold at a less price than they can be imported for.—Thus does the industry and ingenuity of our countrymen take off our foreign manufactures one by one.

NORTHAMPTON, January 7.

On the evening the 25th ult. the dwelling house of Mr. Josiah Wilkeson, of No. 7, was entirely consumed by fire.

His Excellency the Governour, with the advice of Council, has been pleased to appoint the Hon. JOHN SPRAGUE, Esq. Sheriff of the County of Worcester, in the room of William Greenleaf, Esq. removed.

A writer in a late English news-paper, describing the proceedings of the Convention of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, convened for the purpose of assenting to and ratifying the constitution, recommended by the Grand Federal Convention of the United States of America, thus observes:—"Some of the speeches are very ingenious, and of considerable length; and most of the speakers appear to have been well informed and to have duly considered the subjects they speak upon. In point of oratory or elocution, they are rather behind our gentlemen at St. Stephen's Chapel: but as men of business, and speaking of a subject they thoroughly understand, there are really those worthy of attention than the flowery speechifiers on this side the water."

The Hon. Charles Carroll and John Henry, Esqrs. (both federalists) have been elected to represent the state of Maryland in the Senate of the United States.

A writer in a late English news-paper thus observes: "The late French revolution forms a remarkable phenomenon in the history of that country; it would not have been believed in the days of superstition and bigotry, that a Roman Catholic archbishop should be dismissed contrary to the inclination of his sovereign, and a private Protestant gentleman, without friends or connections, called by the voice of the people into office—It was reserved for the present enlightened æra to give a check to tyranny and arbitrary power, and to exhibit to the world the remarkable lesson, that in a Roman Catholic country, a Protestant may be elevated a good and successful man. This spirit of liberality ought to extend to every country, and all persons, of whatever religion they are, if they are worthy men, and good members of society, ought to receive the protection of the laws. The new States of America are the first government that has exhibited this excellent system of mildness, &c."

It appears, at the close of the election in Pennsylvania, that the Hon. *Frederick Augustus Muhlenburg*, of Montgomery; *Henry Wynkoop*, of Bucks; *Thomas Hartley*, of York; *George Clymer* and *Thomas Fitzsimmons*, of Philadelphia; *Peter Muhlenburgh*, of Montgomery; *Daniel Heister*, of Berks; and *Nicholas Scott*, of Washington, Esquires, are duly elected Representatives of the people of that state, in the Congress of the United States.

The following extracts are made from the speech of his Excellency Gov. CLINTON, of New-York, at the opening of the Session of the General Assembly at Albany, the 10th inst.—They contain sentiments which are of a very interesting nature.

"I WAS induced to convene you at this time, that I might have a seasonable opportunity of laying before you the proceedings of the Convention of this State lately held at Poughkeepsie, and the ordinance of Congress for putting into operation the Constitution for the United States, which was adopted by that Convention.

While I submit this important subject to the Legislature, it is my duty to call your particular attention to the amendments proposed by the Convention, to this new system of general government. It will appear from the instrument of ratification, that a declaration of rights with certain explanations are inserted, in order to remove doubtful constructions, and to guard against an undue and improper administration; and that it was assented to on the express confidence that exercise of different powers would be suspended until it should undergo a revision by a general Convention of the States. You will also perceive, by the circular letter addressed to our sister states, that several articles of it appeared so exceptionable to a majority of the Convention, that nothing short of the fullest confidence of obtaining such a revision, could have prevailed upon a sufficient number to have ratified it without stipulating for previous amendments, and that all united in opinion, that a speedy revisal of the system would be necessary to recommend it to the approbation and support of a numerous body of our constituents and to allay the apprehensions, and difcontents which the exceptionable articles of it has created. These considerations, and a conviction of the truth of the observation, "that no government however constructed, can operate well, unless it possess the confidence and good will of the great body of people," will, I am persuaded, be sufficient to engage your best endeavours for effecting a measure so earnestly recommended by the Convention, and anxiously desired by your constituents."

DIED, at Hadley, on Wednesday last, of a cancer, Mr. WINSLOW SMITH, in the 65th year of his age.

The THREE KISSES.—AN ANECDOTE.

IN the summer 1782, a certain Baroness sent his lady down to his country seat, being himself detained by business in town, he was prevented for several days from following her, in the mean time, one of his most intimate friends, and dearest companions, proposed to the Knight to pay his lady a visit in his absence, with a view to divert her in her retirement, until the arrival of her husband. The Knight not only gave his proposal a friendly reception, but gave him the following introductory bill, addressed to his lady:—

London, June 4, 1782.

"My Dear,

"Please to open the locket, on right, the full sum, or number of Three Kisses—value received—and place to account of

My dear, yours forever,

* * * * * * *

The lady, like an obedient wife, honored the bill on demand: for the friend unwilling to draw for the large sum of the same commodity upon credit, thus the whole book of love was at length exhausted, and the lover, on the arrival of her husband found locked in a transport in love to him. In a word the affair was discovered, and a divorce was sued for and obtained. Never were the poet's words better verified than in this trifling business.

What dire Effects from little Causes spring!

Yet trifling as it is, it will serve to shew that beauty is a thing not to be trifled with; and that the jewel chastity can never be guarded too strongly from the hands of rude spoilers, because the least touch will fully it.

James Byers, & Co.

Have for SALE at their FURNACE, and at their STORE, near the COURT-HOUSE, in SPRINGFIELD,

The following ARTICLES, viz.

Pot-Ash,		Pudding-Pans,	
Caldron or Barrel		Ramns,	
90 lb.		Porringers,	
72 do.			
40 do.		Grenedier Dogs,	
28 do.		Iron do.	
25 do.		Negro do.	
15 do.		Large Ring do.	
10 do.		Small do.	
		Doggy do.	
37 lb.		Carr,	
28 do.		Waggon, and	
23 do.		Chaise	
18 do.		56 lb.	
10 do.		28 do.	
Large and small Bake-Pans,		14 and 7 do.	
Do. Spiders,		Hat-Irons,	
Do. Tea-Kettles,		Clothiers' Plates,	
Do. Skillets,		Hatters' do. and Fire Backs, &c.	

For which, Pearl and Pot-ashes, Flour, Wheat, Rye, Indian-Corn, White Beans, Beef, Pork, Flax, Woolen and Linen Check, Tow Cloth, Country made Hats and Shoes, Bees-Wax, Old Brass, Old Pewter, and West-India Goods will be received in payment.

Springfield, December 2, 1788. (3)

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Honourable Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims on the estate of ELIAS SHEAD, late of Montague, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed the creditors to bring in their claims—do hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Samuel Smead, in said Montague, on the last Tuesday of January, March and April next, from the hour of one o'clock P. M. on each of said days—after which no accounts will be allowed.

CALEB KINGSLEY,
MOSES FOOT,
DANIEL CLAPP.

ALL persons indebted to said late estate are desired to settle the same without delay, with the subscribers, Administrators on said estate.

HENRY WELLS,
ELISHA ROOT.

Montague, Dec. 30, 1788.

The partnership of

JOHN and RUSSEL ATWATER,

being this day dissolved by mutual consent,—All persons indebted to said Company are requested to settle their accounts, and make payment without delay, to JOHN ATWATER, at Westfield, or RUSSEL ATWATER, at Blanford.

Jan. 1, 1789.

The PRAISES of a COUNTRY LIFE.

An imitation of Horace.

BLESS'D he, who far from noise and strife,
Enjoys the sweets of rural life,
In undisturb'd repose,
Like the first parents of mankind;
Whose equal unaspiring mind
No mad ambition knows.

He loves to till his father's fields,
Enjoying what his labour yields,
Bless'd independent state!
Of Fortune's various turns secure
He lives, not fearing to be poor,
Nor wishing to be great.

The trumpet's sound he never hears;
The raging deep he never fears:
The guilty court he flies:
The haughty dwellings of the great,
And all the glittering pomp of state,
He glories to despise.

Now with assiduous care to join
The poplar tall, and fruitful vine,
His labour he employs.
Now in the winding vale he views
His wand'ring herd of lowing cows,
And feels unnumber'd joys.

With care he grafts his fruitful trees,
Or esse with his industrious bees
Divides the fragrant spoil;
Now on the flow'ry hill to keep,
And now to shear his tender sheep,
Is his delightful toil.

When bounteous Autumn crowns the year,
Well pleas'd he plucks the grateful pear,
The vine her cluster yields:
With these he grateful loads the shrine
Vertumnus, and Sylvanus thine,
Kind guardian of his fields.

Beneath the oak's refreshing shade,
On the green turf securely laid,
He tastes a sweet repose:
While the deep river winds along,
The birds to lull him, join their song;
The brook soft murmuring flows.

When angry Jove the year deforms
With sable clouds, and driving storms,
He to the field repairs;
Where pleas'd, and innocently gay,
Jovial he wastes the short liv'd day,
Forgetting all his cares.

At night a cheerful lovely wife,
The best and dearest joy of life,
With all her modest charms,
And kind embraces sooths his toils;
And while his children sweetly smile,
He claps them in his arms.

Nor care, nor luxury invade
His board with unthought of dishes spread;
What simple nature craves
Alone he asks; and all that's given,
By the kind hand of bounteous Heaven,
With gratitude receives.

Thus spoke with rural beauty charm'd,
With love of calm retirement warm'd,
A Courtier in disgrace,
At night ambition pleas'd no more—
Next day the courtly throng was o'er
And he resum'd his place.

On the importance of a good character, considered only with respect to interest.

AS the minds of men are infinitely various, and as they are therefore influenced in the choice of a conduct by different inducements, the moralist must own it no motive, however subordinate in its nature, while it appears likely to lead some among mankind to a laudable, or even a blameless behaviour. A regard to ease to interest, and to success in the pursuits of wealth and ambition, may induce many to pursue an honest and honorable conduct, who would not have been influenced by purer motives: but after they have once perceived the intrinsic excellence and beauty of such a conduct, they will probably persevere in it for its own sake, and upon higher considerations.

To those who are to make their own way either to wealth or honours, a good character is usually no less necessary than address and abilities. Though human nature is degenerate, and corrupts itself still more by its own inventions; yet it usually retains an esteem for excellence. But even if we are arrived at such an extreme degree of depravity as to have lost our native reverence for virtue; yet a regard to our own interest and safety, which we seldom lose, will lead us to apply, in all important transactions, to men whose integrity is unimpeached. When we chuse an assistant, a partner, a servant, our first enquiry is concerning his character. When we have occasion for a counsellor or attorney, physician or apothecary, whatever we may be ourselves, we always chuse to trust our property and persons to men of character. When we fix on the tradesmen who are to supply us with necessaries, we are not determined by the sign of the lamb, or the wolf, or the fox;—nor by a shop fitted up in the most elegant taste, but by the fairest reputation. Look into a newspaper, & you will see how important the characters of the employed appear to the employers, from the highest to the lowest rank. After the advertisement has enumerated the qualities required in the person wanted, there constantly follows, that none need apply who cannot bring an undeniable character. Offer yourself as a candidate for any office whatever, be promoted to honour and emolument, or in any respect attract the attention of mankind upon yourself, and if you are vulnerable in your character, you will be deeply wounded——This is a general testimony in favour of honesty, which no writings and no practice can refute.

Young men, therefore, whose characters are yet unfixed, and who, consequently, may render them just such as they wish, ought to pay great attention to the first steps which they take on entrance into life. They are usually careless and inattentive to this object.—They pursue their own plans with ardour, and neglect the opinions which others entertain of them. By some thoughtless action or expression, they suffer a mark to be impressed upon them, which scarcely any subsequent merit can entirely efface. Every man will find some persons, who, if they are not enemies, view him with an envious or a jealous eye; and who will gladly receive any tale to which truth has given the slightest foundation.

Indeed all men are so much inclined to flatter their own pride, by detracting from the reputation of others, that supposing we were able to maintain an immaculate conduct, it would still be difficult to preserve an immaculate character. But yet it is wisdom not to furnish this detracting spirit with real subjects for the exercise of its activity. While calumny is supported only by imagination, or by malice, we may sometimes remove, by contradicting it; but wherever folly or vice have supplied facts, we can seldom do more than aggravate the evil, by giving it an apparent attention.—The malignity of some among the various dispositions of which mankind are composed, is often highly gratified at the view of injured sensibility.

In this turbulent and confused scene, where our words and actions are often misunderstood, and oftener misrepresented, it is indeed difficult even for innocence and integrity to avoid reproach, abuse, contempt and hatred. These not only hurt our interest and impede our advancement in life, but sorely afflict the feelings of a tender and delicate mind. It is then the part of wisdom first to do every thing in our power to preserve an irreproachable character and then let our happiness depend chiefly on the approbation of our own conscience, and on the advancement of our interest in a world where liars shall not be believed, and where slanderers shall receive countenance from none but him who, in Greek, is called by way of eminence, diabolus, or the calumniator.

Worcester, November 17th, 1788.

PROPOSAL

for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

By ISAIAH THOMAS,

ELEMENTS OF GENERAL HISTORY.

Translated from the French of the

ABBE MILLOT.

Beginning with the Ancient Egyptians, and brought down to the Peace of 1763.

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V. The work shall speedily be put to press, and completed with all possible expedition.

☞ Subscriptions for the above work are received by the Printer hereof.

CASH,

And a generous price given, for all kinds of

SHIPPING FURR

and

BEES-WAX,

by LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1788.

Cattles HORNS.

WANTED a quantity of CATTLES HORNS for which a generous price will be given on delivery, by ASHBEL WELLS, jun.

Who has just received for sale, a quantity of

West-India Iron, well assorted, and of superior quality—Holland's Gin, in cases—French Brandy—Madeira and Teneriffe Wine—Tea—Chocolate—Loaf Sugar—Black Pepper—Ginger, &c. &c.—all of which will be sold for Cash or Produce in hand, on very reasonable terms.

ALSO,

A large assortment of

Stone Ware—a quantity of Bar, Cake, and Soft Soap—Candles of all sizes, at 8d. per single pound, or 7½d by the box and to those persons who shall engage to take their constant supply in future. Cash, or good rendered Tallow at 5d per pound, received in payment.

Hartford, Dec. 22, 1788. (2t)

FRESH GOODS.

Just received and now selling by

Josiah Dwight,

At his store in Williamsburgh, a general assortment of English and India GOODS, on low terms for CASH, PORK, WHEAT, RYE, INDIAN-CORN, BEES WAX, TALLOW, OLD PEWTER, RED CLOVER SEED, and TOW-CLOTH.

N. B. Cash and a generous price given for all kinds of SHIPPING-FURRS.

Williamsburgh, Dec. 31, 1788. (3t

Stephen Bolles,

SADLER & HARNESS-MAKER,

WOULD inform the publick that he carries on the SADLING and HARNESS-MAKING Business in all its Branches at the House of Major John Chester Williams, where those that will please to favour him with their custom may depend on having their work executed with neatness and dispatch, and the smallest favours most gratefully acknowledged, by the publick's very humble servant,

S. B.

Hadley Dec. 12, 1788.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the Cooper's business, a BOY, about 15 years of age. Enquire of

JONATHAN DWIGHT.

Northampton, Dec. 29th, 1788. (2t)

NOTICE is hereby given to SIMEON SMITH, late of West-Springfield, in the county of Hampshire, who has removed out of said town, that he is taxed in the rate bills committed to us to collect, the following taxes, viz.

State taxes, No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, 8l. 13s. 2d.—Town taxes, 1l. 15s. 7d. 3q.—Parish taxes, 18s. 11d. 2q.

Unless said taxes are paid to us the Subscribers, on or before the 15th day of January next, so much of a lot of land, called his Mountain Lot, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the House of Benjamin Stebbins, innholder in said town, at two o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes, with intervening charges.

ISRAEL WILLISTON, HEMAN DAY, } Collectors.

West-Springfield, Dec. 3, 1788. (2t)

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber, are desired to make payment immediately—Those accounts not settled by the 15th of January next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect.

ELIHU GOODMAN.

Greenfield, Dec. 24, 1788.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, on the 29th ult. a white heifer CALF, with a half-penny cut the under side of each ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

SUPPLY CLAP.

Northampton, Dec. 17, 1788.

THE subscriber once more requests all Persons indebted to him for the Hampshire Gazette, to make *immediate* payment.

ANDREW WOOD.

Dec. 26, 1788.

For SALE, by the Printer hereof,

STRONG's Genuine

ALMANACK, for 1789,

By the gross, dozen, or single.

An ESSAY on the Life of Gen. ISRAEL PUTNAM, by Col. D. Humphrys—Webster's Institute, 1st, 2d, and 3d part—Psalm-Book—Primers—Pike's Arithmetic—Stuben's Military Exercise—An Essay on Baptism—An Enquiry concerning the Design and Importance of Christian Baptism and Discipline—Account Books—Bonnet Paper—Blanks of various kinds—Writing-Paper, &c.

CASH, or any of the above articles, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS.

Vol. III. THE [NUMB. 124.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

AN ADDRESS to WINTER.

Or a Picturesque Description of DECEMBER.

THE sun has now reached his farthest boundary, and enlivens, with his all-chearing beams, the chambers of the south; whilst nature in these climates, pinched with the chilling blasts of the north, and clothed in hoary winter's frozen garment, slumbers under the fleeces of the snowy hills. The bleating flocks, that in the cheerful months of summer cover the open districts, the verdant downs, now seek the warmer parts of the sheltered valley, or the friendly covert of the leafless wood.

See, in the southern horizon, a black tremendous cloud rises gradually above the surface of the deep. Hark—the wind whistles through the forest, and raises the surges of the pathless ocean. They seem to touch the skies, and lash the shores with the most dreadful noise.—The embattled clouds, in the most awful array expand their loaded wings, over the etherial arch of Heaven. The rain in a dreadful torrent rushes down from the sky, sweeping before it the accumulated fruits of the husbandman's toil. Dissolved by the warmth of the southern wind, the snow and ice join the torrent from the clouds, and increase the deluge that covers the plains. The roads are impassable, and the weary traveller is obliged to suspend his journey.—

But see the storm is over, and the brilliant rainbow, tinctured with the glowing colours of the sky, extends its lovely arch across the chambers of the east. Hail, beauteous sign of comfort and of peace, placed in the clouds by the hand of the Almighty, as a token of his covenant with the sons of men. Thy presence lulls the jarring elements to rest, and bids the horrors of the storm to cease!

But though the sun is retired to distant climes, and nature now is wrapped in the deepest gloom of Winter yet is not all joy banished from the tranquil scenes of a country retirement. The inhabitants of the village spend the evenings of this dreary season in pleasing recitals of their former acts. Placed in a circle round a genial fire, they listen to the artless narrative of age, and breathe a silent wish that the former manners would again return, when the door of the opulent was open to the needy, and hospitality resided in the mansions of the great. The city as well as the country, abounds with a variety of pleasures, which may be freely enjoyed. And it should not be forgotten, that those only where virtue and innocence preside, are proper for mortals to enjoy. Others are beneath his notice, and tend only to debase the dignity of human nature.

How truly do the revolving seasons delineate in lively colours the fleeting life of man! The early spring dressed in all the beauties of the year, shew sportive youth adorned with health and thoughtless as the wanton fawn. Unpractised in deceit, and fearless of approaching dangers, the time is spent in unsuspecting gaiety; for childish pleasures only engage the heart.

The ardent heat of summer displays the man arrived at his full strength, when he is attacked by pleasures of every kind, when the passions plead strongly in their favour; when every nerve should be exerted to run the broad and flowery path that terminates in death. The dictates of prudence should then be heard, and the precepts of those who have trod the path of life before us attentively observed. The dangers, although many and alarming, are not so artfully concealed, but our own sagacity will point them out, and virtue, if we follow her, will lead us safely along the path of happiness.

Autumn is the season of mature reflection, when the violent effervescence of the passion is over, and calm reflection attends her seat. If we have erred in the former stages of life, now is the time for correction;—and we should do well to remember that what was only a fault in youth is a crime in mature age.

Winter is the old age of life, which creeps on by degrees, and at last closes the scene forever. Where are now, vain man, thy golden dreams of greatness? Thy unsubstantial hopes of happiness? They are vanished, like the transient meteors of the sky, like the faint and undulating mist of the morning. Nothing now remains to chear the soul depressed with langour and decays of the body, but the comfortable reflection of having discharged thy duty here, and endeavoured to tread the paths of virtue.

Nor needest thou wish for more; for thou mayest then hear without repining, the heavy load of life, and advance with comfort towards the mansions of peace & rest. The wintry storms of age will soon be over, and a spring of never failing happiness will succeed.

In such a cold climate are we situated, that nearly 9 months are employed to procure the necessaries for winter. Wood being so great an article, that it takes first of the fruits of many, who are industrious to procure that necessary ingredient.

Here let me call your attention to that class of people who are superannuated, to the widow and the orphan, and to all those who have not the means to procure the necessaries of life, and who are dependent on others for their every mortal. Shall not the eye of humanity weep over the misfortunes of the poor, and endeavour to enkindle a smile in their gloomy countenances. Will not the man who is clothed with riches, feel a sympathy for those who groan beneath the distresses of poverty, and who, from feelings peculiar to themselves, cannot all that charity humanity might bestow.

The season of winter demands the attention of those who have it in their power to assist others, and there is a pleasure in performing a benevolent action that cannot be known only by the humane, the generous and the good.

It becomes those, who are favoured with the necessaries and even superfluities of life, to view with friendly feelings the shattered dwellings of the lonely widow. Hark—methinks I heard the wind whistle through the casement, and the storm howl on her humble roof.—See her destitute of the conveniencies of life, with a large family of children to support, and then judge of her situation. Can you pass by and not notice her?—Can your hearts be shut to the noblest feelings of the soul, and not take the God-like happiness to give?—If you pour one drop of friendship's balm into her cup of sorrow, her heart will be attuned to joy, and her eyes will shew the gentle tears of smiling gratitude.—By exercising this God-like feeling

We wake up modest virtue from the ground,
And lend the unhappy smiling from our door,
We spread content and cheerfulness around,
And banquet on the blessing of the poor.

ALBERTO.

On the pleasures of Reflection.

THAT the enjoyments of the understanding exceed the pleasures of sense, is a truth, confessed by all who are capable of exerting the faculties of thinking in their full vigour. But by these pleasures are generally understood sublime contemplations on subjects of science and abstruse disquisition; contemplations which can only be the result of uncommon powers, and extraordinary efforts.

But there are intellectual pleasures of another kind—to the enjoyment of which, neither great abilities nor learning are required. These are no other than the pleasures of reflection, which are open to the illiterate mechanic, as well as to the sage philosopher, and constitute some of the sweetest satisfactions of human life.

There are few who have not felt pleasing sensations arising from a retrospective view of the first period of their lives. To recollect the puerile amusements of the petty anxieties, and the other pursuits of childhood, is a task in which all delight. It is common to observe, that on no subject do men dwell with such pleasure, as the boyish tricks and wanton pranks which they practised at school. The hoary head looks back with a smile of complacency, mixed with regret, on the season when health glowed on the cheek, when lively spirits warmed the heart, and when toil strung the nerves with vigour.

Cicero has remarked that events the most disagreeable, during their immediate influence, give an exquisite satisfaction when their consequences have ceased; and Æneas solaces his companions under the hardships they endured, with the consideration, that the remembrance of their sufferings would, one day, give them satisfaction. That these sentiments are just, is well known to those who have enjoyed the conversation of the soldier. Battles, skirmishes, and sieges, at which, perhaps, he trembled during the action, furnish him with topics of conversation, and sources of pleasure, for the remainder of his life.

Reflection is the properest employment, and the sweetest satisfaction, in a rational old age. Destitute of strength and vigour, necessary for bodily exertions, and furnished with observations by experience, the old man finds his greatest pleasure to consist in wandering in imagination over past scenes of delight, in recounting the adventures of his youth, the vicissitudes of human life, and the public events to which he is proud of having been an eye-witness. Of so exalted a nature are these enjoyments, that theologists have not scrupled to assert, that to recollect a well-spent life, is to anticipate the bliss of a future existence.

The professors of philosophy, who will be acknowledged to have understood the source of true and substantial pleasure here rather than the busy, the gay, and the dissipated, have ever shewn a predilection for privacy and solicitude. No other cause have they assigned for their conduct in forsaking society, than that the noise and hurry of the world is incompatible with the exertion of calm reason, and dispassionate reflection. The apophthegm of that ancient, who said, "he was never less alone than when by himself," is not to be considered merely as an epigrammatick turn. In vain was it to pursue philosophy in the Suburra; she was only to be courted, with success, in the sequestered shade of rural retirement.

Were the powers of reflection cultivated by habit, mankind would at all times be able to derive a pleasure from their own breasts, as rational as it is exalted. To the attainment of this happiness, a strict adherence to the rules of virtue is necessary: for let it be remembered, that none can feel the pleasures of reflection, who do not enjoy the peace of innocence.

SALEM, December 30.

Ordination of Mr. Murray.

Last Thursday (being Christmas-Day) Mr. JOHN MURRAY was ordained to the pastoral charge of the *Independent Church of Christ* in Gloucester. The ceremony of the Ordination was conducted in a solemn, serious, and Christian-like manner. The business of the day was introduced by an anthem, suitable to the occasion. Mr. Murray then prayed; and after singing, the Church Committee, (appointed for that purpose) introduced the transactions of the Ordination by one of them declaring, "this *Independent Church of Christ* having, years past, before the Constitution we now live under, was formed, made choice of Mr. *John Murray* for our Minister; and having called him, and he accepting of our call, we then ordained and did set him apart to the office; but since the information of our Constitution, the Ordination of our Minister not being thought sufficiently made known, we now proceed, in this publick manner, to declare the choice of this Church and Congregation, respecting this publick Ordination. We, therefore, the Committee appointed by the Church and Congregation, in behalf thereof, again present you with this call, to continue to be our Minister.

To which Mr. *Murray* replied:

"Persuaded of the declaration made by the compilers of the Shorter Catechism, that, "God's works of Providence are his most holy, wise, and powerful, preserving and governing all his creatures and all their actions; and from a full conviction that the affairs of his Church are in an especial manner under his immediate direction, and that you, my Christian friends and brethren, are now, as formerly, under the directing influence of the Divine Spirit, who, "taking of the things of Jesus, and shewing them unto me," constrained me to become a Preacher of the everlasting Gospel, and directed you to set me apart, ordain me to be your Minister—I now again with humble gratitude to my Divine Master, grateful affection for you my long tried, faithful, Christian friends and brethren most cordially accept of this call."

One of the Committee then read the vote of the Church, viz.

"*Resolved*, That we, the proprietors of the Independent Meeting-House in Gloucester, the Members of the Church and Congregation usually assembling there for the purpose of divine worship, do—by virtue of that power invested in us by the Great High Priest of our Profession, the Bishop of our Souls, and the Great and only Head of the Church, and according to the institutions of the first Churches in New-England, and in perfect conformity to the third article in the Declaration of Rights—in this publick manner, solemnly elect, ordain, constitute and appoint Mr. *John Murray* of said Gloucester, Clerk, to be our settled Minister, Pastor, and Teaching Elder; to preach the word of GOD and to inculcate lessons and instructions in piety, religion, and moral ty in the congregation; and to do, perform, and discharge all duties and offices which of right belong to any other Minister of the Gospel, or Public Teacher of piety, religion, and morality; and it is hereby intended and understood, that the authority and rights hereby given to the said Mr. *John Murray*, to be settled, ordained Minister and Public Teacher, are to remain in full force so long as he shall continue to preach the word of GOD, and dispense instructions of piety, religion, and morality, conformably to our opinions and sentiments of the holy scriptures, and no longer.

The Committee then, solemnly, presented him the Bible, saying, on its presentation, "Dear Sir, We present you these sacred scriptures as a solemn seal of your Ordination to the Ministry of the New-Testament, and the sole directory of your faith and practice."

His acceptance was affecting, as what comes from the heart reaches the heart. Mr. *Murray* replied

"With my full heart I thank our merciful GOD for this inestimable gift! I press it to my soul with grateful transport! I take it as the copy of my Father's will! As the deed of our incorruptible inheritance! As the unerring guide to our feet, and lanthorn to our path! Dear, precious treasure! thou hast been my constant support in every trying hour, and a never-failing source of true consolation. I thank you, most sincerely do I thank you, my Christian Friends, for this confirming seal, this sure directory, and pray, that the Spirit who dictated these sacred pages, may enable me to make the best use thereof."

After which, he preached a sermon from Luke x. 2. *The harvest is great, but the labourers are few, &c.* The solemnity, attention, and Christian demeanour that attended the whole of the transactions of the Ordination, and every other occurrance of the day, gave universal satisfaction to a numerous audience.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

I Have never supposed it to be conducive to the extensive circulation of news-papers, or to the gratification and instruction of the public, to have them the vehicle of scandal and personal abuse. The extract of a result of Council, who sat at Charlemont about eight years since, which we have in your Gazette, No. 122, is designed to fix an imputation of heresy upon the Rev. Mr. Leavitt, and of inconsistency or something worse upon the Council, who were judges between him and his antagonists. That result was much to Mr. Leavitt's honour, and shewed in part how much he had been abused. That injured gentleman needs none of my endeavours to vindicate him from the unmerited aspersions of enemies, and did he need it, I should hardly expect the indulgence of a considerable portion of your papers and of the public attention for a number of weeks to come, in a controversy, which I think ought not to be managed in a Gazette. But if it should be thought proper, I do not think it a difficult labour to vindicate the equity of the result and the orthodoxy of Mr. Leavitt, as far as his doctrines come under the cognizance of the Council. That judgment which the Council passed respecting Mr. Leavitt, and the advice they gave the Church, may be easily reconciled to the gospel and the civil law, for ought of difficulty which your constant reader has ever suggested. But before I take up the affairs of Charlemont, in which I have had opportunity to be well informed, I shall endeavour to satisfy myself that it will be agreeable to the Printer and useful to his patrons, for (which is the same thing) that the affair ought to come before the public through this channel, and that your customers will be gratified to pay their money for reading ecclesiastical controversies, and the history of private wrongs and abuses. I shall also expect that your correspondent render his design intelligible—let the world know what he would attain; and where lies the difficulty which so much oppresses him respecting Mr. Leavitt's orthodoxy and the Council's constituency. When the gentleman has explained himself so as to be understood, I shall think it will be time enough for him to expect a reply.——

Yours, Mr. Printer,

A MEMBER of the COUNCIL.

VIENNA, *(Germany)* July 19.

The following affecting affair took place in our camp before Belgrade the 5th of last month. *Achmet Marowa* was the son of an eminent magistrate of that city, with great merit and fine accomplishments. He had long addressed *Fatima*, the only daughter of Hassan Bula, a Bassa in the armies of the Porte, and on the morning of the day on which the siege of Belgrade commenced, led, exulting to the alter of Alla, one of the loveliest women of the empire. Most of the distinguished families of the place, on the approach of the Imperial troops, retired to *Sarsamine*, and other places, farther down the Danube; but the nuptials of *Achmet* and *Fatima*, and the rapid movement of our forces, prevented that otherwise fortunate pair from taking shelter in the interior country until the investment of the city was complete. On the night of the 4th of June, however, *Achmet* determined at all hazards to convey his bride from the immediate perils to which she would be exposed during a siege that threatened scenes of carnage. He had her dressed as a young man of fashion; and putting himself in the habit of a slave, left the city at twelve o'clock at night: hoping, fortunately avoiding our guards, to reach a place of safety before the return of day. Unhappily for the wanderers, they had scarce begun their midnight meander, when loud peals of thunder appalled the heart of the distressed *Fatima*—not unsuitable succee fed—the darkness increased—and the fugatives wandered about bewildered and forlorn, until upon the gleam of day, they found themselves furrounded by a patroling party of Hungarian hussars, and hurried to the main guard. The prince of Coburg, having notice immediately given him, that a youth of apparent distinction, attended by a slave, was taken in his camp, ordered them to be kept apart; and if on examination, any circumstance occurred that should mark them as spies, that their execution should take place instantly.—To the interrogations that were put to *Fatima* she replied, she was the son of a merchant of Belgrade, attended by a poor domestick of her father's and only wished to join her family at a village about ten leagues distant. She however, was soon given to understand that the manner of her being taken, precluded her apologies from having the effects she wished; and that the rigid usages of war allowed her but an hour to live. She received this dreadful information without manifesting any perturbation, and only begged that her slave might be permitted to carry her friends a few remembrances first articulated. While she was effecting this request, she beheld her beloved *Achmet*, surrounded by armed men, passing the door of the tent she was in. As she had not doubted of his safety, from the servility of his appearance, she inquired, in an agony of agitation, what was to be his fate? and was answered, "immediate death." At the word death "she shrieked out, and fell from her seat in convulsions. The officers around her flew to her assistance; and to give her respiration, unbottoned her waistcoat: when, to their amazement, they found their unhappy prisoner a lady. The execution of *Achmet* was suspended, until the prince of Coburg could be informed of these particulars. The generous Christian examined them apart, and received such information as convinced him that they were not the insidious agents he had suspected. The heroick *Fatima* and her husband were furnished with habits fitting their real situations, and before the close of the day, safely escorted to the village whither their despairing friends had retired.

LONDON, October 2.

General LAUDOHN's Head-Quarters, in Croatia (a province of Hungary, belonging to Germany) Sept. 9, 1788.

His Imperial Majesty has hitherto followed Field Marshal Lacy's advice, to draw a line of circumvallation, as it were, around his dominions on the side of the Turkish territory, by which means, his Imperial Majesty has suffered many losses, never being in force sufficient to withstand the impetuosity and superior numbers of the Turks, who have repeatedly attacked the Austrian forces, insomuch that the Emperor was at last necessitated to call forth that old experienced veteran Count Laudohn, if possible to prevent a total loss of his army. Had his Imperial Majesty raised a siege, and fought a pitched battle, he would not have sustained the loss and diminution of his army half so much, as has been the case from the ill-digested plans of Field Marshal Lacy, under whose command the soldiers were never out of their uniform, for fear the swift Turk might fall on them—and being thus harrassed, added to the heat of the weather, desertion, sickness, and loss before the enemy—the decrease of the army is calculated at a moderate average, to amount to near 500 men daily. General Laudohn has at once broke the line of circumvallation, and has formed an army in one body to face the enemy, so that before the close of the campaign, we shall probably hear of some decisive blow being struck.

The talents of Field Marshal Lacy have only been mistaken by the Emperor, who concluded, that because he was the first man in the world to introduce unpardonable plans of economy into the Imperial army, that he was also the first man capable to command it. However in this his Imperial Majesty has found himself to err, but not before he had lost 70,000 men.

In order to give a faint deferription of the nature of the economical plan introduced by Field Marshal Lacy, it will be necessary to begin with a soldier's coat, which he formerly had, but under this new regulation, he has little more than a jacket, hardly any skirts to it; this he must wear two years, after this the coat is turned, and a small waistcoat made out of it, and when worn again for two years, the soldier must deliver it up, and then it is converted into breeches, garings, and soles for stockings, so that an Imperial soldier never has a rag of his uniform to dispose of, let him serve even to old age.

The first rank and file of each company in the Imperial army, have only shoes given them, and when the soles are worn out, they are fresh soled and given to a third rank and file, and when they are a second time reduced to need repair, they are again mended and given to the best sized men in the second rank, and when they are made totally unfit for any further use as shoes, they are taken away from the soldier and reserved to mend others with. Thus rigidly is the infantry as well as cavalry treated, and no soldier dare go out of the barrack without leave, neither is he allowed to work; he must go to bed by rule, rise by the same; nay he is compelled to eat and drink by rule, and if a foreigner, he can never write to his relations, nor receive any tidings from them but by stealth.

The prying tricks of sharpers have furnished such a multiplicity of examples of abandoned ingenuity, that we might be led to imagine that the novelty of their resources was quite exhausted, were not the following circumstance, as evidence to the contrary. A gentleman walking near Bagnigge Walls, and having a gold headed cane in his hand, was accosted by a beggar, apparently too crippled in his legs to walk, who solicited his charity; yielding at length, to violently repeated importunities, the gentleman turned back and gave him six-pence. A well dreft person passing by at the same time, said, "Sir, your money will be lowed;" that rascal counterfeits an infirmity for the purpose of extorting from insnutious compassion, those alms which he does not deserve; he can walk as well as either of us; only lend me your stick for a moment, and I will convince you that to avoid a beating, he will prove an excellent runner." The gentleman complied: the stranger made towards the beggar, as if preparing to strike him; when the latter finding the use of his legs, decampered off with such excessive speed, that his intended assistant, although quick and eager in the pursuit, seemed not likely to overtake him. The chase, however, continued, and both at last were out of the gentleman's sight who waited but ineffectually, amidst astonishment and vexation, for the return of the insidious borrower of his valuable cane.

Offober 8. Thursday fortnight, a duel was fought between the Count de Laungrais, a French noblemen of the first distinction, and a Captain O'Reilly, an Irish officer. The cause of this contest is said to be trifling, but aggravated by some reflections that passed, during a conference for accommodating all matters.

The ground chosen, was a garden adjacent to the suburbs of Namur, a town in the Austrian Netherlands. The parties set out post about three hours before each other, and arrived on the spot accompanied by their surgeons, but without seconds. After the Count had fired, without effect, the generous Captain proposed an accommodation saying, "My once dear, and still honoured friend, you see I am not afraid of meeting you—providence has been pleased to turn aside your ball, and I have no design of shedding your blood. We know each other as brave men, let us embrace!" "With all my heart," replied the Count, flinging away his pistol. By this time the Fort Major arrived to arrest the combatants, but all was happily adjusted. "You are both men of honour," faid the Major; "I shall go no further," "What fools we were," faid the Captain, "to follow honour so many miles, when friendship that still glowed in our breast was so near to each!" "True," anfwered the Count, "and I shall never give myself the trouble of meeting a man whom I once loved on such an occasion, with our first being certain that neither retains the smallest spark of affection."—"How can that be known?" faid the Major. "Time and consideration are excellent discovers of secrets," anfwered the Count, "Whenever I am challenged by, or challenge a friend, I shall stipulate that no rencounter take place for three months." If our English and Irish gentlemen, instead of rashly killing each other in the first heat of passion, would lay up their resentments in the drawer of calm reflection for a few weeks, points of honour might be adjusted without a single blow, and the bloody sacrifices too often offered on the alters of pride and revenge, be converted into ties of benevolence and good will.

Mr. Bernard, in the Marine Observatory at Marseilles, has observed the Satellites of Saturn not seen for seventy years before.

A very singular circumstance occurred at Edinburg on the examination of Smith, (a robber) who was condemned with Broide, which was noticed by the Court as a very remarkable specie of circumstantial evidence. On taking the precognition, which in Scotland, is a form similar to the proceedings before the Grand Jury in England, one of the witnesses declared, he was at such a distance he could not swear to the indentity of the men, but he would know a black dog which was with them, he having at one time been very near him. At that moment a dog made a noise at the door, which being opened, the witness immediately said, "that is the dog," and the animal instantly ran and fawned upon Smith, who afterwards confessed the fact.

The inhabitants of Swansea, and some other parts of South Wales, have a very remarkable custom of dressing the graves of their relations and friends every Saturday evening, and on the Sunday morning after church, encircling the little family burial place thus put in order. In many of the graves (which are laid flat & fenced with neat white tiles, the shape of the body) are various flowers which are, for the most part, guarded with affectionate care, especially those of infants. Here and there are a few graves on which the weeds are suffered to grow, leading the heart to draw the natural inference, that the little and the dead did not, in their days of nature, live comfortable together, or that ingratitude has prevailed such neglect. We cannot, on the whole, avoid being struck with a certain sentiment of tenderness, as we view the natural love of kindred to the very duft of those who were dear to us.

The Spaniards are about abolishing the Inquisition; this step is promoted by the Prince of Asturias, heir to the Crown.

An accident happened lately at a church not six hundred miles from Piccadilly, which affords a proof that people ought to put their words properly together or keep them properly seperated. While the parson was praying for the Queen, a dog in the church began to bark—"Beseech the to bless our gracious Queen Charlotte,"—*turn out that dog*—"his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales." &c.

OCTOBER 22.

Particulars of an engagement between the Grand Ottoman army, *and his* Imperial Majesty's troops.

The grand Ottoman army, commanded by the Grand Visier in person, a warrior justly celebrated for his great art, enterprize and intrepidity, was drawn into a decisive and fatal action by the matchless address and manœuvres of the renowned Marshal Laudohn, to whom his Imperial Majesty had wisely given the uncontrouled command of his army.—The credit of this ancient veteran, now 72 years old, during this dreadful conflict, which is represented to be one of the most tragical that was ever recorded in the bloodiest annals of mankind, manifested the greatest wisdom and the most astonishing bravery and vigour—that he was most gallantly supported by the Generals de Lacy and O'Donnel, (second and third in command) as well as by the Prince de Cobourg—and that, indeed, the whole army, following the noble example of those heroes, performed prodigies of valour—that 14,000 gallant Ottomans were slain, many thousands wounded, and 12,000 Janizaries made prisoners—that the artillery, ammunition, implements of war, military trophies, &c. &c. which fell into the hands of the Imperialists, were immense in number and value—that the overthrow of the Ottomans had been so complete, that many politicians were so sanguine in favour of the arms of the Emperor and Czarina, as to suggest that the speedy reduction of Belgrade, Rendercheckzim and Oczakow, (the keys of the Ottoman empire on the side of Europe,) would be the probable consequences—and that even Constantinople, the ancient Byzantium, and capital of the Ottoman empire, would, ere long, be triumphantly entered by the combined armies of the two Imperial Christian sovereigns.

The same advices add, that the King of Prussia, through the medium of his ambassador at the court of Vienna, having communicated to the Prince Kaunitz, his Imperial Majesty's prime minister, and regent at Vienna during his Sovereign's absence, that a requisition had been made to him by his Swedish Majesty for 20,000 men, which Prussia, by treaty was bound to furnish in aid of Sweden,—the Prince made known to the Prussian ambassador, that the Emperor made war against the Porte as Duke of Austra, not as Emperor of Germany—that if the requeft of his Swedish Majesty should be complied with, a body of 24,000 men would be required of the court of France, agreeably to treaty,—and that the Emperor might change his present system and war with the Porte as Emperor, when the troops of this Empire might be called into action, and some of the electoral Princes required to command them.

October 29.

Solomon says there is a time for all things: a time to sow, a time to reap, &c. There seems also a time to be wise, and a time to be otherwise. Of this the present Emperor of Germany is a striking example. For the first years of his Reign, all his measures were directed with such true policy, that he obtained from them the title of the *wise Joseph*. But who that sees him now imbrewing his hands in the blood of his subjects, at the very time when he seems to have more than he can well manage in his unprovoked war against the Turks, but must wonder what is become of that wisdom for which he was once so distinguished, and which but a very short time since gave such splendor to his Crown.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 26.

On declaring the number of votes for a member in the Federal House of Representatives, in the Church of St. Michael, a correspondent whose remembrance is memory's dear reviland, has favoured us with the following address, delivered by William Smith, *Esq.*

Gentlemen,

And I may now add,

My Fellow Citizens,

Give me leave to return you my acknowledgments for the high mark of your approbation and confidence.

You have on this day inculcated as moral a lesson, perhaps as was ever delivered in this church, for you have shewn to the world that candour, fairness, and liberality of conduct, are the surest means to obtain your applause; and that you will at all times discountenance every proceeding which is uncandid, unfair, or illiberal.

Although one of my opponents had endeavoured to prejudice you against me, by disingenuous insinuations, yet, standing under this sacred roof, having before my eyes that place from whence we are taught principles of mutual forbearance and benevolence, till would it become me upon this occasion, to add to his depression: I shall leave him to his own feelings, and when he lays his head on his pillow this night, his conscience, I am sure, will sufficiently reprove him for the unprovoked injury she intended me.

When it is known that I drew my first breath within sight of this very spot——that my property was placed in that treasury to carry on the war, your astonishment at the attack made upon me could only be surpassed by the just indignation which it roused in your breasts. But even if birth, property, connections, friends, every thing that can attach a man to a country, were sufficient to endear South-Carolina to me, this extraordinary proof of your esteem and regard, must rivet me to it forever. Should my fellow citizens in the other parishes of Charleston district, concur in sentiment with you in choosing the their Representative, gratitude will be superadded to other ties, and muft forcibly prompt me to promote, to the best of my ability, the prosperity, honour and happiness of the district.

LITCHFIELD, Dec. 29.

An unhappy accident occured at Goshen, on Saturday last; Mr. Gideon Hallibuet, of that place, being at work in wedging the trundle head of a Grift Mill, whilft the wheel was in motion, his great coat was caught by the cogs, which throwing him upon the wheel, almoft inftantaneously put a period to his existence. His right arm was broken, and his body much bruised. Mr. Hallibut's wife observing an unusual noise in the mill, was the first person who discovered the fatal event. She is left with seven children.

Same day the Grift Mill belonging to Mr. Phineas Goodwin, of this town, was discovered to be on fire; but fortunately the timely assistance of friends extinguished the flames, with but little damage to the building. A stove being placed in the mill, which communicated the fire above the wheel, for the purpose of keeping it free of ice, occasioned the fire. This caution to Millers.

NEWPORT, January 1.

The examples of our neighbours and brethren, says a correspondent, ought to be instructive to us—Look back, on Taunton a few years past, and it was the desert of Massachusetts; her staple was little more than a herring, and her land would scarcely produce a thistle—yet she is now a growing and lucrative manufactory.—The last year, one hundred tons of nails, besides a great many articles in a smaller way, were wrought in that town;—Boston, but a year past, was greatly on the decline, but by industry and enterprize, they have happily turned the scales; their shipping and produce increases, their manufactories lately established, have, in several instances, rivalled the workmanship of Europe, and the spirit of that people promises that it will see better days than ever:—Harrford hath her woolen and glass manufactories:—Pennsylvania the cotton to great perfection:—and numerous are the towns, that are awaking from the apathy of despair and indolence, by their establishments and liberal promotions:—Shall then the citizens of Newport remain dormant; especially when they consider, that the y have between one and two thousand men, women and children able to labour, and yet starving through voluntary indolence or want of employ.

BOSTON, January 8.

Sketch of Business in the General Court.

TUESDAY, JAN. 6, 1789.

PRIVATE matters, as is usual at the beginning of a session, have employed the attention of the Legislature since our last.—The only measure of a public nature, which has been considered, is the judiciary system which was read, and ordered to be printed the last session.—This subject was committed to a large Committee, who was instructed to report either an acceptance or rejection of the whole.—This Committee, therefore, reported, That it would not be for the honour of the legislature to accept the system, and the Chairman having mentioned the proceedings of the Committee, the question was called for, to accept the report. On which

Mr. GORE rose, and expressed his surprise at the haste with which gentlemen appeared willing to pass over a subject of such importance as the one under consideration. It had, he said, been represented to a former Legislature, that many evils arose from the complex and indigested state of the Judiciary laws—that Legislature had appointed a very respectable committee to take the subject into consideration, who after much labour and trouble had submitted a system for the consideration of the Legislature. It has been committed, and the Committee without giving any reasons therefor, have reported a rejection of it. Mr. GORE said, he did not think that the people would be satisfied with such a mode of doing business, as giving a go-by to so important a matter without any investigation: and after making a few more observations, moved, that a time be assigned for taking the subject at large into consideration by the House. The motion was seconded by Mr. NASSON, and after a few words from Dr. JARVIS, Mr. WINGERT, and Mr. BOURNE, was carried—and Thursday next assigned.

A Resolve passed, providing that any citizen of this State, who shall not have been appointed an Elector of the President of the United States, and is not disqualified by the Constitution, shall be considered as eligible for an Elector at large, any Resolve, &c. to the contrary notwithstanding. [*This Resolve was necessary, as by the Resolves for putting the General Government into operation, the Legislature are to appoint as large two Electors of President, &c.* not voted for *by the several districts which, as there are upwards of* two hundred persons voted for, *as electors, would have confined the Legislature to very narrow limits.*]

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7.

This Day, agreeably to assignment, the members of the two Houses assembled together in one room, for the choice of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and proceeded to the choice by joint ballot; and the following persons were chosen for the several districts, viz.

Suffolk—Hon. CALEB DAVIS, Esquire.

Bristol, Duke's-County and *Nantucket*—Hon. WALTER SPOONER, Esq.

Worcester—Hon. MOSES GILL, Esq.

At large— } Hon. WILLIAM CUSHING, Esq. Hon. WILLIAM SHEPARD, Esq.

AFTERNOON.

A Committee were ordered to bring in a resolution for obliging the Selectmen to return the votes of the several towns for Representatives for the government of the United States.

A Committee were appointed to consider what provision is necessary to be made for the support of the Lt. Governor, and report.

Also a motion was made and seconded, that the Governor's message of the 14th November 1788, respecting the Captaincy of the Castle, be committed to the same committee; the question being put passed in the negative.

Ordered, That the Commissary General lay before the House, as soon as may be, an accurate statement of the annual expence of his department of the garrison at Castle Island, and the purposes to which the same hath been applied, and to whom,—and on whose accounts the several articles have been delivered.

Adjourned to Thursday morning, 10 o'clock.

By returns of the votes from the following districts, for Federal Representatives, it appears, that for

SUFFOLK DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes returned, is 1613—807 making a choice—FISHER AMES, Esq. had 818—and is chosen.

PLYMOUTH DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes 554—278 making a choice—the Hon. GEORGE PATRIDGE, Esq. had 501—and is chosen.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes, 948—475 making a choice—the Hon. GEORGE THATCHER, Esq. had 588—and is chosen.

BRISTOL &c. DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes 1316—659 making a choice—the Hon. GEORGE LEONARD, Esq. had 710—and is chosen.

WORCESTER, January 8.

We learn that the inhabitants of this county were fully united in the choice of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, that there were only between forty and fifty candidates voted for!—*Behold how good and how pleasant it is for Brethren to dwell together in* UNITY.

NORTHAMPTON, January 14.

A writer, speaking of the necessity of power in a government, says, where is the nation which supports her government and obeys her laws, simply through love—unifluenced by the restraining checks of fear? what people is there who, were they not afraid of the coercive power, the strong outstretched arm, and the glittering sword of justice, would not rise and redress their fancied grievances? It is the penalty that gives life and efficacy to the laws of a community; without this a statute or law would be null, nugatory and void. People may pretend that they love their constitution and laws, when they are afraid to violate them; but there never yet existed a people so virtuous as unitedfully to obey any system of law, not even the laws of GOD himself excepted, without some terror to enforce them; were it not so we should rarely hear a judicious divine awaken his hearers by the terror of the law—he would rather draw them by gentle cords of love, and influence their minds; by the perfuasive charms of future felicity. The delightfulness of the path fuitably described, might influence some men to purfue the track—with the better sort of dispositions it might be prevail; but the greater part of mankind would wait for more awful purfuafives.

The Honourable *Jonathan Sturges, Roger Sherman, Benjamin Huntington, Jeremiah Wadsworth*, and *Jonathan Trumbull*, Esquires, are chosen Federal Representatives by the people of the State of Connecticut.

DIED, at Charlemont, on the 26th ult. Capt. OTHNIEL TAYLOR, aged 70 years.

——At Hadley, on the 29th ult. after several weeks painful sickness, the consequence of a paralytick stroke, Mrs. MARY CROUCH, the virtuous relict of the late Richard Crouch, Esq. in the 82d year of her age.——*Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord*—Rev. xiv. 13.

"Hear what the voice from Heaven proclaims,
For all the pious dead;
Sweet is the Saviour of their names,
And soft their sleeping bed.

Far from the world of toil and strife,
They're prefent with the Lord;
The labours of their mortal life,
End in a large reward."

HARTFORD, Jan. 1, 1789.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION, A

VIEW

OF THE

INTERNAL EVIDENCE

OF THE

CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

Almoft ftomp'd without me to be a Chriftian. Acts xxvi. 28.

By SOAME JENYNS, Esq.

This celebrated BOOK has already gone through five Editions, and the Scarcity of it now commands the Publick's Attention for the Sixth.

CONDITIONS.

I. THIS Book will contain about 200 Pages of the Octavo fize, will be printed with a New Type, and on good WRITING PAPER, Page for Page with the English Edition, will be neatly Bound, Letter'd and Fillered with Gold on the Back.

II. Price to Subscribers will be only two thirds of a Dollar.

III. Thofe that Subscribe for fix Books, fhall have a feventh gratis.

[☞ Subfcriptions are taken in by the Printer hereof.

ANDREW WOOD,

Poft-Rider,

TAKES this method to inform his customers, that this paper completes one year from the time he began to ride—He therefore earnestly calls on all perfons indebted to him, to make immediate payment, as he is determined to difcontinue riding till he can effect a fettlement with them. What is due from each customer is so trifling, that he hopes all will be prepared to make him payment whenever he fhall call on them. Thofe who have heretofore difcontinued their papers, and have not paid up, may expect their accounts will be fued, unless speedily fettled.

A. W.

N. B. Thofe who live off the road, are requefted to leave the pay where their papers are lodged.

Jan. 14. 1789.

ALL Perfons indebted to or having any demands on the eftate of BENJAMIN WOOD, late of Cummington, deceafed, either by Book, Note, or Bond, are defired to exhibit the fame for fettlement immediately, as no accounts will be allowed after the firft day of April next.

ABEL PACKARD, jun. Adminiftrator.

Cummington, Jan. 1ft. 1789.

TAKEN up by the fubfcriber, on the 24th October, a chefnut coloured MARE, fuppofed to be four years old, with a white ftrip in her face, fhod before, trots and paces. The owner is defired to pay charges and take her away.

JOSEPH WARREN.

Leyden, Jan. 12, 1789.

The ETERNAL SCOLD.

Imitated from the French *of* Le Passerat.

FRIEND, has thou never heard old *Ocean* roar,
When the black tempest hovers, big with fear?
Impetuous dashed against the rocky shore;
It's hoarse resounding fills th' astonish'd ear.

Or, hast thou never heard, loud thunders crack,
(Swift skip the lightnings 'long the liquid sky)
When some vast oak becomes the mighty wreck,
In thousand fragments scattered far and nigh?

The whelp-tob'd tigress hast thou never met,
Nor trac'd the furies of her angry mein?
Nor the fell lyon, when with toils beset,
His hideous roarings heard, his flashing eyeballs seen.

If not, friends, come to me ——; my house displays
All these, and ev'ry monster more: for there
Bulls bellow, dragons hiss, the wild ass brays,
Hoop owls, croak frogs, and growls the ugly bear.

Drums, trumpets, thunders, hurricanes abound;
Storms, tempests, earthquakes, in perpetual strife;
Fiends, furies, hell itself may there be found,
In one strange creature—*That's mine own dear wife.*

For the *HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.*

MR. BUTLER,

I HAVE observed in some of your late papers, several displays exclaiming very severe against a favourite friend of mine, whom I have been intimately acquainted with for forty years—viz. RUM—in whose absence I think it incumbent on me, from principle, to appear in vindication of his character, when I see it injured by prejudice. Through all my long acquaintance, I never knew him injure any person that did not impose on him first—He always has been fam'd for being free from pride—He makes no distinction between ranks, sex or age—high or low, are upon reciprocal terms with him. It is hard to conceive what motives are sufficiently powerful to engage a free gentleman to find fault and exclaim against so noble a prince, who has the concurrence of the greater part of mankind in his favour. Very seldom matters of moment are consulted without his attendance; he is besides in almost all the courts of Europe—his ambassadors and commissioners are planted in most parts of the globe. I think those gentlemen that are so liberal in exclaiming against any good old friend, mentioning only some ill effects that had taken place, where he was, or had been, but omitting all his amiable qualities, and the great good he has done in the world. Why, Sir, he always attends in the most hazardous expeditions in the army, both by sea and land:—and he always attends the fleets and navys, when and wherever they go—He assists the recruiting officers in procuring seamen and soldiers—He inspires the soldier in the time of action to perform his duty with courage and resolution—All victories are crowned in his presence—He is very constant to attend in all publick matters—I believe you never knew bridges, churches, steeples, and other publick buildings erected, without his assistance—He is so fearful of the health of the family where he resides as to examine the stomachs of all in the house early in the morning, in order to fit and prepare them for breakfast, by the way of a bitter or a sting as he finds the appetites require—So faithful is he to renew the examination again before dinner, and then repeate it in the evening—Nay, I have known him to attend at taverns and at gambling tables in gambling houses all night, and was obliged, in a measure to compensate for the money lost by inticking their feelings, after the loss they had sustained. I have known him to be the only filial companion of a disconsolate widow, and many a secreft husband. How much money he contributes towards supporting of government by way of excise and impost. So respected is he as to have a house assigned him in almost every port in the nation, and custom officers to wait on him. So much honored is he among persons of education, that he always excites when handed about, a motion from the knee and bar, and always from the heart. He is served in the best china utensils and glasses in the house—He is so much respected that he is seldom suffered to sleep without being under lock and key—He has been the chief purchaser of all the leather and furr this hundred years past, from the Indians in our western world, and how many Africans does he employ in the West-Indies to cultivate the earth for the benefit of mankind. He has ever been a compatition for Nobles, Dukes, and Earls, and gentry of all ranks, and yet he must be complained of, because an incautious woman fell into the fire when he was present—why not reject the fire as well on account of the ill effects it has done, how many buildings it has destroyed in ages past.

If you give the foregoing a place in your worthy paper, it may be that in some degree it may reconcile my opposers.

RUM's FRIEND.

The VALUE of TIME.

A moment we may wish
When worlds want wealth to buy.

YOUNG.

WHEN we consider what we were created for, whither we are going, and what we must endure long he, surely we cannot but acknowledge the work that lies before us to be truly great, interesting and important, not only for the advancement of our Maker's glory, but the pursuit of those objects which are to our eternal peace, and the preparation for death, judgment, and a world to come; these are matters of the highest moment, and equally concern every son & daughter of Adam, as candidates for a blissful immortality. If so, then we may well lament the shortness of our time for such an arduous work, and, impressed with a sense of the necessity of completing it before we go the way of all flesh, exclaim *How much is to be done!* Life, like a winter's day, is short. Time, like the shadow upon the dial, is fleeting, and hastening to be gone, and an awful eternity approaching, which must be either a state of happiness or misery according to the waste or improvement of the precious now. From these considerations we may learn the inestimable value of our passing moments, and the danger of delaying, suitably, to improve them, each seriously reflecting, may not my life *yet* end before the year does, or am I *sure*, though already so near me, a new one will ever again dawn upon me.

Make every day a critick on the past.
And live each hour as though it was your last.

LOVE *and* CONSTANCY.

An Anecdote.

A Neopolitan being at work in a field bordering on the sea-shore, his wife, who was at some distance from him, was seized by the Corsairs of Tunis, and carried on board their vessel.

The Neopolitan threw himself into the sea, swam to the ship, and intreated the captain to take him in. "The good man well knew he would be sold as a slave, and the consequent misery and hardship he should undergo; but love for the object who had hitherto shared in his labours, and enjoyed with him the fruit of industry, predominated over all other sensations. While the Turks were astonished at his temerity, he continued supplicating to be taken on board; ——he told them that the woman they had taken from the field was his wife; "we have," continued he, "long shared happiness, and we can bear misery together, grant us only the consolation of being sold to the same maller, is all I ask; deny me that, and one grave, will I trust, soon contain us,"

The Turks admiring the man's affection, on their return, told it to the King of Tunis, who, being pleased with this singular instance of conjugal fidelity, not only gave them their liberty, but each a place in the palace.

The RESCUE.

——SHADE of my father, said the despairing Lucy, as she stood on the banks of the river; ——shade of my father, if it is permitted thee to view the sad estate of thy agonizing child, pity her distresses, and ask of heaven, that cannot be deaf to the intreaties of thy exalted merit, to let the misery I cannot bear, atone for the act I prepare to execute, in order to relieve me from it; though seduced into the path of vice, my heart has never forgot that virtue which you implanted in it. It is a horror of that vice, and the impossibility of practising that virtue, which has brought me to this precipice. Life will not yield to my wishes, and death will not obey my summons; while despair urges me to leave the distresses of the one to the forced, but, I trust, oblivious embraces of the other.—Oh! could I but for a moment grasp the belief that forgiveness may accompany my contrition, I would plunge into the wave as a bower of pleasure, and seek my watery bed as it were a rosy couch.—But without hope in this world, goaded by poverty, disease and infamy, I cannot bear my being, and must rest on the boundless mercies of heaven for a deed which it forbids——and dare to enter, an uninvited guest, into the gloomy cavern of death.

——One effort more, and my lot will be cast for ever, ——The power who knows my afflictions, will not refuse celestial mercy to a desperate deed which hopes to end them.——

At this moment she attempted to spring forwards to the water;——but an arm restrained her. Cease your phrenzy, said the worthy Gratiano, and rather address heaven for having sent me to prevent your desperate purpose. Have you no friends, no relations?

Yes, said she, I have relations who now live in all the luxury of life, but no friends; when I lost virtue, I lost them. There is no bread for the seduced, but from the hands of the seducer; and when he turns away from the wretch he has made, to gain a precarious support she must consent to be a victim at the alter of prostitution. I was born in honour. I was bred up in plenty. ——The early scene of my life was so happy, that to look back upon it increases my despair, and I beseech you to let me complete the deed it dictates.

It shall not be, said Gratiano, comfort may yet be in store for thee; and the very horror of vice which urges you to this desperate purpose, may be made to produce the consolation of virtue.——Come with me; it shall be my office to lead you to them.

ANECDOTE.

A MILITARY Gentleman, in Paris, lately invited much company to dinner. His son, six years old, came to the table, but was repulsed and told that his beard was too short to dine with his father. The mother, as mortified as her son, made up a little table for him, and ordered that he should be well attended. A large cat, however, repeatedly tried to take away his victuals, on which the child, out of all patience, exclaimed, go and dine with papa——you have a beard long enough.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the Cooper's business, a BOY, about 15 years of age. Enquire of JONATHAN DWIGHT.

Northampton, Dec. 29th, 1788. (2)

Cattles HORNS.

WANTED a quantity of CATTLES HORNS, for which a generous price will be given on delivery, by ASHBEL WELLS, jun.

Who has just received for sale, a quantity of
West-India Iron, well assorted, and of superior quality—Holland's Gin, in cases—French Brandy—Madeira and Teneriffe Wines—Tea—Chocolate—Loaf Sugar—Black Pepper—Ginger, &c. &c.—all of which will be sold for Cash or Produce in hand, on very reasonable terms.

ALSO,
A large assortment of
Stone Ware—a quantity of Bar, Cake, and Soft Soap—Candles of all sizes, at 8d. per single pound, or 7s 6d by the box and to those persons who shall engage to take their constant supply in future. Cash, or good rendered Tallow at 5d per pound, received in payment.

Hartford, Dec. 22, 1788. (2)

FRESH GOODS.

Just received and now selling by
Josiah Dwight,
At his store in Williamsburgh, a general assortment of English and India GOODS, on low terms for CASH, PORK, WHEAT, RYE, INDIAN-CORN, BEES-WAX, TALLOW, OLD-PEWTER, RED CLOVER SEED, and TOW-CLOTH.

N. B. Cash and a generous price given for all kinds of SHIPPING-FURRS.

Williamsburgh, Dec. 31, 1788. (2)

CASH,

And a generous price given, for all kinds of
SHIPPING FURR
and
BEES-WAX,
by LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1788.

The partnership of
JOHN and RUSSEL ATWATER,
Being this day dissolved by mutual consent,—All persons indebted to said Company are requested to settle their accounts, and make payment without delay, to JOHN ATWATER, at Westfield, or RUSSEL ATWATER at Blandford. Jan. 1, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given to SIMEON SMITH, late of West-springfield, in the county of Hampshire, who has removed out of said town, that he is taxed in the rate bills committed to us to collect, the following taxes, viz.

State taxes, No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, 8l. 13s. 2d.
Town taxes, 1l. 15s. 7d. 3q.—Parish taxes, 18s. 11d. 2q.

Unless said taxes are paid to us the Subscribers, on or before the 15th day of January next, so much of a lot of land, called his Mountain Lot, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the House of Benjamin Stebbins, innholder in said town, at two o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes, with intervening charges.

ISRAEL WILLISTON, } Collect-
HEMAN DAY, } ors.

West-Springfield, Dec. 3, 1788. (2)

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire Commissioners to receive and examine the claims on the estate of EZRA SMEAD, late of Montague, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed the creditors to bring in their claims—do hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Samuel Smead, in said Montague, on the last Tuesdays of January, March and April next, from one to four o'clock P. M. on each of said days—after which no accounts will be allowed.

CALEB KINGSLEY,
MOSES ROOT,
DANIEL GLAPP.

ALL persons indebted to, or that have any demands on said estate, are desired to settle the same without delay, with the subscribers, Administrators on said estate.

HENRY WELLS,
ELISHA ROOT.

Montague, Dec. 30, 1788.

** ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are requested to make payment immediately.

Vol. III.] THE [NUMB. 125.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Capt Judd

ON A PRE-EXISTENT STATE.

By the late SOAME JENYNS, Esq.

THAT mankind had existed in some state previous to the present, was the opinion of the wisest sages of most remote antiquity. It was held by the Gymnosophists of Egypt, the Brachmans of India, the Magi, of Persia, and the greatest philosophers of Greece and Rome; it was likewise adopted by the fathers of the Christian Church, and frequently enforced by her primitive writers: why it has been so little noticed, so much overlooked, rather than rejected, by the divines and metaphysicians of late ages, I am at a loss to account for, as it is undoubtedly confirmed by reason, by all the appearances of nature, and the doctrine of revelation.

In the first place then it is confirmed by reason; which teaches us, that it is impossible that the conjunction of a male and female can create, or bring into being, an immortal soul; they may prepare a material habitation for it; but there must be an immaterial pre-existent inhabitant ready to take possession. Reason assures us that an immortal soul, which will exist eternally after the dissolution of the body, would have existed before the formation of it; for whatever has no end, can never have had a beginning, but must exist in some manner which bears no relation to time, to us totally incomprehensible; if, therefore, the soul will continue to exist in a future state, it must have existed in a former. Reason likewise tells us,——that an omnipotent and benevolent Creator would never have formed such a world as this, and filled it with such inhabitants, if the present was the only, or even the first state of their existence, a state which, if unconnected with the past and future, seems calculated for no one purpose intelligible to our understandings; neither of good nor evil, of happiness of misery, of virtue or vice, of reward or punishment, but a confused jumble of them all together, proceeding, from no visible cause, and leading to no end. But, as we are certain that infinite power cannot be employed without effect, nor infinite wisdom without design, we may rationally conclude, that this world could be designed for nothing more than a prison, in which we are a while confined to receive punishment for the offences committed in a former, and an opportunity of preparing ourselves for the enjoyment of happiness in a future life.

Secondly. These conclusions of reason are sufficiently confirmed by the face of nature, and the appearance of things; this world is evidently formed for a place of punishment, as well as probation; a prison or house of correction, to which we are committed, some for a longer and some for a shorter period; some to the severest labour, others to more indulgent tasks; and if we consider it under this character, we shall perceive it admirably suited for the end for which it was intended. It is a spacious, beautiful and durable structure; it contains many and various apartments, a few very comfortable, many tolerable, and some extremely wretched. It is inclosed with a fence so impassable; that none can surmount it, but with the loss of life. Its inhabitants likewise exactly resemble those of prisons; They come in with malignant dispositions, and unruly passions, from whence, like other confined criminals, they receive great part of their punishment by abusing and injuring each other. As we may suppose that they have not all been equally guilty, so they are permitted to procure a tolerable subsistence by their labour, and pass through their confinement without any extraordinary penalties, except from paying their fees, at their discharge by death. Others, who perhaps stand in need of more severe chastisement, receive it by a variety of methods; some by the most acute, and some by the most tedious pains and diseases; some by disappointments, and many by success in their favorite pursuits; some by being condemned to situations peculiarly unfortunate, as to those of extreme poverty or superabundant riches; of despicable meanness, or painful pre-eminence, of galley-slaves in a despotic, or ministers in a free county. If we survey the various religions of the globe, what dreadful scenes of wretchedness every where present themselves to our eyes! In some, we see thousands chained to the oars, and perpetually suffering from the inclemency of all weathers, and their more inclement masters; in some, not a few are condemned to wear out their miserable lives in dreary mines, deprived of air and day-light; and in others, much greater numbers torn from their native country, families and friends, and sold to the most inhuman of all tyrants, under whose lash they are worn out with fatigue, or expire in torments. The history of mankind is indeed little more than a detail of their miseries, some inflicted by the hand of Providence, and many more by their own wickedness, and mutual ill usage. As nations, we see them sometimes chastised by plagues, famines inundations, and earthquakes; and continually destroying each other with fire and sword—we see fleets and armies combating with fierce fury, and employing against each other every instrument of torture and death, which malevolence can invent or ferocity make use of: We see the dying and the dead huddled together in heaps, and weltering in each other's blood. And can we be spectators of this horrid tragedy, without considering the performers as condemned criminals, compelled like the gladiators of the antients to receive their punishments from each others hands? The orator, the poet and the historian, may celebrate them, as heroes fighting for the rights and liberties of their respective countries: but the Christian Philosopher can look upon them in no other light, than as condemned spirits, exiled into human flesh, and into the world to chastise each other for past offences. As individuals, we see men afflicted with innumerable diseases, which proceed not from accident, but are congenial with other original formations, and evidently the dispositions of Providence, designed for the most important ends; the stone grows in the human bladder, under the same direction as in the quarry, and the seeds of scurvy, rheumatism, and gout, are sown in the blood by the same omnipotent hand, which has scattered those of vegetables over the face of the earth. From these various instruments of torture, numberless are the miseries which mankind endure: Nor are those perhaps less numerous, though less, which they suffer from the treachery, injustice, ingratitude, ill humour, and perverseness, with which they every hour torment one another, interrupt the peace of society, and inhabiter the customs of domestic life; to all which we may add the wonderful ingenuity which they possess, of creating imaginary in the absence of real misfortunes, and that corrosive quality in the human mind, which, for want of proper food for business or contemplation, preys upon itself, and makes solitude intolerable, and thinking a most painful task. Who that surveys this melancholy picture of the present life, can entertain a doubt, but that it is intended for a state of punishment, and therefore must be subsequent to some former, in which this punishment was deserved?

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Meff. Printers,

THAT great alterations have taken place in the earth, since its formation, is a truth that has long been observed and demonstrated by the philosopher.—The very shore of the sea and lakes, unless composed of solid rock, where observation has been made, has been found to make encroachment upon the water;—so that in many places, it appears with convincing evidence, that very large extent of habitable land was once covered by the ocean. I may add—it is a fact which addresses itself to general observation, that rivulets universally, and all rivers small enough for sensible notice of variation, are continually decreasing their quantity of water.

These observations, with others I shall mention, will, I think, warrant the hypothesis, *that the Earth is continually increasing and Water decreasing.*

I admit the received opinion of philosophers that the primogenial particles of all bodies are alike, and that different modification alone constitutes the diversity of matter. Upon these principles, water differently modified may become earth; and it is my opinion it has a conflant tendency to such modification—My reasons are—It has been found by experiment that all vegetation is effected solely by air and water, the earth being only a vehicle to convey and contain the water around the imbibing vessels of root. A tree thus produced, when by putrefaction it has discharged its fixed air, or by the violence of fire has expelled it—in the one case, leaves a large quantity of real earth, and in the other of ashes, which when the salts are extracted is a real caput mortuum incapable of further change. This is, without exception, the case of all vegetation, and affords the most palpable proof of water transmuted to real earth. But the confirmation of my hypothesis rests not alone on vegetation: the most solid bodies are certainly, many of them, the productions of water—the pearl, the crystal, and the diamond are of this description, neither of which, by any chemical process can be reduced back to water—scarce any body is less capable than the last of alteration. I have myself seen a stone of a conic figure in a gentleman's museum, which appeared to me from its colour, consistency and solidity, to be real marble—this stone I was told, was taken from the bottom of a cave, and formed by the dropping of water from its arch—when first found its apex was soft and easily cut with a pen knife, the marks of its being thus cut, I saw; though at the time of my seeing it the apex was as hard as the rest of the mass. The same gentleman shewed me a large stone very hard and of equal texture found near the water, which being by accident, broken into two nearly equal parts, there was discovered near its centre an entire muscle-shell—an evidence to me that the stone was formed around the shell from the water. That immoveable rocks are continually augmenting, every one who will give themselves the trouble to examine, will, I doubt not, be convinced. That one may be satisfied this augmentation is from water alone, let a rock be chosen upon the top of a mountain, as great a distance as possible from any earth, and where the wind may have scope to blow off whatever dust might otherwise be lodged upon it—Such a rock will be found to be composed, near its surface, of three distinct strata—in some a fourth may be discovered—The first only moist, the second, an earth capable of being moved by the finger nail, the third, solid and of the same consistency with the body of the rock, but of a different colour. These things give strong evidence, that water is constantly changing into earth and solid bodies incapable of being reduced again to water; and of consequence, that *Earth is increasing and Water decreasing.*

Should it be supposed that cutting the trees from the low grounds effects the lessening of springs and rivulets only by exhalation; I observe, that exhalation does not change the form, much less, annihilate water, it only changes its situation; but this lessening is universal wherever land is cleared, and may indeed be in small part, not chiefly, effected by exhalation—it is chiefly effected by the rapid growth and decay of vegetation, which in this manner is reduced.

J. L.

ON EDUCATION.

EDUCATION is a subject, upon which so much has been said and written, that I do not expect the few disconnected observations which I shall make upon it, will have the grace of novelty to recommend them. The subject however is of such importance to human happiness, that it cannot be too often or too attentively considered. By having it presented to view in a variety of lights, and by thinking upon it frequently, our ideas upon this subject may be rendered more just, and our knowledge of it more extensive.

Forming an early habit of industry, though one of the most important things in education, has been considered (if we may judge by the practice of parents) as a thing of little consequence. It is an indisputable truth, that the men, who have arrived at a high degree of eminence, either in literary pursuits, in political life, or in business and acquiring property, have, generally speaking, been born in moderate circumstances; and have been so situated, that necessity compelled them to the exercise of their most strenuous exertions; and it is equally true, that those who have been born in affluence, and educated with a prospect of enjoying all the pleasures and advantages of birth and fortune, have commonly turned out to be either indolent and insignificant, or dissipated and vicious characters. As this is a general truth, there must be a general cause. The cause is to be found among the principles and propensities of human nature. Man is a being naturally so fond of ease and pleasure, and so averse to self-denial and perseverying diligence, that, if you place him where circumstances, together with the allusions of flattery or self-love, persuade him, that he has nothing to do but to enjoy, he will sink down into indolence, he will be negligent of his affairs, he will make pleasure his chief object of pursuit, and finally abandon himself to sensuality and vice. Now if a child is born in circumstances of affluence, if he is early indulged in every capricious wish, if he is permitted to live in idleness, if servants and others flatter him by perpetually telling him what great riches he is to be master of, a number of such circumstances, together with that self flattery which inhabits every breast, will inevitably lead him into an opinion that he has nothing to do but to take his pleasure. Let this opinion become fixed, and it is vain to expect, that he will attend either to learning or business. Pleasure he will pursue. The unrestrained pursuit of pleasure leads to prodigality, vice, and ruin.

On the contrary, let a person be born in moderate circumstances, let his hands be early taught to be industrious, let going to school be considered by him as a privilege, let him know, as soon as his mind is capable of reasoning, that if he expects to be respectable in the world, he must depend on his own exertions, let him know, that, although he has some advantages, yet he has difficulties to encounter, and that he must be perseveringly diligent in order to be successful, if he has talents for excelling and a mind capable of a generous ambition, such a train of circumstances will make him active and persevering, and in the end secure him success.

Seeing such advantages arise from early industry, it follows that to form an early habit of this kind, is a point of the greatest importance in education.

Farmers and Mechanics are under good advantages for teaching their children industry, by making them practice it early. Merchants, professional men, and gentlemen of independent fortunes have not equal advantages in this respect. They ought therefore to take particular pains to find employment for their sons. Sending them to school is not sufficient. If they know no other task or employment, they will think that attention to books and study are tedious. But let there be some other employment for them, let them know, if they do not go to school, they will have some sort of work to do, and they will be much fonder of school, and improve much better in learning. It is owing to having nothing to do, and a habit of idleness which is the consequence of it, that so many of the youth educated in large populous towns turn out to be completely worthless characters.—It is always best to use gentle means first, and not to use those which are harsh, unless the case be extremely urgent. But in a case where a lad is very perverse, attached to idleness, and averse to school, I have often thought it would be a very good way to find him to some thorough farmer, and let him be kept constantly at work for one or two summers; and at the same time to let him know, that he must be kept at it, until he would be willing to attend to books, or such other employments as he was designed for. In short there is such a propensity in human nature, to indulge idleness, and idleness so invariably leads on to vices and ruin, that the strongest motives, amounting almost to absolute necessity, should be held up to the view of youth, in order to insure a coarse of persevering industry. If this point can be gained, if a habit of industry be well formed in a youth, there is a moral certainty of his doing well in the world.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the FREEMEN *of the* WESTERN DISTRICT.

I Am a plain man—I love my family, my neighbour, my country! and with all of them were wife and virtuous, and pious and happy! But there are so many universal spirits, that I dispair of ever seeing the bulk of them governed by that pure love—that sweet "charity which envieth not—is not puffed up—which seeketh not her own—is not easily provoked—thinketh no evil, but rejoiceth in the truth."

Brethren! our beneficent creator has given us a goodly heritage, and bestowed upon us those rights and privileges which, as freemen and christians, we ought gratefully and sacredly to preserve—And if we unitedly do our duty, we shall preserve them. But if we split into factions, and are influenced by party views and local attachments, we ought to be, and we shall be, *enslaved*. It is the duty of every good man, therefore, to unite, as much as possible, his neighbours and acquaintance in these measures and pursuits, which tend to advance both public and private good—Such a conduct will evince his friendship and patriotism—Would to Heaven! that such friends and such patriots might greatly abound!

I have been led into this train of thinking by reading some late Boston news-papers. What electioneering!—what faction and party rage!—what a base and scandal!—O! the degeneracy of the times, and manners of the people!

Let us be upon our guard, lest we also catch the malignant distemper—we need be cautious, for we are not out of danger!—old enemies, and new enemies are at work—and if we don't look out we shall be enlisted under the demon of faction before we are aware of it.

We lately gave our votes for a federal representative, but being unhappily much divided, no choice was made. We shall soon be called upon to make the second attempt, & if we are not better united we shall be called upon to make the third and a fourth, and finally be unrepresented. But there is a high probability that a choice will be made the next time; as the two highest, in the last voting, are now sent out in the precepts, as candidates for our suffrages. It is true we are not obliged, by law, to vote for either of them—but if we reject them and vote again at large, where, or when shall we end?—Brethren! let us unite—both are said to be *good* men—and, I doubt not, there are many other men in the district, as good as they are—But that we might have a choice and be represented, I would now vote for one of them, though I did not before—for I have no notion of obstinately and perseveringly voting for a man, merely because I like him, when there is no prospect of his being chosen. Such a conduct must either prevent a choice at all, or necessitate the General Court to say, that he who has the most votes, though not a majority, shall be the representative.

Perhaps few persons in the district are less acquainted with the candidates than I am—I have seen both, but was never at the house of either. But I shall, as far as I am able, satisfy myself respecting their integrity and political abilities—and if I find, on enquiry, that one of those gentlemen has greater talents than the other—has had more experience in public national business—is possessed of firmer nerves and a more independent mind—is better acquainted with the political characters of the men who will constitute the new government—and more thoroughly understands the various relations and interests and political views of the different states—if he is deeper read in ancient and modern history, and better understands the commercial and political interests of those European nations with whom we are in alliance—if he has been more active in the late revolution—more "animated by the glorious struggles that have been made in defence of public freedom;" and has, by a manly, nervous eloquence, maintained the rights of his country in the cabinet or forum, and supported them by "the lance of mighty war," in the field!—If he has "explored more deeply, or studied more extensively the principles of government, and of universal jurisprudence,"—I say, if I find that one of the gentlemen possesses these and such like pre-requisite qualifications in a more eminent degree than the other, FOR HIM *will I* VOTE.—My conscience as a man, and my country as a citizen, demand my vote for him. And do we not invariably, in our private concerns, apply to the person who can best manage and advocate our cause? And are there not strong reasons for our doing it in the case before us?—Yes—if the interest of the public is of more importance than that of an individual.

But should the candidates be equally meritorious—equally sagacious and able to support the rights of humanity—and to enforce the claims of Massachusetts, in the great national Legislature, then reason and common sense, and a due deference to the opinion of the good people in the district, as expressed in their last voting, will all unitedly urge me to give in my vote for the man who then stood highest in their esteem—because he cannot have done any thing since to forfeit their confidence, and, consequently, will again command their suffrages.

Thus, brethren! I have given you my sentiments in love—weigh them well—and act as reason and conscience, and the nature of human affairs dictate—remember! you have a great civil privilege—a political price put into your hands—improve it and be happy!—abuse it and be miserable!

I delight in plain dealing and detest hypocrisy—I hate discord and love union!

Farewel,

MOUNT TOM.

BOSTON, January 15.

Between twelve and one o'clock, on Thursday last, the Secretary of this Commonwealth, came to the Representatives Chamber, and delivered the following Message from his Excellency the Governor, who from ill state of health, could not attend in person.

Gentlemen of the Senate and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I SHOULD be very happy in meeting you personally, but my present indisposition prevents my having that satisfaction.

It is scarcely necessary for me to inform you, that a want of a representation of the States in Congress, has prevented my receiving any communications from that Hon. Body, since the adjournment.

My duty obliges me to remind you, that by the 20th section of the first article in the Constitution of the United States of America, it is provided, that no State shall, "without the consent of Congress, keep troops in time of peace;" you will therefore pay some attention to the garrison on Castle-Island, and adopt such measures respecting that fortress, as shall be for the honour and interest of the Commonwealth.

Our present situation, with regard to the commencement and operation of the General Government, renders it very difficult to determine upon any particular and permanent system of Finance for the Commonwealth; nevertheless, such expenses as you shall find to be necessary from the exigences of government, ought to be provided for; to your wisdom and prudence the Constitution has submitted the consideration of this matter.

Gentlemen,

There never was a time when the public interest required more attention, or greater abilities, than the present. When the General Government shall be in exercise, a navigation act, equally advantageous to all the States, and founded, as it shall relate to foreign countries, upon ideas of national reciprocity, must claim the attention of Congress. The early laws of the Union must cherish commerce, encourage agriculture, promote the useful arts, and introduce those habits of life and business, which tend to render us a nation TRULY INDEPENDENT. It cannot be too often repeated, or too strongly inculcated upon the minds of the people, that industry and frugality, supported by good morals, and a love to their country, are absolute necessity to the political happiness of a community.

I have directed the Secretary to lay before you, a letter written by the General Assembly of Virginia, enclosed by his Excellency the Governour of that State, in which was also enclosed a resolution of instructions to their Representatives in Congress; which I also communicate to you in the same manner.—These are all the public dispatches I have received, and are all expressly upon the subject of calling a general Convention, for the purpose of making alterations in the Constitution of Government agreed upon by eleven of the thirteen States.—I communicated to you in the last session, a letter from the Convention of the State of New-York, upon the same subject; the States of Virginia and New-York are very important members of the Union, and will always receive great friendship and sincere regard from this Commonwealth. The Gentlemen who are in government in either of them, are very respectable for their wisdom and patriotism, and can never be capable of introducing a measure which they do not conceive will tend to the interest of the United States; nevertheless I am constrained to observe, that in my opinion, all the purposes which they wish to effect, will be better accomplished by recommendations from the Congress to the Legislatures of the States. A Convention will be expensive, if not dangerous in the interest of the nation. But it rests with you, Gentlemen, to give such instructions as you think will promote those great and desirable objects, the peace and happiness of the people.

You will however permit me to remind you, that when the system of General Government was ratified by this State, the Convention expressed in the strongest terms, their opinion "that certain amendments and alterations in the said Constitution, would remove the fears and quiet the apprehensions of many of the good people of this Commonwealth, and more effectually guard against an undue administration of the Federal Government, and that the same Convention did therefore, in the name and behalf of the good people of the Commonwealth, enjoin it upon their Representatives in Congress, at all times, until the alterations, and provisions (proposed by the Convention) should have been considered agreeably to the fifth article of the Constitution, to exert all their influence, and to use all reasonable and legal methods to obtain a ratification of the said alterations and provisions, in such manner as is provided in the said article."

These injunctions will be considered by the Senate and Representatives of the Commonwealth, as forcibly binding upon them; their faithfulness and prudence in this respect will quiet the fears of those of the community who have hitherto rested satisfied with those solemn assurances. I was very sincere in the part I took upon this important subject in the Convention. I disclaim all other than open undisguised politicks, and can assure you, that although I would by all means avoid another general Convention, yet I am no less in favour of amendments, than I was when I held a seat in the Convention of this State.—Your resolutions on this point in the present session, upon the communications of our sister States, will undoubtedly express the minds of our constituents, quiet the apprehensions of the people, and give assurance to the States which have written to you on the subject, as well as to those which have not as yet accepted the general Government, that although this Commonwealth are zealous for an efficient general Government, yet we will not fail in our endeavours, to provide such checks and barriers as are necessary to the freedom and security of each individual in the great Republic.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Boston, January 8, 1789.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the *House of Representatives*, Jan. 8, 1789.

WHEREAS further provision is necessary for completing the election of persons to represent the people of this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States:

Resolved, That the Selectmen of the several towns and districts, to whom the Governour has issued or shall hereafter issue his precepts for calling a meeting of the inhabitants thereof, to give in their votes for a representative in the Congress of the United States, within four days after such meeting, return a list of such votes to the sheriff of the county in which the said towns and districts respectively be, or otherwise shall make return of such votes into the Secretary's office, on or before the day prescribed therefor in the said precept; and it shall likewise be the duty of every sheriff, severally to deliver all precepts which are or shall be issued by the Governour with advice of Council, for completing the election of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and may be delivered to him to be dispersed to the Selectmen, to whom they are severally directed, and also to make return of the list of votes to him committed, into the Secretary's office on or before the day prescribed therefor in the said precept; and every Sheriff who shall refuse or neglect to perform the duty which is herein required of him, shall for every offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds, nor less than three pounds.

And it is further *Resolved*, That if any Selectmen or Town-Clerk, shall refuse or neglect to perform the duty required of them by this resolve, and the resolve of this Court, for organizing the Federal Government, passed in November last, they shall for each and every offence, severally forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds, nor less than three pounds. And it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General, to sue for and recover all such fines and forfeitures as shall be incurred by a breach of this resolve, to the use of this Commonwealth.

And the Secretary is hereby directed to cause the foregoing resolve to be published in the districts in which elections are not completed, as soon as may be.

Sent up for concurrence,

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.

In *Senate*, Jan. 19, 1789.

Read and concurred,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

A true copy——

Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

LONDON, October 26.

On Friday the 29th ult. a young woman big with child, after receiving her wages for work done for Mr. Wright, farmer, of Deeping, in the evening the set out for Spalding. It rained very hard all night, and on the road she was taken in labour, and delivered herself of a child; she put the infant in her apron and in that distressed situation proceeded on to Spalding to the house of one ——, where she had before lodged—but this inhuman wretch, deaf to her piteous cries, turned the poor creature from the house, while the rain poured on her head.—Thus situated, she, notwithstanding the clemency of the night, proceeded to Crowland, ten miles from Spalding, with the poor infant in her apron: when she arrived there it is supposed she found the child dead, for she, with a knife only, dug a hole in the Church-yard, and there buried it. How must every feeling breast shudder with horror at the savage brutality of ——, in denying the poor girls lodging for the night! She also had no more; nor could she entertain a doubt of being admitted to the house where she before was used to lodge. What pity it is, that there is not some punishment inflicted upon such abandoned wretches, who are lost to every feeling of humanity; to see a fellow creature and a female, in a situation most distressing! There is every reason to suppose the treatment which the poor woman received was the occasion of the infant's death, and as such to be severely punished.

Mr. Hastings, during the vacations employs the greatest part of his time in writing his answer to the two first charges. Report speaks highly of the style and manner of it, and that he will make an excellent defence.

NEW-YORK, January 8.

Last Sunday afternoon failed, for Bombay, the ship AMERICA Indiaman, Jacob Barley, Esquire, Commander.—A trade which has evidently for its object the prosperity of these states, is entitled to the good wishes of our fellow citizens, and the spirited adventurers in our particular applause. May the laudable enterprize be crowned with success!—Not only our interests as a commercial people in some degree depends on this voyage, but even our reputation with respect to shipbuilding. The AMERICA, one of the most complete vessels ever constructed in our docks, the skill of her officer and the hardy spirit of her honest tars, will convince the Chinese & other eastern nations, that the youngest quarter of the world is already capable of emulating the other three; and as successmay be rationally inferred from such happy beginning, will most probably surpass them.

NEWPORT, Jan. 8.

Perseverance in Anti-federalism, injustice, and the most flagrant villainy—or the History of the proceedings of the Rhode-Island Assembly, during their last session.

The fourth session of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. holden by adjournment at South-Kingston, on the last Monday of December, A. D. 1788, in the third year of our present administration.

There was not a sufficient number of members to make a quorum until THURSDAY, when agreeably to the order of the last sessions, the Deputies were called upon for their instructions from their respective towns in regard to Governour Clinton's letter that was referred to them for advice. Upon examination, it appeared that only thirteen of the towns then represented, had complied with the recommendation, eight of which were in favour of a *General* Convention, and five for a State Convention, agreeably to the recommendation of Congress.—Meetings had been held in the other towns, but the Deputies of these report, that their constituents declined giving any instructions, upon the principles of adhering to the articles of Confederation, and an averse to all Amendments.—Upon the instructions being read, motion was made "for calling a State Convention,"—the majority though divided in other respects now united in opposition to this measure,—that upon the question being put it passed in the negative, their being

34 Nays,
12 Yeas,

22 majority against calling a State Convention.

The majority secured the business to rest here, without making any motion relative to the subject.

FRIDAY, It was moved, that the holders of the four per cent notes, should be paid the whole of the principal and interest in the paper emission at par on or before the first of March next, and that in case of neglect their demands should be forfeited, this was carried in the Lower House in the affirmative by the usual majority—the Upper House non-concurred with regard to the time, and sent it down with an amendment to "first of May," but the Lower House adhering to their vote, the Upper house concurred with them. By this order the whole of the state debt contracted before or during the war will be paid of by the first day of March next.—And as this hath been the declared object of our late publick measures, the honest part of the community may hope for a repeal of the iniquitous tender law, and a change of system to secure unto them their remaining property, and to render us once more respectable.

From the report of the Treasurer it appeared, that the towns were greatly deficient in payment of the general tax.—Executions were therefore ordered to be issued in one month against the delinquent towns, returnable in ten days.

But little publick or private business was transacted during this session.

On SATURDAY, the Assembly adjourned to the second Monday of March, then to meet at East-Greenwich.

BOSTON, January 15.

Sketch of Business in the General Court.

THURSDAY, Jan. 8.

THE House took into consideration the propriety of giving orders to the Treasurer, to exchange a quantity of Continental Securities in the Treasury, for the consolidated Securities of this Commonwealth.

The motion was strongly advocated by Mr. Breck, and was opposed by Gen. Heath, and others: it was finally referred to the next session.

The House then took into consideration, the new system of adjudication, reported by the reviving committee. Mr. Dawes appeared to advocate the motion, and in a lengthy speech held up to view the advantages of it, and also exhibited the defects and disadvantages of the system now established. He was answered by Gen. Thomson, who, in a facetious speech, held up the advantages of what is called the judiciary act; the General's observations were so true that the members could with difficulty command their muscles. Major Nasson spoke a considerable time against the new system, and exposed the want of economy. Mr. Clarke, of Roxbury, spoke in favour of the proposed system, and discovered his usual abilities in a speech of considerable length. The further consideration of this subject was postponed to a future time.

SATURDAY, Jan. 10.

Agreeably to adjournment, the House proceeded to choose by ballot, a committee to report such amendments to the judiciary act, for the aft for rendering processes at law less expensive;—and to make the same perpetual—when Gen. Heath, Mr. Widgery, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Pierce, and Mr. Sinead, were found to be chosen.

TUESDAY, Jan. 13.

The Committee (consisting of Messrs. Ames, Gore, Bowdoin, Russell, and Thomson) appointed to consider what provision it is necessary should be made for the support of the Lieutenant Governor, reported a Resolve granting him 900l. for one year from the 28th of May last—which being read, the consideration thereof was assigned for Thursday, 11 o'clock.

A petition from a convention assembled at Portland, respecting the erection of the three eastern counties into a separate state, was read and committed to Ms. Bowdoin, Mr. Choate, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Smith, Mr. Davis, Mr. Nasson. Mr. Thatcher, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Fox, Mr. Learned, General Thomson, and Mr. Fitch.

Previous to the commitment of the afore-mentioned petition,—

Dr. JARVIS rose and wished to know, why that petition which had been sleeping for near two years, was now called up; he considered it a subject of very great importance to the government, as it went to the dismemberment of the right arm of the Commonwealth.

Gen. THOMSON said, in addition to the idea that the representation of this state was now too large, and that the business of Massachusetts could be done very well without the assistance of the eastern members—that he trusted it need not be told to that House, that he was formerly opposed to the federal constitution; but, that as it had been adopted, he was determined to give it all the support in his power—Under that constitution, said the General, it is expedient, that the three Eastern Counties should be made a seperate state, as it would tend to make the balance of the Union more equal—and as we have the "trumps" in our hands, we ought, he said, to make the best possible use of them.

Mr. BOWDOIN observed, that the towns represented in the Convention at Portland, were but about one third part of the towns in the eastern counties; and therefore could not be considered a representation of the eastern counties, and that there was but a small number of the people in favour of a separation.

Dr. CONY observed, that neither the gentleman last speaking, nor any other gentleman had authority to assert, with any degree of precision, what number of the PEOPLE inhabiting the EASTERN TERRITORY, were in favour of a separation. But the best documents the General Court have at present, are the returns now on the table, accompanying the petition; which returns express the opinion of near 7000 of the *free citizens* in 24 eastern counties; nine-tenths of whom are in favour of a separation; which number he believed, exceeded the whole number in those counties, who gave their silent assent in favour of the ratification of the Constitution of this Commonwealth. And as to the observation of the gentleman from Boston, that the petition had for a long time been asleep; he hoped that gentleman would reflect for a moment on the distressed situation the western counties were in two years ago. That since that time, the NATION, of which this Commonwealth is a part, have been forming and establishing a *National Constitution*: Both of which circumstances have called loudly for the united exertions of the friends of our country, from every part of the Commonwealth. The people inhabiting the Eastern Territory, with these impressions on their minds, have consented to suspend their application; but the government now being restored to a tranquil situation, he presumed it could not be thought improper for them now to renew their request.

The Doctor concluded by saying that he would not take up the time of the House by going into the merits of the question at present—but had no doubt it would be for the mutual interest both of the western and eastern parts of the Commonwealth: and likewise of all the Eastern States, as it would give them an additional vote in the Senate of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.

A resolve pledging the first unappropriated monies that shall be paid from the act for raising a public revenue by excise, and the first unappropriated monies arising from the specie part of two affs passed November seventeenth, 1786, for the purpose of raising a public revenue by impost, for the purpose of paying such monies as shall be borrowed for paying his Excellency the Governour, and members of the Honourable Council, Senate, and House of Representatives, and Members of Convention, &c. was read and passed.

Mr. EBENEZER PREBLE, of Portland, a gentleman of acknowledged veracity, who came passenger in the brig Union, which arrived at Portland, the 4th inst. from England, but last from France, informs, That the King of Great-Britain, was in an ill state of health at the time the vessel left London. His Majesty was at first seized with the gout—then a dropsy; and while Mr. Preble was in France, on his way home, he heard, that the King's illness had terminated in INSANITY—and that the British Parliament was about to appoint a Regent.

NORTHAMPTON, January 21.

There were 2201 votes returned from this district into the Secretary's office, for a federal Representative—the Hon. *Theodore Sedgwick*, Esq. had 801—*Samuel Lyman*, Esq. had 330—and these two gentlemen, having the highest number of votes, are sent out to the people in the precept for calling another meeting—No other person had 300 votes.——So greatly were the people divided. *"By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall."*

There being no choice made of a Federal Representative for this district. Thursday the 29th inst. is appointed by his Excellency the Governor, for the meeting of the several towns, to make choice of a gentleman to represent them in the new Congress of the United States.

Mr. BUTLER,

IT has been suggested to me from a particular quarter, and indeed I have other evidence than mere suggestion, that some of the gen tlemen in this town have taken exceptions to the piece which you have lately published under the signature of EPAMINONDAS.—These exceptions are called absurdities and contradictions. It is my most sincere wish, as it is certainly my object to strike out the truth by a candid investigation of the subject, and check the propagation of ill-founded assertion. Yet when I hear any one upon a slight and hasty perusal pronounce judgment upon a performance, and particularly when I hear him asserting that it abounds in contradictions, inconsistencies and absurdities, and yet he refuses to point out a single instance of them, I must conclude either that he mistrusts his own understanding upon the subject, and that his self-love & the fear of exposing himself, makes him shrink from the adventure of correcting it—or that he throws out the idea merely to derogate from the merit of the piece. If either of these motives apply to these gentlemen, they themselves will the speedy discover it; for insufficiency in the first instance needs but a hint to condemn itself, and guilt in the other carries its own index of contempt. I conceive, however, that they have too much good sense to be actuated by so mean a motive as the latter. However that may be, the author takes this public method of assuring these gentlemen that, if they will gentrify themselves and the public, by an attempt to expose any contradictions in that essay, he shall at all times stand ready, either on the one hand to acknowledge mistake and rectify error, or on the other to wipe away the misconstructions of *ignorance*, and suppress the perversion of any *Shylock's* revenge.

EPAMINONDAS.

ALL Persons indebted to DAVENPORT & M'LEAN, either by Book or Note of Hand, for goods received at their Store in Northampton, are hereby desired to call on the subscriber at said Store, by the first of March next, and settle the same—at which time he is obliged to make a settlement with his employers;—and to prevent the scarcity of cash being an excuse for the neglect of payment, the articles of Pot and Pearl Ashes, Salts of Lye, Shipping Furrs, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats, Flax, Peas, White Beans, Butter, Beef, Pork, Hogs Lard, Bees-Wax, Beef and Mutton Tallow, Old Pewter and Brass, in large or small quantities and at a generous price, will be received in payment.

The season being such as to render land carriage easy, it is expected every one concerned will improve the opportunity.

In behalf of Messrs. Davenport and M'Lean,

NATHANIEL BLAKE.

A general assortment of West-India, and many articles of English and Hard Ware GOODS, will be exchanged at said Store, by wholesale or retail, for any of the above mentioned articles of Produce.

Northampton, Jan. 21, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietor of unimproved land lying in Conway, in the county of Hampshire, that his land is taxed in a town and minister tax for the year 1784, as follows, viz. Lot No. 102, laid to Nathaniel Dickinson, town tax, 12l. 6d.—minister tax, 4l. 6d. 3q.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 9th day of March next, so much of said land will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Capt. Elisha Amsden, in Conway, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges. Said Vendue will be continued from day to day, by me the subscriber.

Great Rice, Collector for 1784.

Conway, Jan. 13th, 1789.

** ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are requested to make payment immediately.

* *The State of New-Hampshire are to send three representatives to Congress—The number of votes returned into their Secretary's Office is 15,377—and no one person had more than 2374—Their General Court have ordered the Secretary to send out at candidates, the six who had the highest number of votes, and have obliged the people to chuse three of them.*

A VISION *of the* PRINTER's BOY.

Presented on the NEW-YEAR, *by the* CARRIER *of the* MERCURY, *in* HARTFORD.

AS late foft flumber clos'd my eyes,
A lovely form fhot from the fkies,
Approach'd my bed with afpect meek,
And thus it fpake, or feem'd to fpeak.

"Go, with the New-Year's fun, my boy,
Go, bid your anxious country joy;
This is the year ordain'd by fates,
To rear the glory of the ftates."

Raptur'd I gaz'd—The voice and mein,
Methought, I knew; I erft had feen
Columbia's genius—'Twas the fame
Who fpake, and thus purfu'd the theme.

"I, who Columbia's heroes fir'd
To arms, more lately have infpir'd
Th' aflembled Sages with a plan
To finifh what thofe arms began.
Thence thro' the ftates I wing'd my way,
To fcatter wifdom's facred ray:
I kindled up the glowing flame
Of zeal to raife Columbia's fame.
The fed'ral ftates to union drew,
And bade, *The glorious work purfue.*

"One ftate is doom'd awhile to be
A mark, by which the reft may fee
And fhun the gulph which quick embrogues
Blind paper-mungers, cheats and rogues.

"Now wifdom fhall the elections guide,
Wifdom in Congrefs fhall preide—
No object there fhall be purfu'd,
But publick peace and common good.
Science and virtue fhall revive,
Arts, commerce, manufactures thrive,
Juft laws fhall private rights maintain,
Slav'ry no more fhall clank her chain,
No wars again infeft the ground,
But peace fhall walk the country round.
Plenty fhall crown the peafant's toil,
And Heav'n on all his labours fmile,
The defart, cultur'd to a field,
Bleffings before unknown fhall yield;
Where beafts of prey now ftalk and roar,
Tame flocks fhall feed and play fecure;
Where the tall forefts mock the fkies,
Cities, with taller fpires fhall rife:
And golden harvefts wave their heads,
Where the wild thicket boundlefs fpreads.
Here liberty fhall ftretch her hands
To call the oppreft from diftant lands,
'Till tyrants find no more oppreft,
And freedom all the nations bleft."

The genius fpake—and from my fight
Shot upwards in rich ftreams of light.
I woke—arofe—drefs'd—and ftay'd to drefs—
I ran and put this work to preft,
Refolv'd to hand it to the town,
Whofe bounty will my labour crown.

From the Independent Gazetteer.

To N—— T——, Efq. commander of the fhip ——, *lying at* —— *wharf, in the port of Philadelphia, and now preparing to fail on a voyage to the coaft of* Guinea *for a cargo of* Negroes.

SIR,

WHILE you perfift in your accurfed trade, of ftealing Negroes from their native county, and binding them in chains of ſlavery, I ſhall not ceaſe to invoke juſt Heaven, for divine vengeance to be poured down upon your guilty head, and upon thoſe who encourage your infernal traffic. Such monſters, in human ſhape ought to be held up to public view, in the moſt odious and deſpiceable light. They ought to be outlawed and hunted down, in every ſtate where they are found; And, as their ſouls are callous to the feelings of humanity, their bodies ought to be inſulted, kicked, and trampled on, wherever they are found.

You, ſir, as I am informed, are now about to ſail to the coaſt of Guinea, for a cargo of Negroes. My ardent prayer to Heaven, ſhall be, that whirlwinds, calm, thunder and hurricanes, may perſecute you without intermiſſion.

And when you arrive near to your deſtined port, may you behold multitudes of negroes on the ſhore, living happily on the ſpontanious produce of their own fruitful country; and while your heart beats quick with joy, in hopes of ſoon ſeizing your prey, may the incenſed Heavens ſpread black clouds over your head, and inſtant hurricanes drive you ſwift from their ſhores. May you experience all the horrors of an enraged ſea; while midnight thunders with tremendous peals rend the dark heavens; and the, ſharp lightning with quick flaſhes ſinge your ropes, until the ſhip daſhes on a cragged rock, laid in the foaming briae. May hungry ſharks gnaſh at you, and with greedy jaws devour your accurſed crew; and while you are gaſping for breath, on a New-England rum-caſk, may a green-wave waſh you, with filthy ſea-weeds, on to a deſolate iſland, where nothing grows but briars, thorns, and poiſonous reptiles.—There may you wander about naked, cold, & hungry, until, exhauſted with fatigue, you ſink down to ſleep. May evil ſpirits haunt your ſleeping hours, and make your hideous dreams doubly frightful. May you behold, but at an awful diſtance, the ſpirits of the many millions of thoſe whom you, and your predeceſſors in traffic, ſold as ſlaves in Maryland, Virginia, Carolina, Georgia, and the Weſt-Indies. May you behold them happy in Elyſian groves, whither at their death better genius conducted them. There may you ſee the parent fondly embracing his long loſt child, the new-married pair (who poiſoned themſelves ſoon after you ſeperated them) now enjoying eternal love that never cloys. May you ſee troops of youth (formerly made wretched by you) beautiful as angels, and whiter than ſnows moving in arematic ſhades, to the throne of God—and joining in ſweet ſongs of never-ceaſing praiſe to their all-merciful Redeemer. Thus may you ſee them; but may the hiſſing of ſnakes, and the croaking of toads around you, prevent you from hearing the ſoft muſic or the ſweet ſong. And while you attempt calling to one of the happy, for relief, whom you formerly knew, may the night-mare in a grizly ſhape, ſet heavy on your breaſt, & painfully prevent your tongue from ſpeaking. Then may your groveling mind look forward to its native hell; there to behold your ſhip's crew, ſurrounded by devils, with whips of ſcorpions, urging them to hard labour, in diſtilling ſpirituous liquors, in the ſame manner as now practiſed in the Weſt-Indies. While below them you may ſee the damned ſouls of your predeceſſors in trade, rolling in fire and brimſtone, wrapt up in ſheets of the hotteſt flames. And while they cry loud for a drop of water to cool their ſcorched tongues, the diſtillers ſhall pour them out boiling rum, which, as it runs down their throats, ſhall be turned to blue flames. Thus may you behold them; and may their ſcreams give anguiſh to your tortured ſoul until the repeated ſtings of ſerpents, and the bite of a ſtarted adder break off your dream, and wake you to freſh horrors. And may your horrors never ceaſe, until you ſincerely repent of your wicked deeds, and ſolemnly promiſe, never more to add to the heap of humane miſery by your inhumane traffic. Then, and not till then, may you be ſet at liberty; and may the remainder of your life be rendered uſeful by your exertions to eaſe the miſery of thoſe you have already made wretched.

I am, Sir, a ſworn foe to cruel oppreſſion, and a friend to the oppreſſed.

AFRICANUS.

Philadelphia 15th year of American Independence.

Worceſter, November 17th, 1788.

PROPOSAL,

for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

By ISAIAH THOMAS,

ELEMENTS

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ABBE MILLOT.

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By the groſs, dozen, or ſingle.

An ESSAY on the Life of Gen. ISRAEL PUTNAM, by Col. D. Humphrys—Webſter's Inſtitute, 1ſt, 2d, and 3d part—Pſalm-Book—Primers—Pike's Arithmetic—Steuben's Military Exerciſe—An Eſſay on Baptiſm—An Enquiry concerning the Deſign and Importance of Chriſtian Baptiſm and Diſcipline—Account Books—Bonnet Paper—Blanks of various kinds—Writing-Paper, &c.

CASH, or any of the above articles, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS.

The partnerſhip of

JOHN and RUSSEL ATWATER

Being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent,—All perſons indebted to ſaid Company are requeſted to ſettle their accounts, and make payment without delay, to JOHN ATWATER, at Weſtfield, or RUSSEL ATWATER, at Blanford.

Jan. 1, 1789.

James Byers, & Co.

Have for SALE at their FURNACE, and at their STORE, near the COURT-HOUSE, in SPRINGFIELD,

The following ARTICLES, viz.

Pot-Aſh,		Pudding-Pans,
Caldron or Barrel.		Baſons,
90 lb.		Porringers.
72 do.		
40 do.		Grenadier Dogs,
28 do.		Boſt do.
23 do.		Negro do.
15 do.		Large Ring do.
10 do.		Small do.
		Poppy do.
37 lb.		Cart,
28 do.		Waggon, and
23 do.		Chaiſe
15 do.		56 lb.
10 do.		28 do.
Large and ſmall Bake-Pans,		14 and 7 do.
Do. Spiders,		Hat-Irons,
Do. Tea-Kettles,		Clothiers' Plates,
Do. Skillets,		Hatters' do. and
		Fire-Backs, &c.

For which, Pearl and Pot-aſhes, Flour, Wheat, Rye, Indian-Corn, White Beans, Beef, Pork, Flax, Woolen and Linen Check, Tow Cloth, Country made Hats and Shoes, Bees-Wax, Old Braſs, Old Pewter, and Weſt-India Goods will be received in payment.

Springfield, December 3, 1788. (t3

CASH,

And a generous price given, for all kinds of

SHIPPING FURR

and

BEES-WAX,

by LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1788.

ALL Perſons indebted to or having any demand on the eſtate of BENJAMIN WOOD, late of Cummington, deceaſed, either by Book, Note, or Bond, are deſired to exhibit the ſame for ſettlement immediately, as no accounts will be allowed after the firſt day of April next.

ABEL PACKARD, jun. Adminiſtrator.

Cummington, Jan. 1ſt, 1789.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, on the 24th October, a cheſnut coloured MARE, ſuppoſed to be four years old, with a white ſtrip in her face, ſhod before, trots and paces. The owner is deſired to pay charges and take her away.

JOSEPH WARREN.

Leyden, Jan. 12, 1789.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampſhire Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims on the eſtate of EZRA SMEAD, late of Montague, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and ſix months being allowed the creditors to bring in their claims—do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the houſe of Samuel Smead, in ſaid Montague, on the laſt Tuſdays of January, March and April next, from one to four o'clock P. M. on each of ſaid days—after which no accounts will be allowed.

CALEB KINGSLEY,
MOSES ROOT,
DANIEL CLAPP.

ALL perſons indebted to, or that have any demands on ſaid eſtate, are deſired to ſettle the ſame without delay, with the ſubſcribers, Adminiſtrators on ſaid eſtate.

HENRY WELLS,
ELISHA ROOT.

Montague, Dec. 30, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to SIMEON SMITH, late of Weſt-Springfield, in the county of Hampſhire, who has removed out of ſaid town, that he is taxed in the rate bills committed to us to collect, the following taxes, viz.

State taxes, No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, 8l. 13s. 2d.
—Town taxes, 1l. 15s. 7d. 3q.—Pariſh taxes, 18s. 11d. 2q.

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid to us the Subſcribers, on or before the 15th day of January next, ſo much of a lot of land, called his Mountain Lot, will be ſold at Public Vendue, at the Houſe of Benjamin Stebbins, innholder in ſaid town, at two o'clock, P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge ſaid taxes, with intervening charges.

ISRAEL WILLISTON, } Collect-
HEMAN DAY, } ors.

Weſt-Springfield, Dec. 3, 1788. (2t

PERRY'S DICTIONARY, for ſale by the Printer hereof.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Publiſhed by WILLIAM BUTLER.

HUMOUR.

The following Portrait of a *Baſhful Man*, is taken from a publication called VARIETY.

YOU muſt know, ſays the writer, "That in my perſon, I am tall and thin, with a fair complexion and light flaxen hair; but of ſuch extreme ſenſibility of fhame, that on the ſmalleſt ſubject of confuſion the blood ruſhes into my cheeks, and I appear like a perfect full blown roſe." Having been ſent to the univerſity by his father, a farmer of no great property, the conſciouſneſs of this unhappy failing made him ſhun ſociety, and he became enamoured of a college life. But from that peaceful retreat he was called by the death of his father, and of a rich uncle who left him a fortune of thirty thouſand pounds. He now purchaſed an eſtate in the country, and his company was much courted by the ſurrounding families, eſpecially by ſuch as had marriageable daughters. Though he wiſhed to accept their offered friendſhip, he was repeatedly forced to excuſe himſelf, under the preſence of not being quite ſettled; for often when he had rode or walked with full intention of returning their viſits, his heart had failed him as he approached their gates, and he had returned homeward reſolving to try again next day. Determined however, at length to conquer his timidity, he accepted of an invitation to dine with one, whoſe eaſy, open manner left him no doubt of a cordial welcome. But the relation of this eventful viſit muſt be given in his own words.

Sir Thomas Friendly, who lives two miles diſtant, is a baronet, with about two thouſand pounds a year eſtate, adjoining to that I purchaſed; he has two ſons and five daughters, all grown up and living with their mother and a maiden ſiſter of Sir Thomas's, at Friendly-hall, dependent on their father. Conſcious of my unpoliſhed gait, I had for ſome time paſt taken private leſſons of a profeſſor, who teaches "grown gentlemen to dance;" and though I at firſt found wondrous difficulty in the art he taught, my knowledge of the mathematics was of prodigeous uſe in teaching me the equilibrium of my body, and the due adjuſtment of the centre of gravity to the five poſitions. Having now acquired the art of walking without tottering, learned to make a bow, I boldly ventured to obey the bareners invitation to a family dinner, not doubting but my new acquirements would enable me to ſee the ladies with tolerable intrepidity; but, alas! how vain are all the hopes of theory, when unſupported by habitual practice. As I approached the houſe, a dinner bell alarmed my fears, leſt I had ſpoiled it's diſcipline by want of punctuality; impreſſed with this idea, I bluſhed the deepeſt crimſon, as my name was repeatedly announced by the ſeveral livery ſervants, who uſhered me into the library, hardly knowing what or whom I ſaw. At my firſt entrance I ſummoned all my fortitude, & made my new-learned bow to Lady Friendly; unfortunately in bringing back my left foot to the third poſition, I trod upon the gouty toe of poor Sir Thomas, who had followed cloſe at my heels to be the nomenclator of the family. The confuſion this occaſioned in me is hardly to be conceived, ſince none but baſhful men can judge of my diſtreſs; ſuch of that deſcription the number I believe is very ſmall. The baronet's politeneſs by degrees diſpoſed my concern, and I was aſtoniſhed to ſee good breeding could enable him to ſuppreſs his feelings, and to appear with perfect eaſe after ſo painful an accident.

The chearfulneſs of her Ladyſhip, and the familiar chat of the young ladies, inſenſibly led me to throw off my reſerve and freeptiſneſs, till at length I ventured to join in converſation, and even to ſtart freſh ſubjects. The library being richly furniſhed with books in elegant bindings, I conceived Sir Thomas to be a man of literature, and ventured to give my opinion concerning the ſeveral editions of the Greek claſſics, in which the baronet's opinion exactly coincided with my own. To this ſubject I was led by obſerving an edition of Xenophon in ſixteen volumes, which (as I had never before heard of ſuch a thing) greatly excited my curioſity; and I roſe up to examine what it could be. Sir Thomas ſaw what I was about, and, as I ſuppoſe, willing to ſave me the trouble, roſe to take down the book, which made me more eager to prevent him, and haſtily laying my hand on the firſt volume, I pulled it forcibly; but lo! inſtead of books, a board, which, by leather and guilding, had been made to look like ſixteen volumes, came tumbling down, and unluckily pitched upon a Wedgwood inkſtand on the table under it. In vain did Sir Thomas aſſure me there was no harm; I ſaw the ink ſtream from an inſtant table on the Turkey carpet; and ſcarce knowing what I did, attempted to ſtop its progreſs with my cambrick handkerchief. In the height of this confuſion we were informed that dinner was ſerved up, and I with joy perceived that the bell, which at firſt had ſo alarmed my fears, was only the half hour dinner bell.

In walking through the hall and ſuite of apartments, to the dining room, I had time to collect my ſcatter'd ſenſes, and was deſired to take my ſeat between Lady Friendly and her eldeſt daughter at the table. Since the fall of the wooden Xenophon, my face had been continually burning like a firebrand, and I was juſt beginning to recover myſelf, and to feel comfortable cool when an unlooked for accident rekindled all my heat and bluſhes. Having ſet my plate of ſoup too near the edge of the table, in bowing to Miſs Bluſh, who politely complimented the pattern of my waiſtcoat, I tumbled the whole ſtadling contents into my lap. In ſpite of an immediate ſupply of napkins to wipe the ſurface of my cloaths, my black ſilk breeches were not ſtout enough to ſave me from the painful effects of this ſudden fomentation, and for ſome moments my legs and thighs ſeemed ſtewing in a boiling caldron; but recollecting how Sir Thomas had diſguiſed his torture when I trad upon his toe, I firmely bore my pain in ſilence, and ſat with my lower extremities par-boiled, amidſt the ſtifled giggling of the ladies and ſervants.

I will not relate the ſeveral blunders which I made during the firſt courſe, or the diſtreſs occaſioned by my being deſired to carve a fowl, or help to various diſhes that ſtood near me, ſpilling a ſauce boat, and knocking down a ſalt-ſeller: rather let me haſten to the ſecond courſe, "where freſh diſtreſſes overwhelmed me quite."

I had a piece of pudding on my fork, when Miſs Louiſa Friendly begged to trouble me for a pigeon that ſtood near me; in my haſte, (ſcarce knowing what I did, I whipped the pudding into my mouth, hot as a burning coal; it was impoſſible to conceal my agony; my eyes were ſtarting from their ſockets. At laſt, in ſpite of ſhame and reſolution, I was obliged to drop the cauſe of my torment on my plate. Sir Thomas and the ladies compaſſionated my miſfortune, and each adviſed a different application; one recommended oil, another water; but all agreed that wine was beſt for drawing out the fire: and a glaſs of ſherry was brought me from the fire-board, which I ſnatched up with as germeſs flut, oh! how ſhall I tell the ſequel? Whether the Butler by accident miſtook, or purpoſely deſigned to drive me mad, he gave me the ſtrongeſt brandy, with which I filled my mouth, already ſtead and bliſtered. Totally unuſed to every kind of ardent ſpirits, with my tongue, throat & palate as raw as beef, what could I do? I could not ſwallow; and clapping my hands upon my mouth, the curſed liquor ſquirted through my noſe and fingers like a fountain, over all the diſhes; and I was cruſhed by the burſts of laughter from all quarters. In vain did Sir Thomas reprimand the ſervants and the Lady Friendly chide her daughters; for the meaſure of my ſhame and their diverſion was not yet complete. To relieve me from the intolerable tortures of perſpiration which this accident had cauſed, without conſidering what I did, I wiped my face with that all ſpread handkerchief, which was ſtill wet from the conſequences of the fall of Xenophon, and covered all my features with ſtreaks of ink in every direction. —The Baronet himſelf could not ſuppreſs this laſt, but joined his Lady in the general laugh: when I ſprung from the table in deſpair, roſhed out of the houſe, and ran home in an agony of confuſion and diſgrace, which the moſt poignant ſenſe of guilt could not have excited.

Ben Baſhful.

An Indian SPEECH, *in anſwer to the Sermon preached by a Swediſh Miſſionary at Conefogor, in Lancaſter-county, Pennſylvania 1710.*

IN or about the year of our Lord, 1710, a Swediſh miſſionary preached a ſermon at an Indian treaty, held at Conefogor, in which ſermon he ſet forth original ſin, and the neceſſity of a mediator; and endeavoured by certain arguments to induce the Indians to embrace the Chriſtian religion: After he had ended his diſcourſe, one of the Indian chiefs made a ſpeech, in reply to the ſermon; the diſcourſes on both ſides were made known by interpreters. The miſſionary on his return to Sweden, publiſhed his ſermon and the Indian's anſwer. Having wrote them in Latin, he dedicated them to the univerſity at Upſall, and deſired them to furniſh him with arguments to confute ſuch ſtrong reaſonings of the Indian.

The Indian SPEECH, *tranſlated from the Latin, is as followeth.*

Since the ſubject of his errand is to perſuade us to embrace a new doctrine, perhaps it may not be amiſs, before we give him reaſons why we cannot comply with his requeſt, to acquaint him what is the ground and principle of that religion which he would have us to abandon.

Our forefathers were under a ſtrong perſuaſion, as we are, that the ſouls of all well in this life will be re- [illegible] according to the degree of their virtue; and on the other hand, that thoſe who behave wickedly here, will ſuffer in ſuch a ſtate of puniſhment as are proportionate to the crimes they were guilty of. This has been conſtantly (invariably) received and acknowledged for a truth, through every ſucceſſive generation of our anceſtors; it could not then have taken its riſe from a fable; for human fiction, however artfully or plauſibly contrived, can never gain credit long among any people, when free enquiry is allowed of, which never was denied by our anceſtors, who on the contrary, thought it the ſacred, inviolable, natural right of every man to examine and judge for himſelf. Therefore we think it evident, that our notion concerning future rewards and puniſhment was either revealed immediately from heaven, to ſome of our forefathers; and from them deſcended to us, or that is was implanted in each of us at our creation, by the Creator of all things. Whatever the method might have been, whereby God has been pleaſed to make known to us his will, and give us knowledge of our duty, it is ſtill in our ſenſe a divine revelation. Now as we deſire to propoſe to him ſome queſtions, does he believe that our forefathers, who were eminent for their piety, conſtant and warm in their purſuit of virtue, hoping thereby to merit eternal happineſs, were all damned? Does he think that we, who are the zealous imitators in good works, and influenced by the ſame motive as they were, earneſtly endeavouring with the greateſt circumſpection to tread the paths of integrity, are in a ſtate of damnation? If that be his ſentiment, it is as impious, as it is bold and daring. In the next place we beg that he would explain himſelf more particularly concerning the revelation he talks of. If he admits of no other than what is contained in his written book, the contrary is evident from what has been ſhewn before; but if he ſays that God has revealed himſelf to us, but not ſufficiently for our ſalvation, then we aſk, to what purpoſe ſhould he have revealed himſelf to us in any wiſe? It is clear that a revelation inſufficient to ſave, cannot put us in a better condition than we ſhould be in without any revelation at all: We cannot conceive, that God ſhould point out to us the end we ought to aim at, without appointing to us the way to arrive at that end.

But, ſuppoſing our underſtandings to be ſo far illuminated as to know it to be our duty to pleaſe God, who yet has left us under an incapacity of doing it, will this Miſſionary therefore conclude we ſhall be eternally damned? While he take upon him to pronounce damnation againſt us for not doing thoſe things which he himſelf acknowledges were impoſſible by us to be done? Tis our opinion that every man is poſſeſſed with ſufficient knowledge of his own ſalvation. The Almighty (for any thing we know) may have communicated himſelf to different races of people in a different manner; ſome ſay they have the will of God in writing, be it ſo; their revelation has no advantage above ours, ſince both muſt be equally ſufficient to ſave, or the end of the revelation would be fruſtrated; beſides, if they be both, they muſt be the ſame in ſubſtance, and the difference can only be in the mode of communication.

Tho' we think there are many precepts in his written revelation which we are entirely ignorant of; but thoſe written commands could only be deſigned for thoſe who have the writing, they cannot poſſibly regard us; had the Almighty thought ſo much knowledge neceſſary for our ſalvation, his goodneſs would not ſo long ere deferred the community of it to us; and to ſay, that, in a matter ſo neceſſary, he could not at once and the ſame time equally reveal himſelf to all mankind, is nothing leſs than an abſolute denial of his omnipotence. Without doubt he can make his will manifeſt without the help of any book, or the aſſiſtance of any book in man whatſoever.

We ſhall in the next place conſider the argument which ariſes from a conſideration of Providence: If we be the work of God, which we preſume will not be denied, it follows, that we are under the care and protection of God; for it cannot be ſuppoſed that the Deity ſhould abandon his own creatures, and be utterly regardleſs of their welfare; then to ſay that the Almighty has permitted us to remain in a fatal error through ſo many ages, is to repreſent him as a tyrant. How is it conſiſtent with his juſtice to force life upon a race of mortals without their conſent, and then to damn them eternally without ever opening to them a door of ſalvation? Our conceptions of the great us God are much more noble, and we think that thoſe who teach otherwiſe do little leſs than blaſpheme. Again, 'tis through the care and goodneſs of the Almighty that from the beginning of time, through many generations to this day our name has been preſerved unbloated out by enemies, unreduced, to nothing, with the neceſſary means of preſerving their lives; but all theſe things are trifling compared with our ſal-

thon. Therefore, since God has been so careful of us in matters of little consequence, it will be absurd to affirm that he has neglected us in cases of the greatest importance.

Admit that he has forsaken us, yet it could not have been without a just cause; let us suppose that some heinous crime was committed by one of our ancestors, like to what we are told happened among another race of people, in such a case God would certainly punish the criminal, but would never involve us that are innocent in his guilt. Those that think otherwise must make the Almighty a very whimsical ill-natured being. Once more, are the Christians more virtuous, or are they not much more vicious than we are? If so, how comes it to pass that they are the objects of God's beneficence, whilst we are neglected? Does the Deity confer his favours without reason, and with so much partiality? In a word, we find the christians much more depraved in their morals than ourselves, and we judge of their doctrines by the badness of their lives.

Mr. SHERIDAN's celebrated SPEECH.

(Continued.)

Westminster-Hall, Friday, June 10, 1788.

MR. SHERIDAN began without any other preface than this, that relying on the indulgence with which he had been hitherto so largely honoured, he would resume his speech, he said, where he had stopped on the preceding day, without taking up any of their Lordships time in preliminary matter. He had left off with that part of the body of evidence which proved the abject state of vassalage in which the Nabob was held, and by which it was, in his opinion, rendered manifest, that every act of his, particularly those strong acts in which he violated every obligation of a son, were done not merely at the instigation, but absolutely at the command of the prisoner. It would not be difficult to prove, that if he had been independent he certainly would not have committed those acts, and this he should be able to demonstrate to their Lordships. For first he begged leave to say, that in the perpetration of those shameful and atrocious crimes which made the subject of the present charge, there were three principal, and three subordinate actors.—The three principal, or rather the one great and leading principal, with his two chief coadjutors, were Mr. Hastings, Mr. Middleton, and Sir Elijah Impey.—The three subordinate actors were Colonel Hannay, Hyder Beg Cawn, and Ali Abram Cawn. Before he proceeded to shew that every one of the acts were forcibly imposed on the Nabob, he made some observations on part of the evidence of Sir Elijah Impey. He had given as a reason for not having at any time after he took the affidavits, conferred with Mr. Hastings on the subject to which they alluded, that he quitted Chunar the next day, and that therefore he had not had an opportunity of seeing him, in order to converse with him on that or any subject. Mr. Sheridan then read, from letters written by Sir Elijah and Mr. Hastings, that they had quitted Chunar in company, and had continued together for some time. Sir Elijah had stated also, that he had delivered the affidavits into the hands of Mr. Hastings, and knew nothing of them afterwards. Mr. Sheridan shewed that Major Davie had received the Persian affidavits from Sir Elijah to translate on the 12th of December, although Sir Elijah had said that he gave them to Mr. Hastings previous to his quitting Chunar, which was on the 11th of December. Mr. Sheridan said he took notice of these facts to shew the respect that was to be paid to the testimony of Sir Elijah.

With regard to the affidavits as a body of evidence, the whole was mere hearsay and rumour. Captain Scott, who by being in the country where the scene of the rebellion was said to lye, had had a good opportunity of knowing the facts, was not examined, and the testimony of Hoolas Roy, who of all others was the most informed on the subject, was suppressed. That his affidavit was taken was manifest, and he called on the prisoner to say, where this affidavit was concealed, and why it was withheld. Mr. Sheridan said, that in the celebrated letter written by Mr. Hastings, dated the 19th of December, his own knowledge of the transactions was the most confused and contradictory that could be imagined. He enumerated the various contradictions of that letter. He said that Mr. Hastings had made a number of curious assertions in regard to the plunder of the treasures and resumption of the Jaghires. The proposition was first made to him, that the treasures should be taken as an alternative for the Jaghires, but in making that proposition, it was said, that they belonged of right to the Nabob. Mr. Hastings took it in the first sense, as he called it; that was, he determined to seize on the treasures, not as an alternative for the Jaghires, but to take them first because the proposition was made, and to take the Jaghires afterwards. He was very anxious to have it believed that the proposition came from the Nabob, although, by the whole tenor of Mr. Middleton's letters, confidential as well as public, it was demonstrated with what difficulty they were able to extort from him his consent to the violence. Mr. Sheridan adverted to the curious letter written by Mr. Hastings to Mr. Middleton, and Mr. Johnston, saying that the treaty made by him with the Nabob at Chunar, from its favourable tendency, had given rise to suspicions that money had been taken to procure it, and calling on them to exculpate themselves. Upon which they with great formality declared on their honours, and before God, that they had neither received any bribe, nor had an idea of any; which declaration made with so much solemnity, satisfied Mr. Hastings, arising a little perhaps from the consciousness that he had the money in his pocket. He proceeded to shew, that so far from these acts being done at the instigation of the Nabob, it was with the utmost difficulty that they could receive from him a formal sanction, and on this subject several letters were read by Mr. Adams, and in particular he reconciled the letters written by Mr. Middleton on the 1st and 6th of December, by saying that in regard to the seizure of the treasure of the Begums he only required a hint from Mr. Hastings, but as the resumption of the Jaghires was likely to be a service of danger, there nothing less than a public order would satisfy Mr. Middleton. After urging this point with dexterity, Mr. Sheridan came to the extraordinary letters of Mr. Middleton, dated on the 30th of December, wherein they are intended for the confidential and private use of Mr. Hastings; he denied the truth of what he had said in his public dispatch, which was to be submitted to the Council, and saying at the same time that if Mr. Hastings wished him to say any thing, or to give any other colour to the proceedings, he was ready to do it. Mr. Sheridan, after placing this disgraceful subserviency in so glaring a point of view, requested Mr. Adams to read other letters necessary to illustrate this part of the charge, and to shew the anxious pains and solicitude of Mr. Hastings to establish something like an excuse for the turpitude of his conduct.

*** While these letters were reading, Mr. Sheridan, who was seized with a sudden, though slight indisposition, retired to the Managers room. He was, after some refreshment, desirous of proceeding; but his friends persuaded him to the contrary;—and Mr. Fox, came into the Court, and said, that Mr. Sheridan being by his indisposition prevented from doing that justice to the charge which it was his wish to do, the Managers requested that their Lordships would be pleased to adjourn, and appoint another day on which he might proceed.

Their Lordships accordingly withdrew, and sent a message to the House of Commons, that the Court will sit again on Friday the 13th.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13.

MR. SHERIDAN rose, and being in a great measure recovered from the indisposition which prevented his from proceeding on Tuesday, resumed his speech, by thanking their Lordships for the indulgence they had shewn him, and assured them that nothing but positive inability to proceed, on Tuesday, in a manner, worthy the importance, and the dignity of his cause, could have induced him to give them the trouble of sitting another day.

He then reminded their Lordships that in commenting on the evidence respecting the resumption of the Jaghires, and the plunder of the Begums, he had left off with the public and private conference between Mr. Hastings and Mr. Middleton. This correspondence demanded the most minute attention, for it contained all the facts of that foul and unmanly conspiracy;—it contained a true account of the cause of that conspiracy, and also the quibbles, the tricks, the mean shifts & evasions, by which it had been attempted to conceal it.

On the public correspondence, as contrasted with the private, he animadverted with the most penetrating acuteness; and exposed the gross contradictions, the laboured fallacies, and studied misrepresentations that pervaded the whole. Their Lordships would naturally enquire with some degree of surprise, how the private letters that were thus to establish the guilt of their authors had come to light. In the middle of December, 1782, a coldness had taken place between Mr. Hastings and Mr. Middleton. Mr. Hastings had been hurt at the tardiness at which Middleton proceeded, and charged him with the heinous offence of permitting two days forbearance from the Nabob to his mother. From this moment shyness and suspicion between the principal and the agent took place. Mr. Middleton hesitated about the expediency of the measure, and began to doubt whether the advantage would be equal to the risk. Mr. Hastings, whether he apprehended that Middleton was retarded by any return of humanity or sentiments of justice, by any secret combination with the Begum and son, or a wish to take the lion's share of the plunder to himself, was incensed at the delay. Mr. Middleton represented the unwillingness of the Nabob to put in execution the resumption of the Jaghires; the low state of his finances; that his life troops were mutinous for want of pay; and that his life had been in danger from an insurrection among them. That in this moment of distress he had offered one hundred thousand pounds, in addition to a like sum paid before, as an equivalent for the resumption which was demanded of him. Of this offer, however, it appeared that the Nabob knew nothing. In conferring an obligation, it was sometimes contrived, from motives of delicacy, that the name of the donor should be concealed from the person obliged; but here was a delicacy of a new sort—the person conferring the favour was to be kept ignorant that he had conferred it. Yet, after the return of Middleton in 1783, there was the same friendly collusion, the same fraudulent familiarity, between him and Mr. Hastings, that had existed before this difference took place. He was brought down in December, 1782, and no charges was brought against him till April following. Then it was that Mr. Hastings, in a sudden fit of justice, preferred the charge against him, and threw down his letters on the council table. Whatever was the meaning of this charge, whether it was a juggle to elude enquiry, or whether it was intended to make an impression at Lyzbad;—whether Mr. Hastings drew up the charge, and instructed Mr. Middleton to draw up an early defence; or whether Middleton drew up the charge, and Mr. Hastings the defence, there appeared in the whole transaction the same habitual collusion in which they lived—and it ended in a rhapsody, a repartee, and a poetical quotation. By this act of providential folly, the private letters were produced, and the production of them was conclusive proof of the conspiracy. The private letters were the only part of the correspondence to be looked to. They were written in the confidence of private communication, without any of the motives to palliate and colour facts, to confound and mislead the judgment which appeared on the very face of the public correspondence.

Mr. Sheridan then referred to a letter from Lucknow, written under such particular circumstances, and at such a particular period, that the alledged rebellion of the Begums ever existed, but in imagination, it must have been mentioned in that letter. Where then was the proof of the rebellion? Not where it ought naturally to be found, but in the affidavits collected by Sir Elijah Impey—In the fabricated public correspondence between him, Mr. Hastings and Mr. Middleton. In that letter there was no mention of rebellion. It was indeed said, that if such measures were rigorously pursued as had been set on foot, the people might be driven from murmur to resistance and rise up in arms against their oppressors. Thus indeed a little providential slaughter would substantiate the rebellion which they wished to find, and afford a pretext for premeditated plunder. But there was a circumstance in the fraud, a coarseness in the execution which defeated its purpose, and exposed it to detection.

He animadverted with much severity on the conduct of Sir Elijah Impey, in collecting the affidavits.—At one moment he appeared in Oude, at another in Chunar, at a third in Benares, collecting affidavits.—The gravity of his business and the vivacity, the rapidity, the celerity of his movements, made a singular contrast. To him might have been applied the words of Hamlet to the ghost, "What, Trucpenny! are you there?" Like this ghost he was heard in every quarter crying aloud *swear!* But the similitude went no further; he was never heard to give the injunction,

"Taint not thy mind, nor let thy soul contrive
"Against thy Mother aught."

In the memorable private letter from Mr. Middleton of the 28th December, 1781, in which he acknowledged the receipt of a private letter from Mr. Hastings, although no private letters from the prisoner had been produced—a circumstance which could only be accounted for, and arise from the habitual awe in which Middleton was kept by the domineering power and fascinating influence of his master, in this letter, Middleton told him, that in the present fermented state of the country, the resumption could not be accomplished but with infinite hazard.—At the same time Mr. Johnson wrote him to the same purpose. The words of his letter were memorable. He thought it would require a campaign to carry into execution the orders for the resumption of the Jaghires. A campaign against whom? against the officers and army of their ally, the Nabob, who had given the order. This resumption was stated to be for his good, and for the good of his country, and it was only to be accomplished by a campaign. Such was the manner in which the English, under the auspices of Hastings, protected their allies in India. The protection of the English was the misery and ruin of the protected. It was the protection of the vulture to the lamb, which covers while it devours its prey—which stretching its baleful pinions, and hovering in mid air, disperses the kites and lesser birds of pray, and saves the innocent and helpless victim from all talons but his own.

(To be continued.)

(Inserted by desire.)

From the HAMPSHIRE CHRONICLE.

To the INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE, in the Counties of *Hampshire and Berkshire.*

GENTLEMEN,

BY late intelligence from our Honourable General Court, we find there is no choice of Federal Representative by the people of this District. How unhappy for ourselves that we could not have been more firmly united in the first attempt for that important purpose. Many of us have undoubtedly been ignorant of the qualifications of the gentleman whom I shall now take the liberty to recommend to your suffrages, and who will be most likely to give general satisfaction to men of every order in the community. His character as a Politician is inferior to but few—and whenever honoured with a publick station, his views have always terminated in the best good of his constituents. He is a substantial Federalist, but not from motives of selfishness—cool and deliberate when engaged in controversies which require penetration and discernment. He has never been reproached with rashness, when called on to give his voice for or against any measure which has immediately concerned the landed or any other property of his fellow citizens. This, gentlemen, is the character we want, and which ought to fill the important and honourable office of Federal Representative. Let us then ONE and ALL firmly determine to support the interest of that worthy and respectable inhabitant, SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq. who, in consequence of the abilities which nature and a collegiate education have given him, is ably capacitated to assert and maintain the prerogatives of a Free and Independent People.—His knowledge of Agriculture is extensive; and he is generally known, by his own example to be the Farmer's friend, an encourager of commerce and the manufactures of his own country. We shall then, by giving him our votes, faithfully discharge a part of that duty which we owe to a faithful, honest and upright character.

LONDON, October 16.

The Dutch mail which arrived on Monday brought the following accounts:

That all the northern powers are still arming for the greatest activity possible.

The late Russian Ambassador to Stockolm has passed through Hamburgh for Vienna.

The King of Prussia has given orders for all his baggage waggons to be made fit for service by the 1st of April as soon as possible.

The Austrians have not taken Novi yet—this place is a favorite of the Turks, and is therefore garrisoned with 12,000 men.

The Emperor has issued an order throughout his dominions, that no person capable of bearing arms shall be permitted to quit their residence, and that all those who assist them in so doing shall serve as soldiers; and that they are incapable, shall be sent to the galleys.

A reinforcement has been sent from Vienna to the Crimea.

With respect to the authority which the publick have for a cessation of hostilities having been agreed on between the Empress of Russia, and the Swedish troops in Finland, we shall first observe, that that authority is proved erroneous by all Europe, when it asserted, that M. de Bulgakow, the Russian Ambassador, was released out of the Seven Towers at Constantinople; and we verily believe there is no better foundation for the present report: The imprisonment for thinking so, is at the last advices from Lemira, where the Swedish and Russian Quarters are, mention nothing of it; but they confirm us they have killed four hundred Russians in the late fight. The report of the troubles in Stockholm are totally void of truth: the Senate are unanimous in support of the King.

Ost. 17. The surrender of Choczim being announced in the London Gazette, renders it necessary in our part to be more particular on the subject:

But the possession of the fortress, however desirable, yet a small consolation to the conquerors, when viewed in contrast with the Defeat of the Imperial Joseph can event which will be fully understood by the following extracts from the Vienna Gazette of September 27.

On the night of the 21st, the camp of Hlova was broke up, and the Emperor made his retreat, but being perceived by the Turks on the 22d in the morning, the Spahis immediately mounted, and pursuing the Austrians, overtook the rear-guard and defeated it with great slaughter.

The miserable inhabitants of the Bannat, Hungary, Transylvania, are flying in all quarters, to avoid the fury of an enemy naturally fierce, & inflamed by hostilities unprovoked, if not unexpected.

Such is the disgraceful condition of an army, once mighty in its numbers, and formidable in its discipline. The campaign opened with 239,000 men in Croatia, volunteers, and frontier troops. The Emperor commanded near 100,000 before Belgrade. In this retreat from Caransebes, he had not quite 57,000; and these, with all advantages of discipline and situation, were by no means sufficient to oppose the Grand Vizier's army, of 140,000 troops.

RICHMOND, *(Virginia)* December 17.

Extract of a letter from Georgia.

"A banditti of rascals, consisting of 700 or 800 men, from the Bahama islands, have lately arrived in the southern part of our State, professedly to join the Indians, and plunder the State. They have an armed vessel in an Indian river south of Augustine, to receive the plunder, consisting of negroes, cattle, &c. It is said, that Lord Dunmore, Gov. of the Bahamas, countenances their proceedings, and that the officers of this abandoned corps frequently dine at his table."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9

It would seem, says a correspondent, from the whole of the proceedings of the Governour and Assembly of New-York, that they wish to prevent the new Congress sitting in their state. By refusing to appoint Senators, they will lose a vote in one branch of the Legislature of the United States, upon the question of the future residence of Congress. Surely the grand Council of our nation will not honour a government with their presence, where federal principles and characters have been so often insulted. Who will ensure the virtue of our Representatives, and Senators in such an anti-federal State.

Strange! that a city, which was, during the war, the sink of British politics, and which is now the *head-quarters* of antifederalism, should be the seat of the pure republican government of the United States!

NEW-HAVEN, January 7.

Saturday, December 30.

Thursday, last week, a transient person of the name of John Wayley, was brought from Newtown to this place by virtue of a warrant signed by one of the magistrates of the town of Reading, in order to be transported from this to the next neighbouring town:—He happened to have been sick for some time before, and was so much deprived that he expired in a few minutes after he was brought, without being able to give any account of himself, or where he belonged.—The helpless condition of this stranger, (who unfortunately falling sick without money, in a place where the fear of expence was greater than the feelings of humanity, was not allowed to rest even in his last moments) excited the compassion of every person where who saw him, and the next day a respectable number of the inhabitants attended his funeral. He was of a tall robust make, rather dark complexion, and appeared to be about 60 years of age, had no writings or other thing about him whereby any discovery could be made where he was going:—but as it is likely he had friends in some part of the country who will be anxious to hear what is become of him, the foregoing account is published for their information.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 13.

On Wednesday last, the Legislature made choice of the following gentlemen, as Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. Hon. Benjamin Bellows, John Pickering, Ebenezer Thompson, John Sullivan, and John Parker.

Owing to a disagreement between the two branches of the Legislature, relative to the mode to be pursued in the choice of Electors, the business was procrastinated until near 12 o'clock at night—the Senate insisting on holding their right of a negative on the House; and the House, equally tenacious of their privileges, insisting, that in the present instance the Senate had no right of controuling the choice of the House, but that in choosing Electors both branches should join and proceed to the choice by joint ballot: A contrary step, it was considered by the House, would be establishing a dangerous precedent, and adherance to which might at some future period fatally effect the privileges of the people. The observations made by the members of the Senate, relative to their prerogative, were pertinent, manly and firm—those of the House, ingenious, deep and well digested. This legislative contest terminated however, in the lower branch's according to the proposal of the upper, and the choice was happily effected—the House "*at the same time solemnly protesting against the said mode of choice, and declaring, that in the opinion of this House, the present mode of appointing Electors ought not to be considered as establishing a precedent, or drawn into example, or insisted upon as a rule, in any future appointment of Electors.*"—What rendered the above circumstance more delicate, and greatly heightened the anxiety of the spectators, was a knowledge, that if a compromise did not take place before the close of the day, New-Hampshire would lose the honour of giving her suffrages for a President and Vice-President of the United States, and thereby be prevented from paying that tribute which her citizens owe to the great American FABIUS.

BOSTON, January 22.

Sketch of Business in the General Court.

THURSDAY January, 15 A. M.

THE House proceeded to consider the report of a suitable support to be allowed to the Lieutenant Governor, and after debate thereon, postponed the further consideration thereof.

FRIDAY, January 16, A. M.

The House assigned Tuesday next at 10 o'clock, A. M. for considering the answer reported to the Governour's message.

P. AFTERNOON.

The House proceeded to consider the report of the committee, appointed to consider of a suitable support for the Lieutenant Governor, and it was made a question before the House—Whether a salary shall be granted for the exercise of the office of a Lieutenant Governour? and the same being put, passed in the affirmative, 197 members present—Yeas *one hundred and one.* It was then voted that the grant be confined to the present year. It was then moved and seconded, that there be granted to the Lieutenant Governour, for the exercise of the office the present year, three hundred pounds, being put passed in the negative (176 Members 49 voted for). It was then moved and seconded that the sum be *two hundred and fifty pounds*, and that question being put, passed in the negative also.

SATURDAY, January 17, A. M.

The House postponed the consideration of the grant of a Salary to the Lieutenant Governour.

TUESDAY, January 20, P. M.

The House proceeded to consider the answer reported to the Governour's Message, and after voting sundry amendments therein.—The question was put whether the House would concur with the Hon. Senate in the said answer as amended? and it determined in the negative.

Dr. Jarvis, Gen. Heath, Mr. Choate, Mr. Ives, and Mr. Nasson, were then appointed a committee to consider the said report.

WEDNESDAY, January 21,

The committee appointed to consider the expediency of making perpetual the Justiciary law, &c. reported a bill for readering provisions in law less expensive, which was read the first time, and Thursday morning 10 o'clock assigned for the second reading.

The House proceeded to consider the report of the Committee appointed to consider the expediency of issuing a tax the present session, and the question being put on the following clause, viz. "That it is expedient, that a tax be issued the present session," is passed in the affirmative, 187 Members being present—136 voting in favour of the question.

A motion was made and seconded that the said report, so far as the same was accepted, should be committed for the purpose of considering whether the tax upon polls cannot be reduced without altering the proportions between the several towns. It was then moved and seconded that the consideration of the said motion be postponed for the purpose of considering the amount of the tax to be issued, and the question for postponing being put, passed in the affirmative. Adjourned to Thursday Morning, 9 o'clock.

NORTHAMPTON, Jan. 28.

Summary of the Method of Treatment to be used with Persons apparently dead from drowning, as published by the Trustees of the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Convey the person to the nearest convenient house; with his head raised;—strip and dry him as quick as possible; clean the mouth and nostrils from froth or mud—if a child, let him be placed between two persons naked, in a hot bed—if an adult, lay him on a hot blanket or bed; and in cold weather, near a fire—in warm weather, the air should be freely admitted into the room.—The body is next to be gently rubbed with warm and often cloths sprinkled with spirits, if at hand, otherwise dry.—A heated warming pan may be now lightly moved over the back, properly covered with a blanket—and the body, if of a child, is to be gently shook every few minutes:—Whilst these means are using, one or two assistants, are to be employed in blowing, by tobacco smoke, into the fundament, with the instrument provided for the purpose, or a Tobacco-Pipe, if that cannot be had—the bowl filled with Tobacco, and properly lighted, being covered with a handkerchief, or piece of linnen, so as to defend the mouth of the assistant in blowing: Bathe the breast with hot rum, persist in the use of these means for several hours: If no signs of life should then appear, let the body be kept warm for several hours longer, with hot bricks, or vessels of hot water, applied to the palm of the hands, and soles of the feet, and this for a longer or a short time, as the circumstances of the case may dictate."

To be prepared as much as possible for such accidents, people would do well to cut the above directions out of the paper, and paste them up in some conspicuous place in the house.

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY, &c.

A *NEW YEAR'S GIFT.*

ALL those who have occasion to rejoice in similar favours of heaven, may easily conceive the happy feelings of Capt. Samuel Wetherbe of this town, when, on the first morning of the new year, his comfort presented him with three lovely children at a birth, two sons and a daughter!—They will weigh, it is said, at least eight pounds a piece, and they, with the mother, are in a fine way. It may not be amiss to observe that Mrs. Wetherbe had twins at a former birth; she has now thirteen children, seven of which she has borne within little more than four years. The exertions of almost every member of our community yield the most lively prospect of the future greatness of this rising empire.—Our young women grow less ashamed of putting forth their hands to the distaff, and our young men to the plough.—When the wilderness shall be rendered fruitful by the honest labour of our posterity, and idleness shall stalk through our land as a stranger, then may our country be happy.

Charleston, (N. H.) Jan. 2, 1789.

CROCKERY.

A Large and beautiful assortment of Yellow, and Blue and White WARE, consisting of all the articles in use, which will sell by crate or less quantity, on reasonable terms——Also, double and single Flint GLASS WARE—Raisins in casks, &c. &c. &c.

Good Wheat, Rye, Corn, Bees-Wax, and Cash, received in payment.

THOMAS TUDALL.

Hartford, State of Connecticut, Jan. 1789.

WANTED,

A quantity of well dressed

FLAX,

By LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Jan. 28, 1789.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his Customers, that this paper completes the third quarter since he has rode seperately by himself—He therefore requests all persons indebted to him, to make payment immediately, as he is under obligation to settle with the Printer quarterly—He expects every person will be ready to make him payment whenever he shall call on them.

JOHN PINKS.

Jan. 28, 1789.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of GIDEON WARNER, late of Hadley, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the first Mondays of March and May next, from two to six o'clock, P. M. on each day, at the house of Lemuel Warner, inholder in said Hadley.

ENOS NASH,
ENOS SMITH.

Hadley, Jan. 14, 1789.

The SYMPATHISING SIGH.

SAY, what is friendship but a name,
When friend can ne'er on friend rely?
'Tis chaos, built an airy fame,
That wants the Sympathising Sigh!

I hate the friend, whose vaulted praise
Can prosper all, yet all deny;
Whose deeds dissimulation wears,
And feigns the Sympathising Sigh.

But he, who scorns the mean deceit,
And sheds a tear when sorrow's by;
His friendship is supremely sweet,
And sweet the Sympathising Sigh.

I love the heavenly minded girl,
Whose bosom heaves, and well knows why!
Whose pride ne'er checks the downy swell,
Nor stems the Sympathising Sigh.

As infamy, I hate the love
That spurns distress when misery's nigh;
Whose torpid views can soar above
The humble Sympathising Sigh.

Who most despondency could cheer!
And should my friend, my fair one, vie,
From him, I claim the friendly tear—
From her the Sympathising Sigh.

No greater treasure would I crave,
Should Heaven my wishes thus supply;
To ev'ry tear which friendship gave,
To add the Sympathising Sigh.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the abolition of Slavery, and the relief of Free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage—Ordered, *That the following certificate be published.*

THERE is now living, about four miles from Alexandria, in the state of Virginia, a negro slave of 72 years old, of the name of Thomas Fuller, property of Mrs. Elizabeth Cox. This man possesses a talent for mathmetical calculations, the history of which, I conceive, merits a place in the records of the human mind. He is a native of Africa, and can neither read nor write.—Two gentlemen, natives of Pennsylvania, viz. William Hartshorne and Samuel Coates, men of probity and respectable characters, having heard, in travelling through the neighbourhood in which this slave lived, of his extraordinary powers in arithmetic, sent for him, and had their curiosity sufficiently gratified by the answers which he gave to the following questions.

First. Upon being asked, how many seconds there are in a year and an half, he answered in about two minuets, 47,304,000.

Second. On being asked, how many seconds a man has lived, who is seventy years, seventeen days and twelve hours old, he answered in a minute and an half, 1,210,500,800.

One of the gentlemen, who employed himself with his pen in making these calculations, told him he was wrong and that the sum was not so great as he had said—upon which the old man hastily replied, "*Yes, massa, you forget de leap year*"—On adding the seconds of the leap years to the others the amount of the whole in both their sums agreed exactly.

Third. The following question was then proposed to him—Suppose a farmer has six sows, each sow has six female pigs the first year, and they all increase in the same proportion, to the end of eight years, how many sows will the farmer then have? In ten minuets he answered, 34,588,806. The difference of time between his answering this, and the two former questions, was occasioned by a trifling mistake he made from a misapprehension of the question.

In the presence of Thomas Wistar and Benjamin W. Morris, two respectable citizens of Philadelphia, he gave the amount of nine figures, multiplied by nine.

He informed the first mentioned gentleman that he began his application to figures by counting ten, and that when he was able to count an hundred, he thought himself (to use his own words) "a very clever fellow."

His first attempt after this was to count the number of hairs in a cow's tail, which he found to be 2872.

When this he waited to calculate, with the most perfect accuracy, how many thimbles a bushel of certain dimensions would require to cover it, and how many pins and nails were necessary to enclose, and how many grains of corn were necessary to sow a certain quantity of land. From this application of his talents his master's effects derived considerable benefit.

At the time he gave this account of himself he said his memory began to fail him—He was very grey headed, and exhibited several other marks of the weakness of age. He had worked hard upon a farm during the whole of his life, but had never been intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors. He spoke with great respect of his master, and attributed his particular manner of answering to his desire for refusing to sell him, which he had attempted to do by offers of large sums of money from several persons.

One of the gentleman (Mr. Coates) in the room remarked in his presence, that it was a pity he had not an education equal to his genius; he said, master—it is best I got no learning, for many learned men be great fools."

BENJAMIN RUSH, *Secretary.*

A PLANTER of Virginia, who was owner of a considerable number of slaves, instead of regarding them as human creatures, and of the same species with himself, used them with the utmost cruelty, whipping and torturing them for the slightest faults. One of these, thinking any change preferable to slavery, under such a barbarian, attempted to make his escape among the mountain Indians, but unfortunately was taken and brought back to his master. Poor Arthur, (so he was called) was immediately ordered to receive 300 lashes, stark naked, which were to be given him by his fellow slaves, among whom happened to be a new Negro (so they call those slaves just brought from Africa) purchased by the Planter the day before. This slave, the moment he saw the unhappy wretch destined to the lashes, flew to his arms, and embraced him with the greatest tenderness: The other returned his transports, and nothing could be more moving than their mutual bemoaning each other's misfortunes. Their master was soon given to understand that they were countrymen and intimate friends, and that Arthur had formerly, in a battle with a neighbouring nation, sav'd his friend's life at the extreme hazard of his own.—The new Negro, at the same time, threw himself at the planter's feet with tears, beseeching him in the most moving manner, to spare his friend, or, at least, to suffer him to undergo the punishment in his room, protesting, he would sooner die ten thousand deaths than lift his hand against him. But the wretch looking on this as an affront to the absolute power he pretended over him, ordered Arthur to be immediately tied to a tree, and his friend to give him the lashes (telling him too, he should himself receive score. The new Negro amazed at a barbarity so unbecoming a human creature, with a generous disdain refused to obey him, at the same time upbraiding him with his cruelty; upon which the Planter turning all his rage on him, ordered him to be immediately stripped, and commanded Arthur (to whom he promised forgiveness) to give his countryman the lashes himself had been destined to receive. This proposal too was received with scorn, protesting he would rather suffer the most dreadful torture than injure his friend.—This generous conflict, which most have raised the strongest feelings in a breast susceptible of pity, did not the more inflame the monster, who now determined they should both be made examples of, and to satisfie his revenge, was resolved to whip them himself; He was just preparing to begin with Arthur, when the new Negro drew a knife from his pocket, stabbed the Planter to the heart, and at the same time struck it to his own, rejoicing with his last breath, that he had revenged his friend, and rid the world of such a monster.

What a glaring instance is here of barbarity in one bred among Christians; and of a noble, disinterested friendship, and true greatness of soul in these two unhappy wretches!

MORALITY *of the* "SLAVE TRADE."

A JACK Tar lately at work on board of a vessel fitting out for the slave trade, in Connecticut—hearing that the assembly had passed a law abolishing that inhuman traffick, accosted his owner in the following manner—

"Well, sir, I understand we are all aback! how so my lad, (replies the owner) why I understand, Sir, your assembly have passed a great big law, forbidding all christian people to lay their hatchet upon the d—d black negroes, even if they pay double the worth of them!" "Yes Jack, they have made a law that a man shall not get a living." "Ah faith that puts me in mind of just such a law in Ireland, by Jupiter it was ten times worse than your law; for here you *just pay a trifle for the voyage and all is well again.*—Agad, in my country if one *gentleman* should just point a pistol at another and decently ask for his purse—by J—s the bailiff would make fast two inch rope round the small of his neck, hoist him about half mast, and there belay him until he had kicked the breath out of his body—and faith many an honest man was obliged to leave his country for fear of such unkind treatment.

HARTFORD, Jan. 1, 1789.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

A

VIEW

OF THE

INTERNAL EVIDENCE

OF THE

CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian. Acts xxvi. 28.

By SOAME JENYNS, Esq.

This celebrated BOOK has already gone through five Editions, and the Scarcity of it now commands the Publick's Attention for the Sixth.

CONDITIONS.

I. THIS Book will contain about 200 Pages of the Octavo size, will be printed with a New Type, and on good WRITING PAPER, Page for Page with the English Edition, will be neatly Bound, Letter'd and Fillered with Gold on the Back.

II. Price to Subscribers will be only two thirds of a Dollar.

III. Those that Subscribe for Six Books shall have a Seventh gratis.

☞ Subscriptions taken by the Printer hereof.

CASH,

And a generous price given, for all kinds of

SHIPPING FURR

and

BEES-WAX,

by LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1788.

ALL Persons indebted to or having any demand on the estate of BENJAMIN WOOD, late of Cummington, deceased, either by Book, Note, or Bond, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement immediately, as no accounts will be allowed after the first day of April next.

ABEL PACKARD, jun. Administrator.

Cummington, jan. 1st, 1789.

ALL Persons indebted to DAVENPORT & M'LEAN, either by Book or Note of Hand, for goods received at their Store in Northampton, are hereby desired to call on the subscriber at said store, by the first of March next, and settle the same—at which time he is obliged to make a settlement with his employers;—and to prevent the scarcity of cash being an excuse for the neglect of payment, the articles of Pot and Pearl Ashes, Salts of Lye, Shipping Rum, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats, Flax, Peas, White Beans, Butter, Beef, Pork, Hogs Lard, Bees-Wax, Beef and Mutton Tallow, Old Pewter and Brass, in large or small quantities and at a generous price, will be received in payment.

The season being such as to render land carriage easy, it is expected every one concerned will improve the opportunity.

In behalf of Messrs. Davenport and M'Lean,

NATHANIEL BLAKE.

A general assortment of West-India, and many articles of English and Hard Ware GOODS, will be exchanged at said Store, by wholesale or retail, for any of the above mentioned articles of Produce.

Northampton. Jan. 21, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietor of unimproved land lying in Conway, in the county of Hampshire, that his land is taxed in a town and minister tax for the year 1784, as follows, viz. Lot No. 102, laid to Nathaniel Dickinson, town tax, 12l. 6d.—minister tax, 4l. 6d. 2q.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 9th day of March next, so much of said land will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Capt. Elisha Amsden, in Conway, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charge. Said Vendue will be continued from day to day, by me the subscriber.

Cyrus Rice, Collector for 1784.

Conway, Jan. 13th, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 24th October, a chestnut coloured MARE, supposed to be four years old, with a white strip in her face, shod before, trots and paces. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away.

JOSEPH WARREN.

Leyden, Jan. 12, 1789.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire Commissioners to receive and examine the claims on the estate of EZRA SMEAD, late of Montague, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed the creditors to bring in their claims—do hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Samuel Smead, in said Montague, on the last Tuesdays of January, March and April next, from one to four o'clock P. M. on each of said days—after which no accounts will be allowed.

CALEB KINGSLEY,
MOSES ROOT,
DANIEL CLAPP.

ALL persons indebted to, or that have any demands on said estate, are desired to settle the same without delay, with the subscribers, Administrators on said estate.

HENRY WELLS,
ELISHA ROOT.

Montague, Dec. 30, 1788.

For SALE, by the Printer hereof,

STRONG'S Genuine

ALMANACK, for 1789,

By the gross, dozen, or single.

An ESSAY on the Life of Gen. ISRAEL PUTNAM, by Col. DeHumphreys—Webster's Institute, 2d, 3d, and 3d part—Plain Book—Primer—Pike's Arithmetic—Student's Military Exercise—and Essay on Baptism—An Enquiry concerning the Design and Importance of Christian Baptism and Discipline—Account Books—Bonnet Paper—Blanks of various kinds—Writing Paper, &c.

CASH, for any of the above articles, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS.

PERRY's DICTIONARY, for sale by the Printer hereof.

Vol. III.] THE [NUMB. 127

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Mr. SHERIDAN's celebrated SPEECH.

(Continued.)

Westminster-Hall, Friday, June 13, 1788.

MR. SHERIDAN said, it was curious to remark, that in the correspondence of these creatures of Mr. Hastings, and in their earnest endeavours to dissuade him from the resumption of the Jaghires, not a word is mentioned of the measures being contrary to honour, to faith, derogatory to national character, immoral or unprincipled.—No such thing—They knew the men to whom they were writing, and their only arguments were, that it was contrary to policy, to expediency—and that the event was not likely to prosper in the only way in which it could be worth the attempt—in the accumulation of money. Not one word did they mention of the just claims which the Nabob had to the gratitude and friendship of the English—Not one syllable of the treaty by which we were bound to protect him.—Not one syllable of the relation which subsisted between him and the ladies they were about to plunder.—Not one syllable was hinted about justice or mercy—nothing was ever addressed to him but the apprehension that the money to be procured would not be worth the danger and labour with which it must be attended. Such was the source and origin of all his actions, and it was that base and profligate motive that urging him to every species of meanness and of cruelty, did give such stamp and impression to his acts as made them unparallelled in ancient or modern history. He would be bold to say, that nothing could be found in the history of human turpitude, nothing in the nervous declarations and penetrating brevity of Tacitus, nothing in the luminous and luxuriant pages of Gibbon, or of any other historian, dead or living, who searching into measures and characters with the rigour of truth, presented to our abhorrence depravity in its blackest shapes, could equal, in the grossness of the guilt, in the hardness of heart with which it was conducted, or in the low and grovelling motive, the acts and character of Mr. Hastings.—He who in the base desire of stripping two helpless women, could strip the son to rise up in vengeance against them—who when that son had certain touches of nature in his breast—certain feelings of an awakened conscience to intimate that he was a man—accused that son of entertaining puerile objections to the plunder and sacrifice of his mother—who having destroyed in his bosom all thoughts—all reflection—all memory—all conscience—all tenderness and duty as a son—all dignity as a monarch—having destroyed his character, and depopulated his country, at length brought him to violate the dearest ties of nature, and countenanced the destruction of his parents—and who having thus debauched this poor and miserable instrument out of his crime to his purpose, deceived and ruined him in turn. He—this inhuman violater of all duties, sacred and profane had in this crime, he would be bold to say, no parallel—not prototype in the old world, or the new, from the day of original sin to the present hour.

And yet when in this climax he thought he had got to the summit and pinnacle of his guilt, he found something still more transcendently audacious. He particularly alluded to his famous letter, subtly dated the 15th of February, 1782, in which at the very moment that he had given the order for the entire destruction of the Begums and for the resumption of the Jaghires, expressed to the Nabob the warm and disinterested which he took in his welfare—the sincerity and ardour of his friendship—and that though his presence was immediately wanted at Calcutta, he could not rest a moment without coming to the Nabob's assistance, and in the mean time, he had sent four regiments to his aid.—So deliberate and cool—so hypocritical and insinuating was the villainy of this man! The heart was sharpened by the malignancy of this arch-traitor.—Put at length the Nabob was on his guard—for could not be deceived by this mask.—The offer of the four regiments developed the object of Mr. Hastings.—He perceived the dagger bunglingly concealed in the hand that was held out with a smile to meet him—and was accordingly heard no more from the Nabob of relief once on the friendship of Mr. Hastings.—This letter was sent at the very time when the troops had surrounded the walls of Fyzabad, and now began the scene of horrors, which, if he merely wished to rouse their Lordships feelings, he should only have occasion minutely to describe. To state the violence committed on that palace, which the piety of the kings had raised for the retreat and seclusion of the objects of its pride & veneration. He thought he saw in innocence reposing in those shades, rendered sacred by superstition. Venerable age and helpless infancy here found an asylum, and to the violation of this scene were first an harpey to invigorate the raging conscience of a Middleton—and an Ali Khan assisted by the darker villany of a Hyder Beg. Rapine, outrage, and violence followed in the train, while Hastings, though standing aloof, was in fact the master general of the war, and through the whole of the dreadful scene of horror their Lordships saw him—"ride in the whirlwind, and direct the storm."

He now, with an admirable accuracy and force of reasoning, went over the correspondence which then passed between Middleton and the Begums.—He particularly alluded to the letter sent by the Begum to Middleton, with his answer, in which he declared himself equally the friend of the Nabob and the Begum, altho' he had previously sworn in the presence of God that he thought the had hostile designs against her son and the English, and had made up his conscience to strip her of every thing she possessed. He execrated the shameless sycophancy of this conduct, that like some of the monsters of India, cringed to its prey, and fawned on the objects of its vengeance. In going over these private letters, he came to that from Mr. Middleton, which the Council for the prisoner had been anxious to have read to the end, in order to publish an anecdote which they thought would do something towards supporting the character of Mr. Middleton. It contained some expressions of earnest and anxious solicitude for the recovery of a beloved son—and which they meant to insinuate, were indications of feeling, and of his sense of the nature of the relative duty and affection which subsisted between the parent and the child. How fortunate they had been in their desire of having this anecdote heard, he knew not—He confessed he thought it did not tend to raise the character of Mr. Middleton—but on the contrary it operated very much to his prejudice. It would not be imputed to him, that speaking abstractedly, he considered the trait of parental tenderness as a degrading feature in the human heart. Their Lordships knew well the force of the soft and endearing relation which subsisted between parent and child; but surely it would not be said, that the circumstance brought to their Lordships view by the Counsel, and of the fact of Mr. Middleton's having this sentiment and feeling in his bosom was therefore intitled to commendation, when with the feeling in his own bosom he was outraging him in hers. Was it not an aggravation of his guilt, that he who felt the ardent solicitude of a parent, and who consequently must be sensible of the reciprocal feelings of a child, could bring himself to tear asunder, and to violate all those dear and sacred bonds! Did it not enhance his guilt, that his cruelty was not the result of idiotic ignorance, or savage barbarity? That he whose soul was thus sensible to the impressions of tenderness and love, should be so abandoned as to sacrifice those feelings to the inhuman will of the tyrant whom he served. He averred that it increased and magnified his guilt. He would have been less criminal had he been insensible of tenderness—less criminal if he had not been so thoroughly acquainted with the true quality of parental love and filial duty. [*Here Mr. Sheridan gave a picture of filial duty, which, as chaste and beautiful painting in language, we know not where to equal, and which we are utterly unable to copy*]

Filial duty, he said, it was impossible by words to describe, but description by words was unnecessary. It was that duty which they all felt and understood, and which required not the powers of language to explain. It was in truth more properly to be called a principle than a duty. It required not the aid of memory—it needed not the exercise of the understanding—it awaited not the slow deliberations of reasoning.—It flowed spontaneously from the fountain of our feelings.—It was involuntary in our nature.—It was a quality of our being innate, and coeval with life, which though afterwards cherished as a passion was independent of our mental powers.—It was earlier than all intelligence in our souls.—It displayed itself in the earliest capacities of the heart, and was an emotion of tenderness that reared its smiles of gratitude the affectionate forehead—the tender anxieties—the endearing attentions experienced before memory began but which were not less dear for not being remembered.—Such was the fermentation of nature in our hearts, by which the union of parent and child was sealed and rendered perfect in the community of love, and which, strengthening and growing with life, acquired vigour from the understanding, and was most lively and active when most wanted—when those who had supported infancy were sinking into age, and when infirmity and decrepitude found their last solace in the affections of the children they had reared.—But he was ashamed to take up so much of their Lordships time in attempting to give a cold picture of filial duty, when he saw so many breathing testimonies in the assembly that surrounded him—and when he saw every feature of that assembly beaming and exciting itself in confession of the universal principle.

The manner of disposing of the goods violently seized from the unfortunate Princesses, their jewels their wearing apparel, their furniture even to their table utensils, though insignificant objects when compared with other circumstances of their unhappy situation, was marked with injustice and oppression.—They were sold, or at least put up to sale, by auction—a pretended sale, where there were no bidders, who had not previously agreed on what they should purchase,—and how much they should pay for dividing the spoil. This the Begum herself lamented in very affecting terms, in a representation to Mr. Middleton, when she says that the finds, from woeful experience, that even half iron gold, and jewels, lose their value the moment it is known they come from her. But the rapacity of Middleton did not stop there, for after having thus fraudulently disposed of the goods, a new cession was made for the deficiency, and new cruelties were perpetrated to enforce the payment of a sum which did not constitute a part of the original fine. Attempts were made to find out new crimes and new debts due by the Nabob to the Company, though he had already proceeded to the amount of 600,000l. Mr. Hastings writes to Mr. Middleton not to come to a final settlement with the Nabob till he should consult his Cash Book, which was the faithful record of the crimes of their allies, and in which he had already discovered 260,000l. worth of treason, that no person had ever before dreamed of. He accuses by *Multiplication-Table*, tries by the *Rule of Three* and condemns, not by the sublime institute of Timur, but the simple maxims of English Jurisprudence, but by the wearing rules of *Cracker's Arithmetic*.—He then proceeded to animadvert on the testimony of Major Scott, whom he called the incomparable agent of Mr. Hastings. He had come to the bar and said, that though the Defence of Mr. Hastings had not been drawn up by himself, yet there was one paragraph which he (Hastings) had written—with his own proper hand. That paragraph was a praising of the resumption of the Jaghires, and asserting it to be consistent with the dictates of humanity, policy and justice. "Give me the pen, said Mr. Hastings, I will defend "the measures as just and necessary. Do you find "memory, I will find character!" And thus the twin warriors came into the field, each in his proper sphere of action, and armed for either purpose. Such had been the daring and unblushing defence of Mr. Hastings, for the commission of an act, on which their Lordships could have but one opinion. That it was confirmed with the dictates of Justice, he appealed to those whose peculiar province it was to administer justice. Those of your Lordships, said he, who have been distinguished as Statesmen, will spurn at the idea of its being a measure that can be justified on the principles of good policy; and that it is not to be defended by the laws of humanity, he would appeal to the venerable part of the august tribunal who heard him above who had ever proved themselves the distinguished ornaments of religion and truth.

(To be concluded in our next.)

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

The piece in a Pre-existent State, by the late SOAME JENYNS, Esq. *published in the* Hampshire Gazette, No. 125, *is the enlightened reader was appear extraordinary to need a more animadversion. To the following strictures, however, may be of utility to others, for whose assistance only they are designed.*

"THAT mankind had existed in some state previous to the present," he says, "was the opinion of the wisest sages of antiquity," &c. He adds, "Why it has been so little noticed by divines and metaphysicians of late ages I am at a loss to account for, as it is undoubtedly confirmed by reason, by all the appearances of nature, and the doctrines of revelation." To prove it from revelation, however, he makes no attempt—probably because, on a review, he could find nothing then in favour of his point: therefore sees himself to evince it from the two other sources only,—and says, "in the first place it is confirmed by reason, which teaches us that it is impossible that the connection of male and female can bring into being an immortal soul. Reply, all consideration of a divine almighty efficiency excluded (which he efficiently excludes) and we must, with him, pronounce it impossible in reason so to be: that the conjunction of male and female should bring into being an immortal soul. And equally impossible would it appear, in this view, that it should produce a material body, for parents doubtless have as little capacities in forming and producing the body as the soul of the fœtus.—The whole they do or can do, either is purely mechanical: in the production of both are properly considered only as instruments acted by the forming hand of an almighty divine agent.

The laws which govern natural causes and effects, as understood by the improved philosophy of later times, do not constrain us to impute to the cause an intrinsic,

independent efficiency, equal to the production of its effect; but with better reason we are taught to consider these laws of nature as laws established by nature's God, to regulate, limit and establish the ordinary method of his own divine operations in the natural world, by the instrumentality of second causes; and not by giving these causes an efficient causality in their effects;—in order, therefore, to be able to announce with decision, that it is impossible that the conjunction of male and female should bring into being an immortal soul—I think we must be so fully acquainted with those laws by which the great author of nature is pleased to govern his own conduct in the world of nature, as to be able with equal certainty to announce it impossible for God to produce such effect by the instrumentality of such cause. But that all things, which imply neither defect nor inconsistency, are possible with God, is a maxim of divine authority in christian philosophy; nor is it an easy thing for the human mind, restricted as it is, to narrow limits, otherwise to set bounds to divine omnipotence, or say any thing is impossible with God which is not evidently inconsistent with his own divine perfection and purity; for certain it is, his power can be limited by nothing out of himself.

Should it be affirmed that the soul is propagated as the body by natural generation, although it might be difficult, knowing so little as we know of the subject, to demonstrate its truth, yet I think it would be more difficult, and even impossible to prove its impossibility,—there are reasons which render it highly probable, taken from the analogy that is discernable in the world of nature.

It is obvious in every other instance, so far as our acquaintance extends, that the great author of nature has established a law that every kind of seed whether animal or vegetable, properly disposed, shall produce its kind in perfection, that is, that no other cause should be necessary to compleat the production:—this law invariably takes place in every instance that comes within the ken of our examination; thence arises a high degree of probability that it does so also in other instances which are beyond the reach of our inquiry. This probability is heightened by the testimony of God himself, saying, "*Adam begat a son in his own likeness after his image.*" This testimony, understood of a natural likeness, must be decisive, of the question in hand; for, for the son to be begotten in the likeness, or image of the father, is to be begotten both soul and body. It is not an easy thing to produce conviction, evidence that these words are not to be understood at least equally of the natural as of the moral likeness of the father who begat.

This writer says, "they may prepare a material habitation; but there must be an immaterial pre-existent inhabitant ready to take possession."

He did we admit they may prepare a body; (which by the way is not true if they are considered as doing it otherwise than an instrument in the hand of an almighty agent) yet it does not thence follow that there must be a pre-existent soul ready to take possession;—as must be a pre-existent soul ready to take possession;—as it evident from what hath been already demonstrated; nor can we with reason deny that God who forms the members of the body in the womb, can, if he please, breath into that body, when ripe for the purpose, an immortal soul. He creates, "reason assures us that an immortal soul which exists eternally after the dissolution of the body, would have eternally existed before the formation of it; for whatever has no end, can never have had a beginning." I find no reason to question this writer's belief of the immortality of the soul, and we can therefore do him no injury by the supposition of a belief that it never could have had a beginning, and the rather because from this ground he has seen fit to rife his argument: but should it be conceded that human souls never could have had a beginning, it must also be conceded, not only, that their existence could not be caused by their parents, but not even by the great creator himself; for if they never could have had a beginning, there never was a time when any cause whatever could have operated in giving them existence, for there never was a period in which they had not already made sure of it—they therefore stand forth as an effect wholly without any cause at all—and as to existence are in a proper sense self originated, necessarily exiltent and independent. Then what we have been wont to ascribe solely to the great I AM, the supreme eternal becomes at once agreeably and essentially the prerogative of all immortal spirits of angels and men;—nor is there any progressive in which God may be considered or adored as either their creator, or the only all perfect being existing by the necessity of his own nature essentially independent, underived!

"Reason, a wise tells us," says he, "that a benevolent creater would never have formed such a world as this, and filled it with such inhabitants, if the present was the only or even the first state of their existence." Note, the conduct of the benevolent creator in this matter, is sufficiently cleared and accounted for by divine revelation, without the supposition of a pre-existent state. He adds, "We may rationally conclude that this world could be designed for nothing more than a prison, in which we are a while confined to receive punishment for the crimes committed in a former, and an opportunity to prepare for a future life."

To which he subjoins, "Secondly, these conclusions of reason are sufficiently confirmed by the face of nature and the appearance of things, this world is evidently formed for a place of punishment as well as probation, a prison, a house of correction, to which we are committed, some for a longer some for a shorter period" &c. then having given a picturesque description of that great variety of evils and distresses which men endure in the present state, concludes with these words—"Who that surveys this melancholy picture of the present life, can entertain a doubt but that it is intended for a state of punishment, and therefore must be subsequent to some former state in which this punishment was deserved." On which collectively taken, permit me the following remarks.

1. The present state, having respect to a future, disconnected with a past, appears to be calculated by divine wisdom and adapted to noble and important purposes.

2. Mr. Jenyns, who had been conversant in this world, yet seems never to have taken notice of any thing in it, for which men might be subject to those sufferings which they here endure; therefore imputes the desert of these sufferings to pre-existent crimes;—nor does he appear to have ever learnt what revelation, reason and natural conscience unitedly teach and evince, viz. that man solely for their criminality in the present state are justly exposed not merely to all the miseries of this life, death itself not excepted, but to pains and penalties infinitely more tremendous. And this without any regard at all had to crimes in a pre-existent state.

3. Men in this have not conscioufness either of having existed or committed crimes in a past state. To punish men for crimes, conscioufness of which they never could have had, and to punish them without a crime amounts to the same thing. Surely no valuable end of moral government could be answered, nor the wisdom, righteousness and goodness of the supreme governor vindicated in such a mode of punishing. To punish without exhibiting any reason for it, cannot answer a better end than to punish without any reason at all. So that to suppose with our author, that men are here imprisoned and punished for crimes committed in a previous state, so long as they are utterly unconscious either of such state or crimes, does by no means relieve the difficulty in vindicating the conduct of the benevolent creator in making such a world as this and filling it with such inhabitants.

Y. Z.

BOSTON, January 29.

Tuesday last arrived in this port, the ship Thomas, *Capt.* Forber, *from* London *by whom we receive English Papers to the 12th of November, from which we extracted the following European Intelligence.*

ANNONA, *(Italy)* October 3.

BY Letters from Ragusa we have received a piece of intelligence, which if true, cannot fail to be productive of very important consequences. In those letters it is stated that the Pacha of Scutari, finding the Montenegrins determined to preserve their faith inviolate with their allies, the Austrians and Russians, had actually faced them in the field, but with so little success, that his whole army was dispersed, himself mortally wounded, and his brother killed on the spot.

By the same advices we learn, that the Pacha of Romelia has, by order of the Porte, demanded a free passage from the Republic of Venice for 20 Ottoman squadron and army, which had been ordered out to attack the Austrian coasts. To this bold requisition the Venetians gave no answer; but they immediately began to repair the fortifications at the mouth of Cattaro, and sent a reinforcement of armed galleys and shallops to Admiral Emo. It is even affirmed that five European vessels have arrived at Ragusa, freighted by the Porte, and laden with meal, grain, and ammunition for the service of the Pacha of Scutari. Similar supplies, it is added, were expected from Salonica and Negropont.

WARSAW, *(Poland)* Octo. 23.

We received an account here from our frontiers three days ago, that the Tartars had attacked Prince Solitkow, but were repulsed with the loss of many hundreds of their people.

VIENNA, *(Germany)* Octo. 23.

We are assured for certainty, that the Turks have totally evacuated the Bannat, after entirely destroying the face of the country which they occupied. The damage done is estimated at many millions.

October 29. An action took place, on the 20th or 21st inst. between a division of the Emperor's army, on its march from Sakelo to Orsova, and a considerable body of Turks: The latter, after having cut to pieces a battalion of Austrians Chasseurs, amounting to 350 men were at length compelled to retire. They, however, carried off in their retreat all the pontoons, and also the draught horses which were attached to that division. The Emperor's head quarters were on the 23d at Jakuba, about nine English miles from Panfcova. Marshall Laudohn is still engaged in the Seige of Gradisca.

VERSAILLES, *(France)* Octo. 29.

The opening of the assembly of the Notables, which the King has ordered for Monday the 2d of November, is deserred by his Majesty to Thursday the 6th of that month.

PARIS, November 3.

Most of the parsons who compose the Assembly of the Notables are now at Versailles, to be presented to his Majesty, and on Thursday they are to meet for dispatch of business, when the King will go in state to open the Session.

LONDON, November 8.—12

The following intelligence has been received by one of the Foreign Ministers, officially, from Copenhagen:

"A cessation of hostilities has taken place from the 19th of October to the 13th of November, at Bohus in Sweden, under the auspices of the English and Prussian Ministers then present, between his Swedish Majesty and the auxiliary troops of Denmark commanded by the Prince of Hesse, which was signed by the latter. This convention was accepted, in the belief that peace would be established in the interim. It is likewise mentioned, that the Swedes had made themselves masters of ten boats, containing provisions from Norway or the Danish troops in Sweden; but that these boats, have been restored on being reclaimed by the Danish Ministry."

Extract of a letter from Dundee, Nov. 2.

"The Isis, Capt. Frith is arrived here from Berlin in Norway, in four days, by which there is an account that an accomodation has taken place between the Swedes and Danes; that the Danish troops are leaving the Swedish territories; Gottenberg is relieved; and the Prince of Denmark on his return from Norway, whence he is to be shortly followed also by the Prince of Hesse."

The Marquis del Campo, who is Ambassador from Spain to the British Court, has been some time at Paris, where he is carrying on a negociation for an accomodation between the Ottoman Porte and Sweden on the one hand; and Russia, Germany, and their allies on the other.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, Octo. 15.

"The last accounts from Barbary mention, that two of the Emperor of Morocco's sons, with a numerous army, had lately advanced near the frontiers of Algiers, with an intent to penetrate into that kingdom; but the Dey being informed of their march, dispatched the Bey of Mascora, at the head of 60,000 of his best troops, who fell upon the Moors with such insufferable fury, that in less than three hours he dispersed and entirely defeated them with a horrid slaughter. It is said that a greater massacre never was heard of, as the Algerines made no prisoners, but put every man to the sword that fell into their hands. It is further added, that upwards 800 heads, chiefly officers, were sent to the Dey's palace, and there exposed at the gates for three days."

THE KING.

MONDAY, November 10.

It is with the deepest regret that we find ourselves under the painful necessity of informing the public that according to the last dispatches from Windsor, received so late as half past eleven last night, there scarcely remained a ground for the continuance of those hopes which have so long been anxiously wished on the subject of all others most interesting to the nation, at this awful period. His Majesty's physicians have exhausted the last resource, of their art, we are grieved to say, without the least perceptible amendment.

The Duke of Gloucester and the Lord Chancellor were yesterday at Hounslow about the same time, changing horses in their way to Windsor.

The unremitted attention of the Prince of Wales towards his Majesty, gives such exemplary proof of duty and filial love, that creates to his Highness the most cordial attachments every hour.—Indeed he is the theme of national approbation and general affection.

TUESDAY, November 11.

Extract of a letter from Windsor, dated Sunday night, eleven o'clock.

"Yesterday evening his Majesty took a dose of James's powder, in order to promote perspiration, which had the desired effect, and the King seemed much composed in consequence. He slept two hours with seeming ease, and in the morning was thought to be much better.

In the course of this day his disorder increased, and this evening he is as bad as he has been at any time since his illness.

"Leeches have within this half hour been applied to the king's temples; and this night and to-morrow are supposed by the Physicians, will be the crisis.

"Saturday his Majesty remained composed till about eleven o'clock: his ideas then began to ramble very much, and his phrenzy encreased alarmingly in the evening.

Prayers were put up for his Majesty on Sunday, in most churches and chappels.—The Dissenters were fervent and animated in their prayers for his recovery.

WEDNESDAY, November 12.

The Gazette of last night, mentions the state of his Majesty's health in the forenoon. But though no expresses arrived from Windsor subsequent to that, we are obliged to add, they brought no favourable intelligence. His Majesty continued in nearly the same state throughout the day.

The Prince, with an affection that reflects the highest honour upon his character, is unceasing in his assiduities and filial attention. No words can express or describe the anxiety which every body's face strongly marked in the countenance of the amiable youth.—The better he is known the higher he is rated.

Many gentleman have come to town on account of the King's indisposition.

His Majesty's complaint is pronounced not to be the Gout, but a Dropsy, the seat of which is in the Legs and Thighs.

The abstemious system which his Majesty has invariably pursued, is thought to have occasioned his present complaint. Opposite causes sometimes produces a similar effect and living too freely is not more prejudicial to health, than too abstemiously. The King, throughout his whole life, used a great deal of exercise, both on foot and horseback; but did not proportion the use of wine, to his exercise, which if used to a great degree, must exhaust Nature, instead of refreshing her.

NOTA BENE.

While the people are lamenting the indisposition of the King, they are for the same moment with one accord unanimity, acknowledging the amiable and filial virtues of the Heir Apparent. He stands high in the judgment of All. Even the Treasury Runners, Scribblers and Parasites are abashed; they are obliged to join the general voice.—His Royal Highness has mixed much more experience of this kind than any other Prince of his age. His education has been excellent. He is perhaps one of the best classic scholars this day in the kingdom.

The officers of the army have cause, more than all others, to deprecate the King's death. This event, whenever it happens, puts them to the expence of new commissions, and thereby puts near 20,000l. into the pockets of the Secretary of State for the home department.

The present is a most critical period.—Parliament is to assemble on the 20th inst. according to the last prorogation, and something determinate must be speedily done.—If the King should linger in his present unhappy situation much longer, we have authority to say that a Regency will be appointed for the management of public business, at which the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will preside.

Several Cabinet Councils have been already held on the deliberation of this important subject, the result of which has been laid before the Prince at Windsor.—Mr. Pitt has had several conferences with him within the last two or three days.

QUEBEC, December 29.

By a letter from Lake Ontario, to a gentlemen in this town, we learn that on Sunday the 2d of November, Mr. Fitzsimons, mate of his Majesty's vessel Dorcas, cut his wife's throat, and then his own;—jealousy, aided by liquor, is supposed to have been the cause of this rash action. He expired immediately, it is expected Mrs. Fitzsimons will recover.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) Dec. 6.

The general assembly have resolved, that five persons be chosen by ballot, to represent this State in a federal Convension, should one be recommended by Congress, to take under consideration the amendments proposed by the several States, to take place in the Constitution proposed for the government of the United States.

NEW-YORK, January 29.

From undoubted authority, we can assure our readers, that the British government of the Bahamas has lately sent and caused to be landed on a certain point in Georgia, a fresh supply of powder, arms and a few small field pieces, which stores have been delivered to the Creeks, under the safe guard of some refugees.—M'Gillivray has at the same time received the most positive assurances of further assistance, should he continue to harrass the State of Georgia, whilst under the garb of good patriots, will take upon themselves to keep and feed the misunderstanding between that State and the Creek nation.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 17.

Extracts of letters from Georgia, dated in November and December last.

"Although the Creeks have ceased hostilities for the present, yet we are attacked by a tribe of Indians called the Simonites, who inhabit a part of Florida;—they are not acknowledged by the Creeks as a part of their nation.—M'Gilliveray sent us word lately, that he will strictly attend to the suspension of hostilities until April next; all our frontier inhabitants continue to live in Forts.

"Our old State Constitution, which is much like that of Pennsylvania, consisting of a single House of Assembly, is found so defective that a Convention is ordered to frame a new one; our present ideas are that the new one shall be nearly similar to the new federal Constitution—am sorry to hear that your state still continues averse to the new constitution."

It must give pleasure to the friends of home manufactures, to make a correspondent, to be informed that JOHN BROWN, Esq. of this town, a gentleman well known throughout the United States, and only son, are clothed in the fabricks of their native Country, and from the fleeces of their own flocks.—It is a singular, circumstance, that the yarn was all spun by a woman 88 years of age—a monitory lesson to young Ladies, who little reflect how much the fate of their country is in their power.—The lowest Manufacturer, says Monsieur Necker, who furnishes a single bale of goods for sale, does more to retain the solid coin in the Kingdom, than the ablest Banker or the most skilful Financier.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 15.

Saturday last, Mr. Stephen Bristol, of this city, as he was walking on the floor, fell down, and expired in an instant.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Jan. 25.

Among other acts now before the Legislature, and which it is supposed will be passed is an act for the more equal distribution of Estates, where the parents dis without making a will. By this act children will share alike—and the oldest son (merely because he first popped into the world—perhaps without any other recommendation) is no longer to run away with a double portion. This new act, which is lengthy, will, it is supposed, be an improvement upon the old one.

Yesterday forenoon, His Excellency President LANGDON, by a message to the General Assembly, resigned his office, as President, Captain General, and Commander in Chief of this State, in consequence of his late appointment as Senator of the United States.

NEWBURY-PORT, January 21.

Last Thursday night a building belonging to Ebenezer March, Esq. of Newbury, and occupied by Mr. Thomas Evans, currier, containing a large quantity of leather, was consigned by fire. Several circumstances concur to make it strongly suspected that the building was first robbed of its contents, and then set on fire to prevent a discovery.

BOSTON, January 29.

Sketch of Business in the General Court.

THURSDAY January, 22.

A COMMITTEE of five was raised to consider the expediency of lessening the tax upon polls, and adding the reductions of the estates; who were enjoined to let immediately.

The Committee appointed on the answer to the Governour's Message, an amendment thereto, which was read, and debated for some time.

The question to accept the amendment being put was carried.

YEAS 117. NAYS 80.

The Senate having concurred in the amendment proposed by the House, the message remains yet unanswered.

The Committees, consisting of one member from each represented county, raised to consider the petition of the Eastern Convention, praying for a seperation, reported, "That it lie on the table." And after considerable debate the question was put and the report accepted.

FRIDAY, January 23.

The question, Whether the tax to be assessed this Session, should be paid in specie, after being debated the greater part of the day, passed in the negative. A Committee was then raised to report what species of paper it is expedient the tax should be received in.

A message was received from the Governour, informing the Legislature, that agreeably to a Resolve of the General Court, all the copper in the Mint, has been coined into Cents, and that the Master-workman, Inspector and other persons employed therein, are discharged.

After the House had gone through the business of the Tax, they in the evening resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee who were chosen to consider of the expediency of a salary for the support of the Lieutenant-Governour, and after considerable debate thereon, a salary of £.160 was granted.

MONDAY, Jan. 26.

After some time spent in the consideration of private bills, reports and petitions,

Major NASON said, as the Session was approaching to a close, he thought it was high time an answer was made to his Excellency's Message—He therefore moved, That a message go to the Hon. Senate, to desire that the Answer to the Governour's message be sent down, which was seconded and carried.

A short debate ensued, in which Gen. THOMPSON moved, that the Committee be appointed to propose an answer, on the part of the House, to said message. To this motion, a few words were said, when

Mr. LEMAN moved, That the answer to the Governor's message be committed to a Committee of Conference for consideration. The question on this last motion, was put and carried—and Dr. JARVIS, Mr. NASON, and Gen. HEATH, were appointed on the part of the House.

TUESDAY, January 27.

The Judiciary Act was this day debated, and Thursday, ten, o'clock, assigned for its third reading.

The Senate having non-concurred the Resolve for a Poll Tax—the said Resolve was again considered, but nothing was determined on.

WEDNESDAY, January 28.

A variety of business of a public and private nature, was acted upon, but no final decision had thereon.

Tuesday arrived here from Martinico, after a passage of 28 days, Captain James Prince, who informs us, that a vessel had arrived from London, at Dominica, with the news of the death of his BRITANIC MAJESTY, GEORGE III. Capt. Cape Prince formed at St. Eustatia, where the news was confirmed from St. Kitts and Antigua.—While at St. Eustatia, they had two shocks of an earthquake in one day; the first shock was at four o'clock in the morning, the other about nine.

Capt. Grimes has arrived at Newport, in 63 days from Liverpool, and confirms the above account of the death of his Britanic Majesty.

NORTHAMPTON, February 4.

On Thursday last the inhabitants of this town assembled for the purpose of choosing a Federal Representative, for the western District—when at the close of the poll, the votes stood as follows, viz.

The Hon. *Theodore Sedgwick*, Esq. had 75—*William Williams*, Esq. 18.

SOUTH-HADLEY.

Hon. *Samuel Lyman*, Esq. 26, *Theodore Sedgwick*, Esq. 2, *Oliver Phelps*, Esq. 1, *Noah Goodman*, Esq. 6.

SHELBURNE.

Hon. *Samuel Lyman*, Esq. 33, *Theodore Sedgwick*, Esq. 8.

CONWAY.

Hon. *William Williams*, Esq. 20, *Theodore Sedgwick*, Esq. 2, *Samuel Lyman*, Esq. 1.

ASHFIELD.

Hon. *William Williams*, Esq. 20.

ANECDOTES.

IN 1571, when Don Juan of Austria commanded the Spanish army in the Low Countries, one of his officers having used every gentle means to seduce the beautiful daughter of the Joan at Whose house he lodged, was determined to compel her by violence to submit to his desires. In this attempt, however, he was frustrated by the spirit of the young woman, who drew her poignard, plunged it into his bosom, and died. The officer being informed that the wound was mortal, and penetrated with repentance for the conduct which had occasioned it, desired that the virtuous object of his late outrageous passion might be brought to him. On her approaching the bed, "I beg of you," said he to her, "to forgive the shameful assent you have received from me; and by way of making the best reparation in my power for such an abominable attempt, I now declare myself your husband. Since my crime, and your virtue have put it out of my power to offer you my person, receive at least the name and rights of my wife, with which I now invest you, and the gift of all I possess in the world, that all who are acquainted with my shameful and dishonourable conduct towards you, may learn also, that an honorable marriage has been the price of the efforts I made to bring you to shame, and the reward of that virtuous courage with which you defended yourself against me."—Having addressed the young woman in this manner, he immediately married her in the presence of her father and his confessor, and expired a few minutes after the ceremony was completed.

A MAN inquiring for one he wanted, at the place of his lodgings, was told by the landlady below, that if he went up two pair of stairs backward, he would find him. The man mistaking the woman, imagining the word backward, by which she meant the situation of the room, denoting the manner in which he was to go to it; and, accordingly, thither he mounted, with his backside foremost, curling his friend bitterly when he had laboured to the top, for living in a place that could not be come at without a man's taking such a plaguy deal of pains, and turning his face behind him.

Deers Leather, and Indigo,

For Sale by

Luther Loomis,

WHO has lately received a large supply,—which he is ready upon the most reasonable terms—and wants to purchase all sorts of Grain, White Beans, Peas, Butter and Cheese, Hemp, Flax, Tobacco, Beef Cattle, and Shipping-Oxen, Pork, White Oak Hogshead and Barrel Staves and Heading.

Suffield, Jan. 31, 1789.

THE subscriber has erected a large and convenient STORE, on the bank of the River, in this city, within a few rods of Mrs. Knox's, for the convenience of storing any kind of Goods or Produce, which shall be done on the most reasonable terms—What produce may be freighted in vessels in which he is concerned, shall be exempted from the charge of freight—Any orders directed to him for the purpose of purchasing, selling, shipping or storing of Goods or Produce, shall be faithfully attended to, by

JOHN CALDWELL.

Hartford, Dec. 27, 1788.

CROCKERY.

A Large and beautiful assortment of Yellow and Blue and White WARE, consisting of all the articles in use, which will sell by crate or less quantity, on reasonable terms. Also, double and single FlintGLASS WARE—Raisins in casks, Rice, &c. &c.

Good Wheat, Rye, Corn, Bees-Wax, and Cash, received in payment.

THOMAS TISDALL.

Hartford, State of Connecticut, Jan. 1789.

WANTED,

A quantity of well dressed

FLAX,

By LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Jan. 28, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 24th October, a chesnut coloured MARE, supposed to be 8 years old, with a white strip in her face, shod before and behind, trots and paces. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away.

JOSEPH WARNER.

Leyden, Jan. 12, 1789.

The Spirit of CONTRADICTION.

THE very silliest things in life,
Create the most material strife;
What scarce will suffer a debate,
Does oft produce the bitterest hate.
You say, 'tis so—I say 'tis not—
Why, you grow warm, and I am hot.
Thus each alike with passion glows,
And words come full and after blows.
Friend *Yerkin* had an income clear,
Some fifteen pounds or more a year;
And rented on the farming plan
Grounds at much greater sums per ann.
A man of consequence no doubt,
Mongst all his neighbours round about.
He had a frank and open mind,
Too honest to be much refin'd:
He'd smoke his pipe and tell his tale,
Sing a good song, and drink his ale.
His wife was of another mould,
Her age was neither young nor old,
Her features strung but somewhat plain,
Her air not bad, but rather vain;
Her temper neither new nor strange,
(A woman's very apt to change)
What she most hated was conviction,
What she most lov'd flat contradiction.
A clearning housewife, nevertheless,
Tell me the thing she could not dress;
Soups, hashes, pickles, puddings, pies,
Nought came amiss, she was so wise;
For she, bred twenty miles from town
Had brought a world of breeding down;
And Cumberland had seldom seen
A farmer's wife with such a mein.
She could not bear the sound of Dame,
Nay *Miss* or *Perkin*, was her name.
She would harangue with wondrous grace
On gowns and mobs, and caps and lace;
But, tho' these ador'd his brows,
She had a vast contempt for spouse,
At being one who took no pride,
And was a deal too countrified.
Such were our couple, man and wife,
And such their ways and means of life.
Once on a time, the season fair,
For exercise, and cheerful air,
It happen'd in his morning roam
He kill'd some birds and bro't them home;
Here, CICELY, take away my gun——
"How shall we have these Starlings done?"
"Done! What, my love, your wits are wild——
Starlings, my dear! they're Thrushes child."
"Nay, now but look, consider, wife,
They're starlings."—"No—upon my life."
"Sure I can judge as well as you,
I know a Thrush and Starling too;"
Who was it first them you or I?
"They're Starlings."—'Thrushes.'—'Zounds, you lie,
'Troy Sir, take those your dirty words;
I scorn you lumpish as your birds;
I brought to make a husband blush,
To treat a wife so 'bout a Thrush,"
'A Thrush, Cicely?'—'Yes.'—'A Starling.'—'No.'
The fire again, and then the blow.
Flows carry strong and quick conviction,
And mar the power of contradiction.
Peace soon ensu'd and all was well;
It were imprudence to rebel,
Or keep the ball up of debate,
Against those arguments of weight.
A year roll'd on in perfect ease,
"I was *as you like* and *what you please*—
Till in its course and order due,
Came March the twentieth, &c.
Quoth Cicely, 'This is charming life,
Notwithstanding now, no blows, no strife.
What fools we were this day last year!
Lord how you beat me then, my dear;
Sure it was foolish and absurd
To wrangle so about a bird;
A bird not worth a single rush:
'A Starling.' 'No my love, a Thrush.'
'That I'll maintain.' 'That I'll deny.'
'You're wrong, good husband.' 'Wife you lie.'
Again the self-same quarrel rose,
Again the fire, again the blows.
This ev'ry year (true man and wife)
Ensues the same domestic strife,
Thus ev'ry year the quarrel ends——
They argue, fight, and buss, are friends.
'Tis *Starling, I brag*, and *Thrush* and *Starling*,
You dog, *you* bitch, *my* dear *my* darling.

From the HERALD OF FREEDOM.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

Passing through the market the other day, I picked up the following curious production, which appears to never have been wrote during the late war, by a Girl who had a sweetheart in the army. By inserting it in your paper, without correcting the orthography, you will perhaps afford diversion to some of your readers.

WRENTHAM, June 9, 1777.

Dear Love,

THES lines are to inform you that I am well—I hope you wi l rite to me every time you can—Thing to here from you—I am concernd bout you—I was fraid you was ded—cause I did dreme bad ha I dremes I out you last weak—but I hope youll behav wel—I hered the soldiers were wicked—that they did swear and git druck—and that there was great many bad girls in the army—dont forget you have a sole to save—Ime afraid youve most forgot me—you must trust in him who is to save you as he did when you was waiting flax and slipt in over your hed—Mother says she hop s you wont leave me though you dont come and see me—John com to see me once—Mother thinks I better stay with him—cause you dont come and see me—but you told me you wo'd'nt go see any body elsie—I always thot we should hav one anuther, elsie I wo'd'nt let you smuggle as you used to sometimes—Ime fraid youll forgit what you promised when you first com to see me—you must com home as soon as your time is out—elsie I will stay with John next time he comes—Father fines to live with Mr. S——— next winter—I shall lie all alone—dont let any body see this letter—I hav not got any muse to rite only my goard grows fast—I wish you was home so we could git cowcamber-nutes—I am going to card for Mr. F———n tomorrow—folks think Lieut. R———s boy will be a fool—sister Mime has been living at D———n bove a month—the has had five sparks since the has been there—but the fines to go leave them all in the fall if the can—Mother says the must behav well—and she shall be marred first—now youre gone Ime fraid the will—I with you wod rite me what you fine to do about it—I can git reddy by the fall—Mr. F———n gives me half a dellar a day—Ive got a pare of shifts and fifteen goslins most grown up———

So I remain your trew frend till death—
P——— e H———n.

James Byers, & Co.

HAVE for SALE at their FURNACE, and at their STORE, near the COURT-HOUSE, in SPRINGFIELD,

The following ARTICLES, viz.

Pot-Ash,		Pudding-Pans,	
Caldron or Barrel		Basons,	
90 lb.		Porringers.	
72 do.			
50 do.		Grenadier Dogs,	
28 do.		Bust do.	
23 do.		Negro do.	
15 do.		Large Ring do.	
10 do.		Small do.	
		Puppy do.	
37 lb.		Cart,	
28 do.		Waggon, and	
23 do.		Chaise	
15 do.		56 lb.	
10 do.		28 do.	
Large and small Bake-Pans,		14 and 7 do.	
Do. Spiders,		Hat-Irons,	
Do. Tea-Kettles,		Clothiers' Plates,	
Do. Skillets,		Hatters' do. and Fire-Backs, &c.	

For which, Pearl and Pot-ashes, Flour, Wheat, Rye, Indian-Corn, White-Beans, Beef, Pork, Flax, Woolen and Linen Cloth, Tow Cloth, Country made Hats and Shoes, Bees Wax, Old Brass, Old Pewter, and West-India Goods will be received in payment.

Springfield, December 5, 1788.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon Judges of Probate for the county of Hampshire Commissioners to receive and examine the claims on the estate of EZRA SMEAD, late of Montague, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed the creditors to bring in their claims—do hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Samuel Smead, in said Montague, on the last Tuesdays of January, March and April next, from one to four o'clock P. M. on each of said days—after which no accounts will be allowed.

CALEB KINGSLEY,
MOSES ROOT,
DANIEL CLAPP.

ALL persons indebted to, or that have any demands on said estate, are desired to settle the same without delay, with the subscribers, Administrators on said estate.

HENRY WELLS,
ELISHA ROOT.

Montague, Dec. 30, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietor of unimproved land lying in Conway, in the county of Hampshire, that his land is taxed in a town and minister tax for the year 1784, as follows, viz.: Lot No. 102, laid to Nathaniel Dickinson, town tax, 12l. 6d.—minister tax, 4l. 6d. 4q.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 9th day of March next, so much of said land will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Capt. Elisha Amsden, in Conway, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges. Said Vendue will be continued from day to day, by me the subscriber.

Cyrus Rice, Collector for 1784.

Conway, Jan. 13th, 1789.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of GIDEON WARNER, late of Hadley, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the first Mondays of March and May next, from two to six o'clock, P. M. on each day, at the house of Lemuel Warner, innholder in said Hadley.

ENOS NASH,
ENOS SMITH.

Hadley, Jan. 14, 1789.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to DAVENPORT & M'LEAN, either by Book or Note of Hand, for goods received at their Store in Northampton, are hereby desired to call on the subscriber at said store, by the first of March next, and settle the same—at which time he is obliged to make a settlement with his employers;—and to prevent the scarcity of cash being an excuse for the neglect of payment, the articles of Pot and Pearl Ashes, Salts of Lye, Shipping Furs, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats, Flax, Peas, White Beans, Butter, Beef, Pork, Hogs Lard, Bees-Wax, Beef and Mutton Tallow, Old Pewter and Brass, in large or small quantities and at a generous price, will be received in payment.

The season being such as to render land carriage easy, it is expected every one concerned will improve the opportunity.

In behalf of Messrs. Davenport and M'Lean,
NATHANIEL BLAKE.

A general assortment of West-India, and many articles of English and Hard Ware GOODS, will be exchanged at said Store, by wholesale or retail, for any of the above mentioned articles of Produce.

Northampton, Jan. 21, 1789.

CASH,

And a generous price given, for all kinds of

SHIPPING FURR

and

BEES-WAX,

by LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1788.

HARTFORD, Jan. 1, 1789.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A

VIEW

OF THE

INTERNAL EVIDENCE

OF THE

CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian. Acts xxvi. 28.

By SOAME JENYNS, Esq.

This celebrated BOOK has already gone through five Editions, and the Scarcity of it now commands the Publick's Attention for the Sixth.

CONDITIONS.

I. THIS Book will contain about 200 Pages of the Octavo size, will be printed with a New Type, and on good WRITING PAPER, Page for Page with the English Edition, will be neatly Bound, Letter'd and Filleted with Gold on the Back.

II. Price to Subscribers will be only two thirds of a Dollar.

III. Those that Subscribe for six Books, shall have a seventh gratis.

☞ *Subscriptions are taken in by the Printer hereof.*

ALL Persons indebted to or having any demand on the estate of BENJAMIN WOOD, late of Cummington, deceased, either by Book, Note, or Bond, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement immediately, as no accounts will be allowed after the first day of April next.

ABEL PACKARD, jun. Administrator.

Cummington, Jan. 1st, 1789.

For SALE, by the Printer hereof,

STRONG's Genuine

ALMANACK, for 1789,

By the gross, dozen, or single.

An ESSAY on the Life of Gen. ISRAEL PUTNAM, by Col. D. Humphrys—Webster's Institute, 1st, 2d, and 3d part—Pslm-Book—Primers—Pike's Arithmetic—Steuben's Military Exercise—An Essay on Baptism—An Enquiry concerning the Design and Importance of Christian Baptism and Discipline—Account Books—Bonnet Paper—Blanks of various kinds—Writing-Paper, &c.

CASH, or any of the above articles, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS.

*** ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are requested to make payment immediately.

PERRY's DICTIONARY, for sale by the Printer hereof.

Vol. III.] THE [Numb. 128.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Mr. SHERIDAN's celebrated SPEECH.

(Concluded.)

Westminster-Hall, Friday, June 13, 1788.

HE now came to the recital of the cruelties perpetrated by the agents of Mr. Hastings, which he pledged himself to bring home to the bold culprit at the bar. The first act of their tyranny was the imprisonment of the Ministers of the Begums, who were persons of considerable eminence and distinction in that country, and who had enjoyed much of the confidence and favour of the late Nabob. Not satisfied with this, they were loaded with irons, and suffered the combined horrors of want, imprisonment and ignominy; but what aggravated the scandalous injustice of this measure was, that they had suffered without even the formality of an enquiry, while that arch traitor, Shumshaw Cawn, though accused of disaffection to the English Government, was suffered to go about without notice; he had been so much neglected by those in power that he had not even been complimented with fetters, the usual badge of distinction, which it was the practice to bestow on opulent traitors.—To his poverty he owed his protection.—The unfortunate Ministers of the Begums not having yet satisfied the rapacity of their plunderers, were ordered to Chunah, where the English flag was flying, as the signal of oppression, there to have corporal punishment inflicted on them, and one of them actually suffered it, to the disgrace of the honour, the justice, and humanity of the British nation. What must have been the feelings of the British officers upon that occasion, he must leave those to say who were present. To Major Gilpin he gave much praise, not only for the candid evidence he gave at the bar, but for his humane endeavour to alleviate the sufferings of the unhappy women, for they were the next objects of Mr. Middleton's humanity. The conduct of Mr. Johnson was of a different kind, though he certainly had some claim to praise from his forbearance—he very humanely writes to Middleton that he did not think it would be worth while to put to death 3000 women and children for the purpose of enforcing prompt payment of their demands; but actuated by the fear of the dreadful responsibility under which Mr. Hastings had placed all his agents, they proceeded to carry his orders into execution, and took possession of the Palace. The sufferings of the women were rhetorically described by Major Gilpin. In a letter dated the 30th of October, 1782, he writes as follows—"Last night, about eight o'clock, the women in the "Khord Mahul (Lesser Palace) or Zenana, (womens") apartment under the charge of Hasafut Alie Khan) "assembled on the tops of the buildings, crying in a "most lamentable manner for food; that for the last "four days they got but a very scanty allowance, and "that yesterday they got none. The melancholly "cries of famine are more easily imagined than described."——After such a description of calamity, he said he would not trespass on the feelings of their Lordships by any comments on it. Their indignation against the author of those calamities rendered any further observations on the subject unnecessary. It was now for him to prove that Mr. Hastings was responsible for the actions of his agents. That he was responsible for the treaty of Chunar, he believed would scarcely be disputed—though Mr. Middleton had on the last day of his examinations refused to answer some questions on that subject, lest it might criminate himself. With an avarice for infamy, and an anxious desire of monopolizing guilt, Mr. Middleton, when questioned about his conduct at Fyzabad, had answered that he alone was to blame for Vizier Hastings had written an angry letter to him, disproving of what he had done; but what, said he, will be your Lordships astonishment, when you are told that this letter from Mr. Hastings contained a gentle reproach to Mr. Middleton, not for his want of humanity, but for his levity! Such was his anxiety to court infamy, and to solicit guilt, that he scrupled not to encounter ignominy when he might have claimed praise.

Mr. Hastings had urged in his defence, that as he was not privy to the actions, he could not be responsible for the guilt. This was not true. Mr. Hastings well knew what was going forward, though perhaps, he might be unacquainted with the miserable detail. When a person in authority desires another to do an illegal act, he certainly is, to all intents and purposes, answerable for the consequences. He becomes the principal in the crime, though he might not be the actual perpetrator of it, and is considered, by every principle of natural law and natural reason, as the first object of punishment. What were the orders given by Mr. Hastings? They were peremptory——and it is proved by Mr. Middleton himself, that he could not have carried them into execution by any other means than those which had been adopted. Would any man then be barely enough to assert that Mr. Hastings was not in this instance answerable for the act of his agent? The communications of Mr. Hastings and Mr. Middleton had been frequent and uninterrupted, though he must say they were more like the secret machinations of a banditti in a cavern, plotting the destruction of some innocent family, than the deliberations of British Representatives in India.

Mr. Middleton, however had at least some regard to decorum on particular occasions, for, in answer to Mr. Hastings's letters, accusing him of levity and forbearance in the execution of his orders, he answers, "That the Nabob was for to the Begum whom we are "to proceed against;—a fact against his mother and "at least five appearances in his mode of proceeding." But Mr. Hastings all along pretends complete ignorance of the cruelties that were perpetrated, that is, he was ignorant of the exact number of lashes which were inflicted, and, the precise weight of the iron which formed the fetters.—Such was the miserable sophistry by which he defended himself, though his guilt was the same as if he had with his own hand inflicted the punishment.

He then took notice of that part of Mr. Hastings's defence, the object of which was to criminate the rest of the Board, or at least to prove that they were equally guilty with him. Had Sir John Macpherson then (of whose character he thought highly) no friend that would call him to vindicate himself from so foul an aspersion? Was there nobody to do justice to the memory of Mr. Wheeler? For his own part, he was ready to acquit the Members of the Board from any share in the guilt of the black catalogue of Mr. Hastings's crimes, though their agreeing to sign the dispatch to the Court of Directors, no one paragraph of which was a very inexceptionable, and even a criminal credulity. After commenting with great ingenuity and force of reasoning on the different paragraphs of the letters to the Court of Directors, with a view to prove that the whole was a fabrication, calculated solely to promote the views of Mr. Hastings, he said he was convinced that Sir John Macpherson was now ashamed of his credulity, and would be glad of an opportunity of vindicating himself from the imputed guilt of which Mr. Hastings had been anxious to give to the Board more than fell to their share.

The tyranny of Mr. Hastings, he said, was not to be reconciled to the common rules, nor could it be judged of by the common standard of tyrants. The atrocious cruelties of a Nero and a Caligula might be ascribed to the temporality of passions inflamed to madness which felt no correction. In their delirious career, they suffered no reflection to intervene, and they knew of no responsibility—they had no interval of remorse, no feelings of equality—they were born to rule, and they considered their subjects as over whom they had a right to domineer. That such men, with turbulent, head-strong passions, should be tyrants, was not so wonderful as it was melancholy: but how different was the case of Mr. Hastings. He was a cool, thinking, deliberate tyrant. Born to no title—educated to no superiority—accustomed to converse, to act, and to live with his equals, bred in mercantile habits, which forced him to estimate on every measure—and intructed by a mercantile company with a government which was to be carried on by mercantile principles——Bound to give a faithful account of every transaction—and to expose not only the measure itself, but the motives that led to it—Who could have gone to bed without discharging this duty—without balancing the transactions of the day—and reconciling his acts to justice and policy—Who held up, as it were, a glass rightly to his own conscience, and, was bound to purge it. That such a man should become a tyrant, infuriated against every rational principle of man—Yet here we saw a monster—a philosophical tyrant—a cool, deliberate reasoning tyrant—who violated the rights of man with a perfect consciousness of what those rights were—and who, endowed with the knowledge of the equal rank, as to freedom, granted by the Deity to human kind, arraigned the wisdom of Providence, by oppelling its dispensations in favour of his species. A tyrant against man was a libeller of God——and the Court beheld in the prisoner a creature who had presumed to defede and disorder the beauty and harmony of that system which was originally granted by Heaven for the happiness of the earth.

Mr. Sheridan now drew to his conclusion. He said, their Lordships would not be surprised, if, after all they had heard, he should blame the cause for which he stood up perfectly safe, if he called on them to discharge from their minds all that they had heard of mere sayings, and only to attend to facts. A strict examination of the evidence would so fully and thoroughly convince them of the turpitude of the prisoner that he wished to place the whole cause on that single ground unornamented by eloquence and unaffected by reasoning. One only passage more he should take notice of.—Mr. Hastings, in the moment when he stifled the pretended enquiry into the atrocious acts commited under his own authority, entered a minute of the most remarkable kind;—"If we cannot heal, let us not inflame "the wounds which have been inflicted. If the Begums think themselves aggrieved to such a degree "as to justify them in an appeal to a foreign jurisdic"tion," (speaking of wounds inflicted by his own positive orders and talking of a foreign jurisdiction, as if Sir Elijah Impey's Court at Lucknow had not been a foreign jurisdiction,—"let us at least permit them to "be judges of their own feelings, and prefer "their complaints before we offer to redress them."—But how came the magnificent paragraph, to which he requested their Lordships attention?—"I hope I shall "not depart from the simplicity of official language, (saying, the majesty of justice ought to be approached with "solicitation, not defend to provoke or invite it, much "less to debase itself by the suggestion of wiles, and "the promise of redress, with the denunciation of punishment, before trial and even before accusation." This strutting and pompous apology for not listening to the voice of real justice and mercy, he was very much surprised to find had met the approbation of Sir John Macpherson, of whose good sense and understanding he had heard a good report, but who by the manner which he added, proved that he had not studied and corrected his taste for the sublime and beautiful from the immortal leader of this prosecution. If he had done so, he would have felt and treated this passage as it deserved—as a piece of bombastic jargon, unworthy of the sober approbation of the understanding. The Majesty of Justice, in the eyes of Mr. Hastings was a being of terrific horrors, a dreadful idol placed in the gloom of graves, accessible only to cringing supplication, and which must be approached with offerings, and worshipped by sacrifice.—The majesty of Mr. Hastings was a being whose decrees were written with blood, and whose oracles were at once obscure and terrible. From such an idol (exclaims Mr. Sheridan) I turn my eyes with horror—I turn them here to this dignified and high tribunal, where the Majesty of Justice really sits enthroned.—Here I perceive the Majesty of Justice in her proper robes of truth and mercy, chaste and simple, accessible and patient—but full without severity—inquisitive without meanness.—I see her enthroned and sitting in judgment on a great and momentous cause, in which the happiness of millions are involved.—Pardon me, my Lords, if I presume to say, that in the decision of this great cause you are to be envied, as well as venerated. You possess the highest distinction of the human character; for when you render your ultimate voice on this cause, illustrating the dignity of the ancestors from whom you spring—justifying the solemn asseveration which you make, vindicating the people of whom you are a part—and manifesting the intelligence of the times in which you live—you will do such an act of mercy and blessing to man, as no men but yourselves were able to grant.

MY LORDS, I HAVE DONE!

The Instructions of a Mexican Father to his Son.

MY son, who art come into the light from the womb of thy mother like the chickens from the egg, and like it are prepared to fly through the world, we know not how long heaven will grant to us the enjoyment of that precious gem which we possess in thee; but, however short the period, endeavour to live exactly, praying God continually to assist thee. He created thee: thou art his property. He is thy father, and loves thee still more than I do; respect in him thy thoughts, and day and night direct the sighs to him. Revere—and future thy elders, and hold no one in contempt. To the poor and distressed be not dumb, but rather use words of comfort. Honour all persons, particularly thy parents, to whom thou owest obedience, respect, and service. Guard against imitating the example of those wicked sons who, like brutes that are deprived of reason, neither reverence their parents, listen to their instruction, nor submit to their corrections: because, whoever follows their steps will have an unhappy end, will be killed and devoured by wild beasts.

Mock not, my son, the aged, nor the imperfect. Scorn not him whom thou a fool fall into some folly or transgression, nor make him reproaches; but refrain thyself, and beware left thou fall into the same error which offends thee in another. Go not where thou art not called, nor intersect in that which does not concern thee. Endeavour to manifest thy good breeding in all thy words and actions. In conversation do not lay thy hands upon another, nor speak too much, nor interrupt nor disturb another's discourse. If thou hearest any one talking foolishly, and it is not thy business to correct him, keep silence; but if it does concern thee consider first what thou art to say, and do not speak arrogantly, that the correction may be well received.

When any one discourses with thee, hear him attentively, and hold thyself in an easy attitude; neither

playing with thy feet, nor putting thy mantle to thy mouth, nor spitting too often, nor looking about thee here and there, nor rising up frequently if thou art sitting; for such actions are indications of levity and low breeding.

When thou art at table do not eat voraciously, nor shew thy displeasure if any thing displeases thee. If any one comes unexpectedly to dinner with thee, share with him what thou hast; and when any person is entertained by thee, do not fix thy looks upon him.

In walking, look where thou goest, that thou mayest not push against any one. If thou seest another coming thy way, go a little aside to give him room to pass. Never step before thy elders, unless it be necessary, or that they order thee to do so. When thou sittest at table with them, do not eat or drink before them, but attend to them in a becoming manner, that thou mayest merit their favor.

When they give thee any thing, accept it with token of gratitude: if the present is great, do not become vain or fond of it. If the gift is small, do not despise it, nor be provoked, nor occasion displeasure to them who favor thee. If thou becomest rich, do not grow insolent, nor scorn the poor; for those very gods who deny riches to others in order to give them to thee, offended by thy pride, will take them from thee again to give to others. Support thyself by thy own labors; for then the food will be sweeter. I my son, have supported thee hitherto with my sweat and have omitted no duty of a father, I have provided thee with every thing necessary, without taking it from others. Do thou so likewise.

Never tell a falsehood; because a lie is a heinous sin. When it is necessary to communicate to another what has been imparted to thee, tell the simple truth without any addition. Speak ill of nobody. Do not take notice of the failings which thou observest in others, if thou art not called upon to correct them. Be not a news carrier, nor a sower of discord. When thou beareft an embassy, and he to whom it is borne is engaged and speaks contemptuously of those who sent thee, do not report such an answer, but endeavour to soften him, and diffemble as much as possible that which thou hearest, that thou mayest not raise discord and spread calumny of which thou mayest afterwards repent.

Stay no longer than is necessary in the market place, for in such places there is the greatest danger of contracting vices.

When thou art offered an employment, imagine that the proposal is made to try thee; then accept it not hastily, although thou knowest thyself more fit than others to exercise it; but excuse thyself until thou art obliged to accept it; thus thou wilt be more esteemed.

Be not dissolute; because thou wilt thereby offend the gods, and they will cover the with infamy. Restrain thyself, my son, as thou art yet young, and wait until the gird, whom the gods destine for thy wife, arrive at a suitable age; leave that to their care, as they know how to order every thing properly. When the time for thy marriage is come, dare not to make it without the consent of thy parents, otherwise it will have an unhappy issue.

Seek not, nor give thyself up to gaming; otherwise thou wilt be a disgrace to thy parents, whom thou oughtest rather to honour for the education they have given thee. If thou wilt be virtuous, thy example will put the wicked to shame. No more, my son; enough has been said in discharge of the duties of a father. With these counsels I wish to fortify thy mind. Refuse them not, nor act in contradiction to them; for on them thy life and all thy happiness depend.

Such were the instructions which the Mexicans frequently inculcated to their sons. Husbandmen and merchants gave their sons other advice regarding their particular professions.

GOTTENBURG, (Sweden) Oct. 14.

On the 6th inst. the King assembled the burgesses in the town-house, when he made an elegant, concise and moving speech; paid the inhabitants very great compliments, and recommended the defence of the town; which they echoed they would do to the last man; and after making an energetick preface, he concluded his speech with these words:—"Friends and subjects! Your own freedom and liberty are at stake—my crown, and even my son's succession to the Swedish throne! Gottenburg is the key of our kingdom, and we must defend it to the last man!" To which they exclaimed in an ecstacy of loyalty. "Yes! Yes! Long live Gustavus! We will defend him as long as we have powder and ball!" at the same time shedding tears for joy. But I must not omit mentioning, that the same day before the forenoon, the Prince of Hesse who was at no great distance than five Swedish miles with his army, had the stupid effrontery and impudence to send in his adjutant-general with two trumpeters, to demand possession of the town. He had then piquets out as far as Myabro, about two miles from hence; at which place, when they arrived, they were immediately blindfolded by our dragoons, and in this manner carried before the King, who told the General, that, in place of such a Messenger, he ought to be received as a spy. However, after one or two minutes detention, the King dismissed him with every mark of indignity, and desired him to tell the Prince of Hesse, "Gottenburg was ready to receive him!" Upon this he was returned again as he came, blindfolded, amidst the clash and clang of military arrangements; for just then, the alarm beat for all the troops, horse and foot to come out and be reviewed. These messengers alarmed the inhabitants; and, as the weather was most inviting, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, every one was in the street.

LONDON, November 17.

The law in England never supposes the King to die—his death is called his DEMISE, and his next heir is instantly KING, without even ceremony of coronation.—In France, the doctrine in respect to the sovereign is the same: When the Monarch expires, a herald publickly proclaims in the palace,

Le Roi mort! Le Roi mort! Le Roi mort!—
Vive le Roi! Vive le Roi! Vive le Roi!—

The following lines, which our immortal Shakespeare has put into the mouth of the Prince, afterward Henry the Fifth, are admirably suited to the Prince of Wales, whether we look either to his conduct on the present melancholy occasion, or to the right which inherently he possesses:

"My gracious Lord, my father—thy due from me
Is tears, and heavy sorrows of the blood,
Which Nature, Love, and filial Tenderness,
Bid, my dear Father, pay thee plenteously.
My due from thee is this imperial Crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itself to me."

At seven o'clock on Monday morning last the remains of the late John Winton, of Southover, Esquire, were interred in the family vault, in the church of that place. Mr. Winton's age, added to the age of the strong beer that was served round at his funeral made together 152 years. Mr. Winton being born in 1694, and his strong beer brewed in 1734, which proves the deceased to have been 94 years of age, and his funeral beverage 58 years old.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In SENATE, Feb. 2, 1789.

ORDERED, That *Stephen Choate*, and *Nathaniel Wells*, Esq'rs. with such as the hon. House may join, be a Committee to wait on the Governour with the following answer to his Excellency's message at the opening of the session.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 3, 1789.

READ and concurred, and Mr. *Sprague*, Mr. *Heath*, and Mr. *Cornet*, are joined.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.

May it please your Excellency,

THE two branches of the Legislature, in answer to your Excellency's message of the 8th inst. communicated by the Secretary, have most sincerely to lament, that by your Excellency's indisposition, they have been deprived of receiving your communications in person.

They are very sensible of the urgent and important calls of the public, on your Excellency's time and talents, and wish fervently with, that you may soon be restored to firm and established health.

To a want of representation of the States in Congress, to which your Excellency's not having received any communications from that body, since the adjournment.

While they have had frequent reason to deplore the inability of Congress, to compel an attendance of members, necessary to conduct the affairs of the Union, they are happy in observing, that the Constitution of the United States, makes ample provision for this important defect, in the articles of confederation.

The Legislature will pay due attention, to that part of your Excellency's message, which respects the garrison at Castle-Island.

We are sensible with your Excellency that our present situation may render it difficult to determine upon any particular and permanent system of finance; although the task should be found arduous, yet we presume that it is not insurmountable, and taking into view a reduction of some part of our revenues (heretofore applied to the discharge of the State debt) that will be consequent on the operation of the new government—it is, we conceive, become necessary not only for the honor and interest of government, and justice to its creditors, seasonably to provide for such deficiency, but also without delay to place the state debt, upon such funds as will secure as far as possible, to all the creditors of government, their just and righteous demands, making provision also, as occasion requires, for the current expenses of government.

With high satisfaction, the Legislature anticipate the early operation of a government, over the United States, constitutionally vested with powers to encourage agriculture, promote the useful arts, regulate and cherish commerce, and effectually to establish on a broad and permanent basis, the credit, dignity and real independence of our country.

Under a wise administration of this government, supported by the industry, frugality, and patriotism of her citizens, America may look forward, to the advancement of her national happiness, and the establishment of her national character, on just and durable grounds.

According to your Excellency's direction, the Secretary has laid before the Legislature, a letter from the Governor of Virginia—enclosing one written by the General Assembly of that State; also a resolution of instructions to their Representatives in Congress, on the subject of calling a general convention, for the purpose of making alterations in the constitution of government of the United States.

These papers, together with the letter from the Convention of the state of New-York, on the same subject, have been attentively considered, and though this Commonwealth will embrace every opportunity of evidencing their great friendship, and sincere regard, for these important members of the Union, the Legislature perfectly concur in opinion with your Excellency, that the calling a general convention at this period, would be expensive, if not dangerous to the Union.

But in thus giving our sentiments on this important subject, we are by no means unmindful, that the Convention of this Commonwealth have given their opinion in the resolution ratifying the Federal Constitution that certain alterations and amendments, would remove the fears, and quiet the apprehensions of many of the good people of this Commonwealth, and more effectually guard against an undue administration of the Federal Government; and have solemnly enjoined upon the Representatives of this state in Congress, at all times, until the alterations and provisions aforesaid have been considered, agreeably to the fifth article of said constitution, to exert all their influence, and to use all reasonable and legal methods to obtain a ratification of the said alterations and provisions referred to, in such manner as is provided in the aforesaid article.

Under this injunction, we have full confidence, that the Representatives of this Commonwealth will not fail to exert their utmost influence, and use all reasonable and legal measures, that the alterations and provisions aforesaid, be duly considered in Congress, and recommended by that Hon. Body, agreeably to the true spirit and letter of the aforesaid resolution.

HALLIFAX, Jan. 10.

The following experiment of the effect of electricity on vegetation, made by a gentleman in England, merits the attention of the curious: he planted two turnips in two boxes, each containing 24 pounds of earth: he kept them in the same exposure, and all circumstances the same to each, except that one was electrified twice a day for two months, at the end of which time it was in full growth, the skin burstling, and weighing nine pounds; the other, at the end of four months did not quite reach that weight—a strong proof that the electric fire had a remarkable power in promoting and quickening the growth of the vegetation.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) January 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Green county, December 1, 1788, to the printer.

"The war continues with the Indians on the frontiers of North-Carolina. Sevier is liberated and at the head of the militia in arms, who now only act on the defensive, waiting the decision of North-Carolina, on the subject of their dispute with the Indians.

"On the 21st of last month, a large body of the enemy, not less than 200, attacked Sharrel's station late in the evening. Sevier that day, with forty horsemen, was out ranging, and came on the Indians' trail, making towards the inhabitants, he immediately advanced after them, and opportunely arrived before the fort, when the Indians were carrying on a furious attack. On coming in view of the place, he drew up his troops in close order, made known his intention, in a short speech, that he would relieve the garrison or fall in the attempt, and asked who was willing to follow him. All gave a unanimous consent, and at a given signal, made a charge on the enemy, as they were busily employed in setting fire to a barn, and other out buildings—the Indians gave way, and immediately retired from the place, and the little band of heroes, reached the fort, to the great joy of the besieged. This exploit was performed under cover of the night; and conformably to the Governour of Frankland's usual good fortune, not a man of his party was hurt. Some of the Indians were wounded, as blood was seen next day plentifully.

"The Indians have lately killed two men on this side Frenchbroad, and one on the north side of Holstein; so that it appears the Cherokees do not mean to stop at the line fixed by treaty, but to carry on the war against the whole state.

"We hear that the North-Carolina Assembly, have voted an army of 1500 men to be raised, to chastise the Indians, and bring about a peace."

PAILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.

We learn from good authority, that his Excellency General Washington has recently declared himself in favour of the proposed amendment to the new constitution.

January 23. A gentleman from Virginia, whose information may be relied on, asserts that the controversy between federalists and anti-federalists, which have for some time past distracted and divided the Councils of the several states, has entirely subsided in that quarter, relative to the proposed amendments to the new constitution for the United States: it being agreed, on all hands, that a bill of rights, declaratory of the *freedom of the press, trial by jury*, &c. ought to be annexed, and other essential points explained and defined, so as to fix the liberties of the people on the most safe and permanent foundation; and that the only question enough them now, is, whether the poll—or capitation tax, should be levied on the people, both parties being convinced the impost will be inadequate to the expences of the federal government? The federalists are for the measure; the anti-federalists oppose it; and this at present, seems to be the bone of contention, among the people of the ancient dominion.

SALEM, February 3.

However extraordinary may be its appearance, we have it from indisputable veracity, that a lad being on the ice in North River a day or two ago, for diversion, unluckily fell through; but that a man, farther down, then engaged in sealing, knowing nothing of the fate of the lad, almost miraculously struck his spear into his cloathing, and most happily and unhurt, lifted him back into the world from his watry habitation.

One morning last week, while a family in this town were breakfasting, a child between two and three years of age, taking hold of a coffee-pot, on the table, turned the scalding liquid over it, to such a degree, that it terminated its innocent life in a few hours. These, with a number of other, similar casualties, perfuasively admonish parents and all intrusted with the care of children, that they never, perhaps, can be over cautious in regarding their goings, or can too carefully eye them in all their ways.

We hear from Andover, that yesterday week, a young man of that place, having taken his gun in his hand to prime some part of it, which, being to him, unknowingly loaded, unhappily discharged its contents into the bowels of a child about two years of age, son of Mr. Francis Ingalls, jun. which put an immediate period to its existence.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.

Sketch of Business in the General Court.

SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

AFTER some debate on the subject of the tax, the question for postponing a paper one was carried, and the House voted, That a tax payable in specie, to the amount of 21,788l. 6s. be assed the present session.

A committee were appointed to consider what measures may be necessary to be taken, to restrain the arms taken from certain persons during the late insurrection.

MONDAY, Feb. 2.

Mr. Mc Farland, Mr. Whitney (of Harvard) Gen. Heath, Mr. Paine, and Mr. Vans, were appointed a Committee to consider the expediency of reducing the Governor's salary, the ensuing year.

The Hon. Mr. Smead moved for the appointment of a Committee to report a plan for ascertaining the arrears property, &c. of the Commonwealth, in order to form a new valuation.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

An Act for incorporating certain persons, by the name of the Beverly Cotton Manufactory, was read, and passed to be enacted.

The Senate have proposed a specie tax of 65,475l. 2s. which the House has non-concurred.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the two Houses convened together for the purpose of choosing a Notary public for the port of Newbury-Port; in the room of WILLIAM AYRES, Esq. deceased—when the Committee appointed for that purpose, after collecting, sorting, and counting the votes, reported, That the whole number was 161—That

MICHAEL HODGE, Esq. had 161—and was accordingly chosen.

Yesterday forenoon, in pursuance of the constitution of the United States, and of a resolution of the General Court of this Commonwealth, the ten Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, met in the Senate Chamber in this Town, when they UNANIMOUSLY made choice of his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQUIRE, of Virginia, and his Excellency JOHN ADAMS, ESQUIRE, of Massachusetts, for President and Vice-Presidens, of the United States.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

ESSEX DISTRICT.

By the returns of votes from 34 towns in the district of Essex, it appears that the hon. Benj. Goodhue, Esq. has 1188, and the Hon. Jonathan Jackson, Esq. 630 for Federal Representative.

MIDDLESEX.

In this district, the Hon. Mr. Gerry appears to have a majority; the returns from 27 towns stands thus; Mr. Gerry, 708, Mr. Varnum, 307, Mr. Hull, 195, and 19 scattering votes.

WORCESTER.

We have received returns from 33 towns in this district, which are as follows—for Mr. Paine, 780, Mr. Sumner, 713, Mr. Ward, 205, and scattering votes 12, so that it is supposed there will be no choice.

The choice of a gentleman to preach a Sermon on the anniversary Election in May next, this year devolving upon the Hon. Senate—they have chosen the Rev. JOSIAH BRIDGE, of East-Sudbury, in the county of Middlesex.

The following paragraphs are copied from the Londonderry Journal of the second of September last.

On Thursday last, the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of the corporation of this city, attended by the parties concerned in considering the propriety of the bridge near Foyle, the model of which was laid before them. It was with the sincerest pleasure we inform the public, that they unanimously resolved to adopt the plans and directions that the builder may be brought to this city in order that the great and necessary work, a bridge over the river Foyle, may be entered upon with all expedition."

We are informed that Mr. Thompson of Charleston, Mr. Cox of this place, who were concerned in building the Bridge across Charles-River, failed for about a few days since; and if the parties agree respecting the building a Bridge over the river Foyle, that Mr. Thomson and Cox will return to this country, and the materials will be collected, and carried over them to Ireland for the purpose before-mentioned.

PROVIDENCE, January 31.

A correspondent observes, that he attended on 28th inst. as a spectator, to view the new Slitting mill full work. The operations were, first cutting bars of iron, of various sizes, with a pair of large shears into pieces from about 1380 to 2010 inches in length. These pieces were then put into an air furnace, and with seacoal, charcoal, coal ashes and dry pitch-wood, until they were in a white heat; they were taken out one by one and put into the rolling mill, and draws each piece from three to five times according to the length of the bars, and of so many inches to the size of 100 nails, but may be of other sizes as they are wanted. As the bars leave the rollers, a person receives and puts it to the cutters, standing in the direction of and at a distance from the rollers, and it is there cut into five or more rods, according to the width of the flatted bar. These rods are then taken out on the opposite side the cutters, and laid in heaps for packing in bundles of half a cwt. each.—There are two large water-wheels, one carrying the rollers, the others the cutters. The whole appeared to be performed with great ease, both to the workman and the mill, though the force applied is doubtless very great and the construction and workmanship of every part are such as do honour to the conductors and the several mechanicks employed therein. There were a number of spectators, of both sexes, to view this interesting and novel manufactory in this state, and their countenances bespoke the pleasure and satisfaction they felt on the occasion—the business evidently appearing to be highly useful to the publick, and it is hoped will prove profitable to those immediately concerned. The mill stands about two miles west of the great bridge, in sight of the great country road to Connecticut, and is in so convenient a situation for an extension of the iron Furnace, that it is hoped a forge will be erected, in which the people in the western parts of the country may carry their coals and receive pay in nailrods, which every family in has children growing up might work into nails, especially in the winter season. Iron sheets, iron hoops, and plate-iron for many uses, may be now manufactured in this neighbourhood, as cheap as can be imported from England. By an estimation our correspondent has made, this mill, by its ordinary daily work, will slit rods sufficient to keep 300 nailers constantly employed, a number that this county may easily, the next winter, furnish in that useful business, being but about 54 persons to each town, the labour of which will be clear gain, as none can doubt there are now more than that number of boys unemployed. By working double handed, the mill may slit double the quantity of rods, and of course furnish the demand from every part of this state, and the adjoining towns in the neighbouring states. From its advantageous situation near water carriage, it may be expected that nails and iron shortly will be long become a very considerable export from this town, to effect which the more speedily, it is hoped every friend to our own manufactures, or to his country, which is eventually the same, will discourage the use of foreign articles of these and all other kinds that we can make equally good ourselves.

It must give pleasure to the friends of home manufactures, remarks a correspondent, to be informed that *John Breese*, Esq; of this town, a gentleman well known throughout the United States, and his only son, are clothed in the fabricks of their native country, and from the fleeces of their own flocks—It is a singular circumstance, that the yarn was all spun by a woman 88 years of age—a monitory lesson to young ladies, who little reflect how much the fate of their country is in their power.—The lowest manufacturer, says Monsieur Necker, who furnishes a single bale of goods for sale, does more to retain the solid coin in the kingdom, than the ablest banker, or the most skilful financier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23.

By Mr. B. Livingston, who arrived in town on Saturday evening from Albany, we are informed, that a bill had passed both Houses prescribing the time and manner of choosing Representatives to the Congress of the United States—by this bill the State is divided into six Districts, each district is to choose one Representative—but the Electors are not confined in their choice to a person resident within their own district—That on Wednesday last a bill directing the mode of choosing Senators, which had been brought in by Mr. Jones, passed the House of Assembly. Except in the recital, there is no difference between this bill, and that clause in the former one which gave rise to the late conference between the two Houses, and occasioned the loss of the whole election bill. It was not thought when Mr. Livingston came away, that the Senate would give their assent to it.

Extract of a Letter from Nassau, New-Providence, November 22, 1788.

"On Thursday last the ordinance sloop ship, General Elliot, commanded by Lieutenant Ross, arrived here from Gibraltar.

"The Emperor of Morocco, after giving every assurance of amity and good understanding, has all at once, without any apparent reason, altered his mind; and the garrison of Gibraltar is denied all supplies from his dominions."

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 11.

The idea, says a correspondent, that the new constitution must be first tried, before it can be amended in a single point, is surely the most contemptible that, ever entered the head of a politician. It is in fact a reproach to the federal Convention who formed, as well as to the different assemblies which have since approved this celebrated instrument; and who undoubtedly acted merely upon an abstract view of the subject, without the least experimental knowledge either of its merits or defects. Had this opinion have prevailed previous to its ratification, we certainly should never have had the government to have tried, for even as yet, we have had no experience respecting it. For what trial had the Convention at Philadelphia of this particular form of government, to induce them to propose it for consideration? or what experience had the different state conventions, that could lead them to adopt it? Totally then of a political incapacity in the people of this Continent to correct the evident defects in this much boasted system, previous to a trial, is indirectly to call in question the principles upon which it has been established. It is now well known, that the first characters who agreed to the constitution, by no means approved of it in the degree that has been generally represented. It was formed in a moment of distress and apprehension. It has been confirmed by the

[NUMB. 109.]

ZETTE.

1789.

LIAM BUTLER.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Deacon OBADIAH DICKINSON, late of Hatfield, deceased, by Bond, Note, or Book, are requested to call on the subscribers for settlement of the same, at his dwelling house in Hatfield, where constant attendance will be given from the first of March to the fifteenth—it is expected that all indebted will call and settle their accounts within the time mentioned, and that those who are unable to pay the demands, will bring forcries with them. This is given with that this friendly notification might influence all indebted to call and settle or renew their obligations;—but should they neglect, the LAW must enforce a settlement of them.

ELIJAH DICKINSON,
ELIHU DICKINSON,
OBADIAH DICKINSON, Ex'rs.

N. B. Those who have any borrowed Books, belonging to the deceased, are requested to return them immediately.

Hatfield, Feb. 11, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Sometime last month, a chesnut coloured HEIFER, with a white face, two years old past, no artificial mark perceived. The owner is defired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

ENOS NASH.

Hadley, Feb. 4th, 1789.

AN active LAD, about fifteen years of age, is wanted in the Wool Card Manufactory, Northampton, where may be had WOOL CARDS, by the gross, dozen or single pair.

B. PRESCOTT.

Feb. 10, 1789.

THOSE who have engaged Wood for the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, are informed, that unless they bring it while the sleighing continues, it will not be received.

should never have come together: But I assure you he followed and turned to me. Our maid Betty tells me that if I go backwards without speaking a word into the garden upon Midsummer-Eve, and gather a rose, and keep it in a clean sheet of paper, without looking at it, till Christmas Day, it will be as fresh as in June; if I then stick it in my bosom, he that is to be my husband will come and take it out. If I am not mistaken before the time comes about again, I will certainly do it; and only mind if Mr. Blossom is not the man.

I have tried a great many other fancies, and they have all turned out right. Whenever I go to lye in a strange bed, I always tie my garter nine times round the bed post, and knit nine knots in it, and say to myself, "This knot I knit, this knot I tye, To see my love as I by, In his apparel and array, As he walks in every day." I did so last holidays at my uncle's; and to be sure I saw Mr. Blossom draw my curtains, and tuck up the cloths at my bed's feet. Cousin Debby was married a little while ago, and she sent me a piece of bride-cake to put under my pillow; and I had the sweetest dream, I thought we were going to be married together. We have, many is the time, taken great pains to pare an apple whole, and afterwards fling the peel over my head; and it always falls in the shape of the first letter of his surname or Christian name. I am sure Mr. Blossom loves me, because I stuck two of the kernels on my forehead, while I thought upon him and the dearly 'squire my pappa wants me to have: Mr. Blossom's kernel stuck on, but the other dropt off directly. Last Friday, Mr. Town, was Valentine's Day; and I will tell you what I did the night before. I got five bay-leaves, and pinned four of them to the four corners of my pillow, and the fifth to the middle; and if I dreampt of my sweetheart, Betty said we should be married before the year was out. But to make it more sure, I boiled an egg hard, and took out the yolk, and filled it up with salt; and when I went to bed, eat it shell and all, without speaking or drinking after it; and this was to have the same effect with the bay-leaves. We also wrote our lovers names upon bits of paper, and rolled them up in clay, and put them into water, and the first that rose up was to be our valentine. Would you think it? Mr. Blossom was my man: And I lay a-bed and shut my eyes all the morning, till he came to my house; for I would not have seen another man before him for all the world.

Dear Mr Town, if you know any other ways to try our fortune by, do put them in your paper. My mamma laughs at us, and says there is nothing in them; but I am sure there is, for several misses at our boarding-school have tried them, and they have all happened true. And I am sure my own sister Betty, who died just before Christmas, stood in the church-porch last Midsummer Eve, to see all that were to die that year in the parish, and she saw her own apparition.

Your humble servant
ARABELLA WHIMSEY.

HARTFORD, Jan. 1, 1789.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A
VIEW
OF THE
INTERNAL EVIDENCE
OF THE
CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian. Acts xxvi. 28.

By SOAME JENYNS, Esq.

This celebrated BOOK has already gone through five Editions, and the Scarcity of it now commands the Publick's Attention for the Sixth.

CONDITIONS.

I. THIS Book will contain about 200 Pages of the Octavo size, will be printed with a New Type, and on good WRITING PAPER, Page for Page with the English Edition, will be neatly Bound, Letter'd and Fillered with Gold on the Back.

II. Price to Subscribers will be only two thirds of a Dollar.

III. Those that Subscribe for six Books, shall have a seventh gratis.

☞ *Subscriptions are taken in by the Printer hereof.*

WANTED,
A quantity of well dressed
FLAX,
By LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Jan. 28, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietor of unimproved land lying in Conway, in the county of Hampshire, that his land is taxed in a town and minister tax for the year 1784, as follows, viz. Lot No. 102, laid to Nathaniel Dickinson, town tax, 12s. 6d.—minister tax, 4s. 6d. 2q.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 9th day of March next, so much of said land will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Capt. Elisha Amsden, in Conway, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges. Said Vendue will be continued from day to day, by me the subscriber.

Cyrus Rice, Collector for 1784.

Conway, Jan. 13th, 1789.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to DAVENPORT & M'LEAN, either by Book or Note of Hand, for goods received at their Store in Northampton, are hereby desired to call on the subscriber at said store, by the first of March next, and settle the same—at which time he is obliged to make a settlement with his employers;—and to prevent the scarcity of cash being an excuse for the neglect of payment, the articles of Pot and Pearl Ashes, Salts of Lye, Shipping Furrs, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats, Flax, Peas, White Beans, Butter, Beef, Pork, Hogs Lard, Bees-Wax, Beef and Mutton Tallow, Old Pewter and Brass, in large or small quantities and at a generous price, will be received in payment.

The season being such as to render land carriage easy, it is expected every one concerned will improve the opportunity.

In behalf of Messrs. Davenport and M'Lean,
NATHANIEL BLAKE.

A general assortment of West-India, and many articles of English and Hard Ware GOODS, will be exchanged at said Store, by wholesale or retail, for any of the above mentioned articles of Produce.

Northampton. Jan. 21, 1789.

CROCKERY.

A Large and beautiful assortment of Yellow, and Blue and White WARE, consisting of all the articles in use, which will sell by crate or less quantity, on reasonable terms——Also, double and single FlintGLASS WARE—Raisins in casks, &c. &c. &c.

Good Wheat, Rye, Corn, Bees-Wax, and Cash, received in payment.

THOMAS TISDALL.

Hartford, State of Connecticut, Jan. 1789.

THE Subscriber hath erected a large and convenient STORE, on the bank of the River, in this city within a few rods of Mrs. Knox's, for the convenience of storing any kind of Goods or Produce, which shall be done on the most reasonable terms——What produce may be freighted in vessels in which he is concerned, shall be exempted from the charge of storage——Any orders directed to him for the purpose of purchasing, selling, shipping or storing of Goods or Produce, shall be faithfully attended to, by

JOHN CALDWELL.

Hartford, Dec. 27, 1788.

CASH,
And a generous price given, for all kinds of
SHIPPING FURR
and
BEES-WAX,
by LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1788.

Deer's Leather, and Indigo,
For Sale by
Luther Loomis,

WHO has lately received a large supply—which he is selling upon the most reasonable terms—and wants to purchase all sorts of Grain, White Beans, Peas, Butter and Cheese, Hemp, Flax, Tobacco, Red Cattle, and Shipping-Oxen, Pork, White Oak Hogshead and Barrel Staves and Heading.

Suffield, Jan. 31, 1789.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of GIDEON WARNER, late of Hadley, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business at our appointment, on the first Mondays of March and May next, from two to six o'clock, P. M. on each day, at the house of Samuel Warner, innholder in said Hadley.

ENOS NASH,
ENOS SMITH.

Hadley, Jan. 14, 1789.

For SALE, by the Printer hereof,
STRONG's Genuine
ALMANACK, for 1789.
By the gross, dozen, or single.

An ESSAY on the Life of Gen. ISRAEL PUTNAM, by Col. D. Humphrys—Webster's Institute, 1st, 2d, and 3d part—Psalm-Book—Primers—Pike's Arithmetic—Steuben's Military Exercise—An Essay on Baptism—An Enquiry concerning the Design and Importance of Christian Baptism and Discipline—Account Books—Pounce Paper—Blanks of various kinds—Writing-Paper, &c.

CASH, or any of the above articles, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS.

PERRY's DICTIONARY, for sale by the Printer hereof.

Vol. III.] THE [NUMB. 129.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From the Connecticut Courant.

THE idle superstitions of the vulgar are by some so conspicuous as in the affairs of love. When a raw girl's brain is once turned with a sweetheart, she converts every trifling accident of her life into a good or bad omen, and makes every thing conspire to strengthen her in so pleasing a delusion. But I never had a thorough insight into amorous sorcery till I received the following letter, which was sent me from the country, a day or two after Valentine's Day, and I make no doubt but all true lovers most religiously performed the previous rites mentioned by my correspondent.

Feb. 17.

Dear Sir!

YOU must know I am in love with a very clever man, a Londoner; and as I want to know, whether it is my fortune to have him, I have tried all the tricks I can hear of for that purpose. I have been him several times in coffee-grounds, with a sword by his side; and he was once at the bottom of a tea-cup in a coach and six, and two footmen behind it. I get up last May morning, and went into the fields to hear the cuckow; and when I pulled off my left shoe, I found an hair in it exactly the same colour with his. But I shall never forget what I did last Midsummer Eve. I and my two sisters tried the dumb cake together: You must know, two must make it, two bake it, two break it, and a third put it under each of their pillows, (but you must not speak a word all the time) and then you will dream of the man you are to have. This we did; and to be sure I did nothing all night but dream of Mr. Blossom. The same night, exactly at twelve o'clock, I sowed hempseed in our back yard, and said to myself, "hemp-seed I sow, hempseed I hoe, and he that is my true-love come after me and mow." Will you believe me? I looked back and saw him behind me, as plain as eyes could see him. After that, I took a clean shift, and turned it and hung it upon the back of a chair; and very likely my sweetheart would have come and turned it right again, (for I heard his step) but I was frightened and could not help speaking, which broke the charm. I likewise stuck up two Midsummer men, one for him and one for myself. Now if his had died away, and mine had grown, we should have come together: But I assure you he followed and turned to me. Our maid Betty tells me that if I go backwards without speaking a word into the garden upon Midsummer-Eve, and gather a rose, and keep it in a clean sheet of paper, without looking at it, till Christmas Day, it will be as fresh as in June; if I then stick it in my bosom, he that is to be my husband will come and take it out. If I am not mistaken before the time comes about again, I will certainly do it; and only mind if Mr. Blossom is not the man.

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Your humble servant
ARABELLA WHIMSEY.

ON EQUALITY.

From the French of M. de VOLTAIRE.

WHAT does one dog owe to another, and one horse to another horse? Nothing. No animal depends on its fellow; but man partaking of that spark of divinity called *reason*, what advantage accrues to him from this? To be a slave almost every where throughout the earth.

Were this earth what it apparently should be, that is, did man every where meet with an easy, certain, and safe subsistence, and a climate suitable to his nature, it is manifestly impossible that one man could have enslaved another. When this earth shall every where produce salubrious fruits: when the air, which should contribute to our life, shall not bring us sicknesses and death; when man shall stand in need of no other lodging and bed than that of the deer and roebuck: then the Gengis-Khans and the Tamerlanes will have no other domestics than their children, and these will have so much natural affection as to assist them in their old age.

In this so natural state, which all quadrupeds, birds and reptiles enjoy, man would be as happy as they: dominion would then be chimera, an absurdity, which no one would think of; for who would make a bustle to get servants without any want of their service?

Should any individual, of a tyrannical disposition, and extraordinary strength, take it into his head to make slaves of his weaker neighbour, the thing would be impracticable: the party oppressed would be an hundred leagues out of the oppressor's reach before he had taken his measures.

Thus a freedom from wants would necessarily make all men equal. It is the distress annexed to our species which subjects one man to another. Not that inequality is a real misfortune; the grievance lies in dependence. What signifies one man being styled his Highness, another his Mightiness? but to serve either is disagreeable.

A numerous family has successfully cultivated a good soil, whilst two small neighbouring families cannot bring their stubborn grounds to produce any thing: the two poor families must either become servants to the opulent family, or extirpate it: this is self-evident; one of the two indigent families, for a subsistence, goes and offers its labour to the rich; the other goes to dispossess it by force of arms, and is beaten. The former is the origin of domestics and labourers, and from the latter slavery is derived.

In our calamitous globe, it is impossible that men, living together in society, should not be divided into two clases, one the rich, who command, the other the poor, who serve or obey: these two are subdivided into a thousand, and these thousands have their farther subdivisions and gradations.

All the oppressed are not absolutely unhappy; most of them being born in a servile state, continual labour preserves them from too sensible a feeling of their situation; but whenever they feel it, wars are the consequence, as at Rome between the Plebian and Patrician parties; likewise those of the peasants in Germany, England and France. All these wars terminate, soon or late, in the subjection of the people, because the great have money, and money does every thing within a state; I say within a state, for between nation and nation it is otherwise. A nation which handles iron well, will ever be too strong for that which, with its abundance of gold is deficient in skill and courage.

Every man is born with no small propensity to power, riches and pleasure, and has naturally a delight in indolence; consequently every man is for having the money, wives, or daughters of others; would subject them to all his humours, and do no work, or at least what only pleased himself.

Mankind, in the present state, cannot subsist, unless a minority of useful men have the misfortune of being without any possession whatever; for, to be sure, no man in easy circumstances will plough your grounds; and if you are in want of a pair of shoes, you must find some other hand than a fellow-great at law to make them for you. Thus inequality is, at the same time, both the most natural and the most chimerical thing in the world.

Men being excessive in every thing where they can be so, this inequality has been carried too far; in several governments it is a standing maxim, that a citizen is not allowed to quit the country where he happened to be born; the import of this law is visibly this; "the country is so bad and ill governed, that we forbid any person whatever to go out, lest every body should leave it." Now, act more wisely; create in your subjects a delight to stay in your country, and in foreigners a desire of coming thither.

Every man has a right to believe himself naturally equal to other men; but it does not from thence follow, that a cardinal's cook may order his eminence to dress his dinner. The cook, indeed, may say, I am as much a man as my master; like him I cried at my birth, and he will die in the same agonies, and amidst the same ceremonies as I; the animal functions are alike in both. If the Turks make themselves master of Rome, and I should then come to be a cardinal, and my master reduced to turn cook, I will take him into my service. There is nothing in this soliloquy but what is rational and just; yet till the grand seignior makes himself master of Rome, the cook is to do his duty, else there is an end of human society.

As to him who is neither cook to a cardinal, nor holds any state employment, and who has no connexion or dependence, but who is chagrined at being every where received with an air of protection or contempt; who plainly sees that many monsignors have neither more learning more genius, more virtue than himself, and to whom it is a torment to be sometimes in their anti-chamber.—What would you have him do; Take himself away.

Singular ANECDOTE of TIMOTHY BRECKNOCK—*who was lately executed in Ireland with the unfortunate George Robert Fitzgerald.*

IN the year 1758, a man committed to Newgate, on charge of highway robbery, sent for Mr. Brecknock, and requested he would undertake his defence. When Timothy came to him, his first question was, whether he had really committed the robbery or not—It is no matter whether you have or no, said Brecknock, you shall not be hanged; but it is necessary I should know the truth that I may frame the defence accordingly. "Why, indeed, (replied the culprit) I did commit the robbery."—Very well, answered the solicitor; now tell me first, have you any money? how much can you command?—"I have some what above 100l. in cash and valuables"—Very well, let me have 80l. it is not for myself; I leave no reward to your own generosity, when you are cleared; but I want that money for a particular purpose, and will account with you for every farthing of it.—[Trial to now five weeks for your trial, you have time enough; and with time and money every thing can be done.—The sum was instantly given in bank-notes, which the culprit had artfully concealed; and Mr. Brecknock proceeded to desire the criminal to give him a particular account of every circumstance of the robbery which he did to the following purport:—That five weeks before that time, he met a gentleman in a chariot, with a footman behind, near the 9-mile stone, on the Barnet road; at half past 11 at night; that he stopped the carriage, and robbed him of 37 guineas and some silver, but refused his watch, as he did not chuse to deal in discoverable articles; that presently after, he found himself pursued by the coachman on one of the coach horses, and rode down a lane out of the highroad, but finding the lane either narrow or bottom, he leaped his horse over some pales, and quitted him, took to his heels across the fields, and got safe, to town; that the coach horse not being able to leap, his own horse had got clear, and came home of itself next morning. That he thought himself quite safe as to this affair; but that shortly after, the gentleman's coachman met him on the same horse in White Chapel, had him seized and carried before a justice, where his person was identified by the gentleman, the coachman, and the footman, who knew him by the bright moon light; on this evidence he was fully committed for trial."—This is rather an ugly affair, said Brecknock; however don't fear; I'll bring you off; I shall not attempt to prove you were elsewhere at the precise time of the robbery; for an *alibi* is a very dangerous defence, unless it can be well supported; I don't care to trust your life to a set of rascally witnesses, who may be sifted by a close cross examination, or have their characters inquired into—no, no, I shall act otherwise; you have only to make your heart easy and plead—Not Guilty.

At the next sessions, the trial came on, and the gentleman, the coachman, and the footman, deposed to every circumstance of the robbery as above related; adding that they were positive both to the horse, and to the man, whose face they had closely seen by the light of the moon: as his crape had fallen off when he first stopped the chariot, and the coachman had picked it up, when he unharnessed one of the coach horses to pursue the robber, by his master's permission—The prisoner was called upon to make his defence, when Mr. Brecknock addressed the court in these words:

"My Lords and gentlemen of the jury,

"I have not the least doubt of the innocence of this unhappy person at the bar, though he stands here under very disagreeable circumstances. In as much that although he was in bed, in his own lodgings, at the very time the robbery is said to have been committed, yet he can prove that fact by no other testimony than that of his wife (and I know how little regard is paid to a wife witnessing for her husband) and of a child of five years old, who is too young to be admitted to an oath. I do not seek to impeach the veracity of the gentleman who is the prosecutor; his character is too well established. I have not the least doubt that he was robbed in the manner he has sworn; neither would I controvert that the coachman pursued the robbers as he has declared: yet I am confident that the prisoner at the bar was not the person. In respect to the identity of the horse, I put that entirely out of the question, and will say that a horse seen in the dark, cannot be easily known in the light, at a distance of five weeks. There is scarcely a horse so singularly marked, as not to have others similarly marked;——and as a proof, there are now four horses, I have caused to be brought into the court-yard, standing together with the prisoner's horse, which Mr. Sheriff hath been so kind as to suffer to be brought hither; and if the three witnesses agree in selecting, seperately, the prisoner's horse, of which they are so very certain, from the rest I will acquiesce in the prisoner's guilt. But my lords, and gentlemen of the jury, I have still more to urge, in respect to the alledged identity of the horse. The prosecutor is, doubtless, impelled by a love of justice, but that love sometimes carries a man to an extreme zeal. The coachman may have a love of justice; but when it is remembered that *the conviction of the prisoner will entitle him to a reward of 40l.* the court may be inclined to Think him interested in the verdict, which you gentlemen of the jury, may bring in. The footman, having heard some particulars sworn by his master and his fellow-servant, may believe them true, as being the same story. The three witnesses have all declared that they recollected the prisoner's face from having seen it clearly at the time of the robbery, by the strong light of the moon.—Now I have one witness that will undoubtedly set aside this concurrence of evidence. It is indeed, an uninterested witness, a silent witness, yet one that will speak home to the conviction of the whole court. It is Ryder's Almanack; and if your lordships and gentlemen of the jury will take the trouble to look into it, you will find it utterly impossible that the witness could have seen the robber's face by the light of the moon; for you will see on the night of the robbery, that the moon did not rise till 16 minutes after three in the morning, consequently it could not give any light at half past eleven o'clock; near three hours before it rose; and if the witnesses are thus proved to be mistaken in the capital point of their evidence, no part of it can effect the prisoner."

Having said this, he handed an almanack up to the Bench, in which it appeared plainly that the moon rise on the particular night, as Brecknock had said. The court and jury being satisfied as to that point, the prisoner was immediately acquitted, and discharged out of court on paying his fees.

Mr. Brecknock prided himself on his ingenuity in deceiving the court, which, as he afterwards boasted, he effected in this manner; he had employed the money he had received from the highwayman, in getting printed a new edition of Ryder's Almanack, exactly similar to the genuine edition, except that the lunations for the whole year had been changed, so as to make it appear that on the night of the robbery there was no moon. He had only half a dozen copies struck off, one of which he presented to the Bench & lodging the other five in different hands in the court, to be produced in case any doubt had risen, and another almanack had been called for. The recorder discovered the fraud some days after, but it was then too late, as the prisoner had been acquitted, and the solicitor was not responsible for the error in the almanack he produced, and which could not then be identified.

REFLECTIONS ON THE MISERIES OF HUMAN LIFE, AND THE VIRTUE OF HUMANITY.

Inculcated by a striking example.

AMIDST the miseries to which human life is liable, nothing is so generally dreaded as poverty, since it exposes mankind to distresses that are but little pitied, and to the contempt of those who have no natural endowments superior to our own. Every other difficulty or danger a man is enabled to encounter with courage and alacrity, because he knows that his success will meet applause, for bravery will always find its admirers; but in poverty every virtue is obscured, and no conduct can entirely secure a man from reproach. Cheerfulness, as an admirable author observes, is here insensibility; & dejection, fullenness; its hardships are without honour, and its labours without reward. Notwithstanding this, there is perhaps no station more favourable to the growth of virtue, where the seeds of it are previously planted in the mind. The poor man is, from his situation, cut off from a thousand temptations to vice; and that levity and dissipation of thought, which are the common attendants of easeful affluence, are obliged to give way to the steady exercise of reason and cool reflection, which are as closely connected with wisdom as vice with folly.

ly. But when poverty is felt in its utmost extreme, it then becomes excessively dangerous, & some deviations from rectitude are perhaps impossible to be avoided.

The man who can support with courage the proud man's contumely, may shrink at the prospect of a prison; and he who can cheerfully feed on the coarsest viands, will generally be unable to resist the importunate solicitations of hunger, to deviate from the straight road of equity, where it leads through a barren waste, and where there are fruits and shade to tempt his approach. Where this is the case it would be cruel to punish the unhappy wretch, who is unable to withstand the power of such temptations—temptations that may be doubled by the multiplied distress of seeing a family ready to perish.

The learned and pious Boerhaave observes, "that he never saw a criminal carried to execution without asking his own heart, Who knows whether this man is not less guilty than I?" Were all mankind to ask themselves the same question, justice would frequently be executed with less rigour, and perhaps sometimes the malefactor would be restored to virtue by the hand of mercy stretched out to his relief, instead of being deprived of life for a crime which perhaps few would have been able in the same circumstances to withstand.

I cannot here forbear illustrating these remarks by relating a passage in the life of Monsieur de Sallo, a gentleman to whom the literary world is obliged for the invention of the journals or reviews of the works of the learned in all parts where letters are cultivated. This passage I shall take from the lives of the eminent French writers. "In the year 1662, when Paris was afflicted with a long and severe famine, M. de Sallo returning from a summer's evening walk with only a little footboy, was accosted by a man who presented his pistol, and in a manner far from the ceremonious of a fashioned robber, asked for his money. M. de Sallo observing that he came to the wrong man, and he could get little from him, added, 'I have only three pistoles about me, which are not worth a souffe, so, much good may do you with them, but let me tell you, you are in a bad way.' The man took them, and, without asking him for more, walked off with an air of dejection and terror. The fellow was no sooner gone than M. de Sallo ordered his boy to follow him to see where he went, and to give him an account of every thing. The lad obeyed, and followed him through several obscure streets, and at length saw him enter a baker's shop, where he observed him change one of the pistols, and buy a large brown loaf. With this purchase he went a few doors farther, and entering an alley, ascended a pair of stairs. The boy crept up after him to the fourth story, where he saw him go into a room that had no other light but what it received from the moon, and peeping through a crevice, he perceived him throw it on the floor, and burst into tears, "There, eat your fill, that's the dearest loaf I ever bought, I have robbed a gentleman of three pistoles; he us husband then well, and let me have no more teasings, for soon or late, these doings must bring me to the gallows, and all to satisfy your clamours.' His lamentations were answered by those of the whole family; his wife having at length calmed the agony of his mind, took up the loaf, and cutting it, gave four pieces to four poor starving children.

The boy having thus happily performed his commission, returned home, and gave his master an account of every thing he had seen and heard. M. de Sallo, who was much moved, ordered the boy to call him at five in the morning. The humane gentleman rose at the time appointed, and taking the boy with him to show him the way, inquired in the neighbourhood the character of a man who lived in such a garret with a wife and four children, when he was told that he was a very industrious good kind of man; that he was a shoe-maker, and a neat workman, but was overburthened with a family, & had a hard struggle to live in such hard times.

Satisfied with this account, M. de Sallo ascended to the shoe-maker's garret and, knocking at the door, it was opened by the poor man himself, who knowing him to be the person he had robbed the evening before, fell at his feet and implored his mercy, pleading the distress of his family, and begged he would forgive his first crime. M. de Sallo desired him to make no noise, for he had not the least intention to hurt him. 'You have a good character among your neighbours, said he, but must expect that your life will soon be cut short; if you are now so wicked as to continue the freedom you took with me. Hold your hand—here are 30 pistoles to buy leather, husband it well, and let your children a commendable example. To put you out of farther temptations to commit such ruinous and fatal actions, I will encourage your industry—I hear you are a great work man, and you shall take measure of me and this boy for a pair of shoes each, and he shall call upon you for them.' The whole family appeared struck with joy, and amazement, and gratitude, and M. de Sallo departed greatly moved and with a mind filled with satisfaction at having saved a man, and perhaps a family, from the commission of guilt, from an ignominous death, and perhaps eternal perdition."—Never was a day much better begun—the consciousness of having performed such an action, whenever it recurs to the mind of a reasonable being, must be attended with pleasure, and that self-complacency, and secret approbation, which are more desirable than gold and all the pleasures of the earth.

PETERSBURGH, *(Russia)* Sept. 30.

General Tekelly, being ordered by the commander in chief of the army, to put himself at the head of the troops of Caucasus and the Cuban, & march to meet the enemy towards Sudschuck-Cale, has sent the following account of his operations which were carried on beyond the river Cuban, by the body of troops commanded by Lieutenant-General Talysin.

On the 22d of August, Lieutenant-General Talysin having with his troops reached the border of the Cuban, he formed his camp about 17 wrestes above Say, and waited for General Tekelly's arrival in the Cuban. There that officer having learnt by some of the inhabitants that two hords of Tartars, after putting their wives and children in a place of security, were preparing to form a body in the neighbourhood, he immediately detached Brigadier Bergmann, with three battalions of Chasseurs and 3000 Cossacks, to disperse those hords before they reinforced themselves. This detachment having passed the Cuban, met on the 23d inst. about 20 wrestes from that river, those two hords, consisting of about 4000. The Turks immediately fell on our detachment, and a smart contest ensued, which lasted from four o'clock in the morning till noon, when the enemy finding themselves completely beaten, fled behind an abattis, but were dislodged and dispersed entirely. The enemy left 800 dead on the spot, and nearly 2000 of their habitations were entirely destroyed by our troops, with all they contained. We had 2 chasseurs and 12 horses killed, and 23 wounded. Our detachment afterwards returned safe to the camp, whence, after the junction with General Tekelly, the army will march onwards to pursue its operations.

LONDON, November 11.

Authentic Communication from Vienna.

Numerous as the advantages gained by the Turks over the Imperial troops have been, yet in all the official accounts published at Vienna, the Ottomans have been denied every warlike requisite but courage. There are not, however, wanting circumstances, which prove by a demonstration, that Turkish policy has in the field often been too much for Austrian discipline. The havock made on each other by two columns of the Imperial army, on the night of the twenty-first of September, is in point.

It was not the effect of accident; but of a judicious manœuvre practised by the Seraskier. A private letter from a person of the first consequence in Vienna, thus relates it:

"There is reason to suppose that the Vizier had gained intelligence of the rout the Imperial army intended to take on its retreat, in consequence of which almost every pass, where a few troops could harrass an army, was pre-occupied by the enemy, and every coppice placed. This greatly annoyed the Austrian troops, and occasioned no inconsiderable loss of men and baggage. The two columns, which engaged each other on the 21st of September at night, were marching nearly parallel, at the distance of about a quarter of an English mile, & near the place where the dreadful carnage took place, divided by a narrow coppice, so little incumbered with wood, that during daylight an object of any considerable magnitude might be distinguished to its extremity. In this coppice were about four hundred Turkish infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, with four field pieces, and two howitz—The Turks thus posted, made two very brisk attacks on the van of the columns, which approached at nearly the same time. Darkness and fear contributed equally to deceive the Imperialists, who being ordered to face and charge the enemy, obeyed: The Turkish detachment still continued to attack with much shew of resolution, and some effect, particularly from their artillery, which was served in a way seldom experienced from the Ottomans, and produced much slaughter. Both columns thus amused, continued to advance in a direct line towards each other; the Turks retreating in good order, and gaining ground on that flank which had previously formed the advance of the columns, wholly disappeared at the moment in which the opposite flanks came in contact, who not doubting but each was the enemy, began an attack which soon became general along the line; and the artillery now coming up, the carnage was horrid—certainly not less than two thousand men. It was near seven minutes that the columns were engaged with each other, and at last discovered by a party of Chasseurs, who were ordered to attack in eminence, from which two pieces of cannon were directed with a skill far too dreadful. This they carried, after a vigorous defence, having first killed nearly the whole of its defenders, and thus, by their supposed prisoners, discovered the fatal mistake which had been committed."

BOSTON, Feb. 12.

Sketch of Proceedings of the General Court.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, February 6.

THE House took into consideration the propriety of passing an act preventing the eldest son of an intestate to inherit by descent any more than any other child. A bill for that purpose had two readings, and Tuesday was appointed for the third reading of the same.

A Committee reported a resolve, granting a premium for certain discoveries for the more perfectly manufacturing Pot and Pearl Ashes. After a considerable debate, the report was negatived by a very large majority.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7.

LEAVE was given to Mr. BANCROFT, to lay on the Table the following Resolve;

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

In the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES, *Feb.* 7, 1789.

Whereas it is the duty of the House of Representatives, as guardians of the Constitution, and laws of the Commonwealth, to prevent all encroachments upon the Legislative powers; and left a declaration made by His Excellency in a Message to the House of Representatives, dated the 14th day of *November* last past, now entered on the Journals of the House, by which any Governor of this Commonwealth may hereafter think himself not bound by constitutional establishments made by the Legislature, when he in his judgement shall conceive them improper;

Be it therefore Resolved, As the opinion of this House, that the Governour of this Commonwealth hath no right to dispense with, or suspend any establishment, either in the whole or in part, already made, or to be made by the Legislature of this Commonwealth pursuant to powers invested in the Legislature by the Constitution; or to refuse to carry into execution any part of such establishment, when the act of the Governour is necessary to the carrying of the same into execution, unless the Governour derive such right from the consent of the Legislature.

And it is further Resolved, As the opinion of this House, that his Excellency's declaration contained in the said Message, that "he was sensible the Legislature had made an establishment for the office of Captain of the garrison of Castle-Island, yet it did not follow from thence that the Commander in Chief should fill a vacancy, when in his judgement, under the particular circumstances of the country and garrison, in a time of peace, the office would be supernumerary, and a very unnecessary expence;"—contains a claim of right to dispence with or suspend in part a constitutional establishment made by the Legislature, or to refuse to carry into execution such part of said establishment, when his act was necessary thereto: That such claim is against law—is invasive of the rights of the Legislature—hath a tendency to establish a precedent, of an evil and dangerous nature: and (if admitted) will essentially affect some of the principles of our excellent Constitution.

The question to adopt this Resolve, was seconded by Mr. *Parsons*, who declared that nothing but a sacred regard for the rights of the people, and to guard the Constitution against encroachments, induced him thereto.

Dr. JARVIS said a few words in opposition to the motion, which he said was the offspring of the gentleman from Newbury-Port, strangely introduced into the House—that it was one of the most extraordinary motions he ever heard; and was astonished to find that there was a man bold enough to bring it forward.

Mr. NASON, warmly objected to the motion, and wondered how the paper (he did not chuse to give it any other name,) come on the table.

Mr. PARSONS, said he acknowledged himself the father of it, but not the midwife.

Mr. NASON replied, that as Mr. Parsons acknowledged himself the father, we know who the midwife is, the worthy Member from Reading, Mr. Bancraft, *(Which caused a very general laugh in the House)* and Mr. Nelson proceeded not only to shew the constitutionality but also the propriety of the conduct of His Excellency, and as we were studying economy His Excellency's conduct was deserving the highest encomiums of all true friends to their country; he moved that as we had found out the farther, he be directed to pay the midwife's fee, & take it home to support it, as the house he believed would not be willing to be charged with the support of such a spurious offspring.

GEN. HEATH said it was a new thing under the sun—that the Constitution vested the Commander in Chief with the appointments of the officers of all the forts and garrisons; and that he had a right by the Constitution to act as he had done, in not filling up the vacancy of the Captain; that in his capacity as Commander in Chief, he had greater powers than in his civil capacity; and had more occasion therein for the exercise of his judgment and discretion, and he wished the gentleman who advocated the motion would shew the contrary.

Mr. PARSONS again rose, and went into a constitutional investigation of the part of the Governour's message referred to—and read several parts of the Constitution to shew that the power to dispense with the execution of laws lay wholly in the Legislature; and that the Governour in dispensing with them had assumed a right which he thought the Constitution did not warrant. Mr. P. shewed wherein he supposed the claim set up in the message militated with the Constitution—but said he did not charge his Excellency with an intention to violate the Constitution. He then remarked on what fell from Dr. J. and said, he always hoped to possess courage and resolution enough to do his duty—and that in the present instance, the wonder was not with him, that any man should be found bold enough to advocate the motion; but that there should be found any one bold enough to oppose it. He concluded, he said, he should ever venerate and respect the man whom the people of this Commonwealth should elect for their Governour; But he also trusted he never should so stand in awe and fear of any man, however great, as to be afraid to discharge the duty he owed his country.

Mr. P. then said, he was convinced that the present Governour had the confidence of the people; and that he deserved it—but, he said, he was not therefore the less dangerous. He shewed, that in all governments encroachments had been made on the rights of the people, by popular—and in many instances by deservedly popular characters—That an unpopular man could not infringe thereon; as there were always so many eyes upon him. He asked, if in the days of *Bernard* and *Hutchinson* an attempt had been made on the constitutional rights of the people, whether there would not have been men found bold enough to have opposed it—He trusted there would. M. P. added a few more observations, & concluded by saying, that if the resolution did not pass, his object was accomplished; which was that the claim in the message should not be made a precedent for any future Governours to dispense with the execution of the laws.

Mr. GORE followed Mr. PARSONS, and combating an idea suggested by Gen. H. shewed, from the Constitution, that the Governour as such, had the same power, as Commander in Chief—and that the commanders of forts, &c. as well as civil officers appointed by him, were to be appointed by and with the consent of the Council.

Dr. JARVIS again rose and observed, that he did not know, but before he sat down, he should feel himself constrained to move that the thanks of the House, might be presented to his Excellency, for his paternal solicitude to promote the real interest of the Commonwealth, in delaying the appointment of an officer confessedly supernumerary; till the sense of the Legislature could be had on the subject; for it was his sincere belief, that the Governour was much more intitled to this honourable notice, than to the unmerited censure which in his opinion was intended to be thrown on his official reputation. But whether he did this justice to his Excellency or not, he should not certainly fail in expressing his astonishment at the very extraordinary resolution which had been thus artfully introduced on his Honour's Table. He was not apt to be wanting in charity, but he could scarcely conceive of a fair and honourable motive to justify so uncommon a proceedure. If it was proper that the public attention should be turned to this subject; why has it slept so long? The passage to which it refers, was submitted to the House in the middle of November last. If the public service has suffered, or if the Constitution has been violated, why has the Gentleman from Newbury-Port been so long quiet? or how has it happened, that the flame of his patriotism should just now have burst out?

The Doctor remarked, that he saw no good reason for this singular and unprecedented measure; and he would venture to predict, that not a single advantage could arise from it. In his opinion, it was a lighted brand to enkindle the fire of party and dissention throughout the State. At the close of a long and tedious session, which it was the duty of every member to bring to an early conclusion, such a motion had no other tendency than to waste our time, and to consume the interest of our constituents. But perhaps there were slight considerations with some gentlemen, in comparison to the pleasures they apparently received by their attempts to wound the character of the Commander in Chief. The gentleman from Newbury-Port, had with great candour declared himself the author of the resolution which the member from Reading had proposed—and had paid some compliments to his political courage on this occasion.

But the Doctor enquired, where could be the courage of doing that by proxy, which he might so easily have done in person. The pretext, that he was at a distance from the chair, was too slight to conceal the true reason a moment—for every one knew that the gentleman was generally attended to, and could as easily have obtained the indulgence of the House as any other person—The boast of courage, therefore, came with an ill grace from one, thus peculiarly circumstanced.

The Doctor observed that he rather thought the gentle man was in the first instance afraid or ashamed of his own offspring—which he had afterwards been compelled to acknowledge. If the General Court had disapproved the Governour's conduct, on this occasion, they would never have acquiesced in the measure so far as to annihilate the very office to which his Excellency had objected; and it was capable of the force of demonstration, that the Lieutenant Governour of the Commonwealth, could not at the same time be also Captain of the Castle—the Lieutenant Governor was an annual officer—the Captain of the Castle was independent of the people; and if the second officer of the government, should be changed at the end of the period, for which he was elected, he would notwithstanding still be the Captain of Castle. His successor must then be either maintained by an annual grant, or remain without any provision at all for his support.

It is well known too, continued the doctor, that the Senate in March last, had abolished the office of Captain of this fortress, though their resolution was not then considered by the house. Would gentlemen have had the Governour to have appointed some other person than the Lieutenant-Governour, in order that the people should be saddled with a new and unnecessary expence? The Governour then, in the view of expediency, has done as he ought to do. But the Constitution, it is said, has been violated, by his dispensing with the appointment of an officer agreeably to law. The Governour was equally the Representative of the people with the Legislature—and he had a right, the Doctor contended, by virtue of the power incident to his office, as Captain-General, and in his military capacity, to refuse the appointment of an officer under peculiar circumstances, "till the Legislature had requested it; there was no similitude between his civil and military capacities—and if the commonalty has suffered, it would be easy to point out the malefactors by which the injury had arisen. He had not injured the public,—he had saved some hundreds to the people,—he has opposed a insecure establishment.

In mentioning a military establishment, the Doctor proceeded to say, that the reason of an establishment, is, that not a single soldier can be raised nor an officer appointed, without the consent of the Legislature; and in a free country, the danger is that we shall not have too few, but too many—at least on common occasions; and the making an establishment is to provide the means of support, when the officer shall be appointed. For it does not exclude the exercise of a discretionary power in the Governour, when he is convinced of its being altogether unnecessary; and this House has already given a sanction to his judgement, by voting a salary to the present Lieutenant-Governour, instead of the former establishment.

But if he has violated the constitution, why does the courage of the gentleman from Newbury-Port stop here? Let us go farther—Let us bring it to issue at that bar which our most excellent constitution has provided—then we shall do something—our zeal will not then evaporate in an empty resolution, which he was well convinced, said the Doctor, would never have the honour of passing this House.

The gentleman from Newburr has called to mind, Farnard & Hutchinson; detested characters! and not to be mentioned in the same moment with the name of Hancock.

The gentleman from Newbury ssked why the Doctor threw mentioned them together. The Doctor replied, to point to the House the impurity of the motive in which the first copulation originated. He did justice to the virtues, and the sacrifices of the present Governour—to his constitutional inquiries, and his fortune injured in the cause of America; and he concluded by wishing the House might shew their pointed disapprobation of the present motion.

Mr. COOLEY, Mr. SHEAD, Gen. THOMPSON, and others, said each a few words, against the motion, when the question was determined by Yeas 224 Nays—Yeas 87—Nays 83.

MONDAY, Feb. 9.

The Hon. Speaker having had leave of absence, the House proceeded to choose by ballot, a Speaker *pro tem.* when the Hon. WILLIAM HEATH, Esq. was chosen, who took the chair.

This morning, came down from his Excellency, a message, requesting that as a resolution was introduced into the House, affecting his official reputation, on Saturday last, a copy thereof, and of the proceedings thereon, might be furnished him by the Clerk.

On which a brief but warm debate ensued. Mr. Dawes said he thought the House could do no less than indulge his Excellency with any papers that related to him—but the form in which such papers were to be sent, was what he wished might be considered; as otherwise it might affect some gentlemen in the House improperly. The message is for a resolve that affected the Governor's official reputation, without defining *what particular resolve.* Now, if the House send *any* resolve, it will imply an answer from the House, that such resolve does affect his Excellency's official reputation; which would be a reprehension of those gentlemen who voted for the resolve—whereas (Mr. Dawes said) he did not think those gentlemen, or *all* of them, designed any thing against the Governor's reputation—for his own part, he said, it never entered his heart, that the Governor *intended* any thing *unconstitutional*, in the present or any other instance. He voted indeed for the resolve, but it was on a mere constitutional question—His Excellency might think one way, the Legislature another, and both be very patriotic. The Governour perhaps, had no thought of dispensing with an establishment made by the Legislature; but if any gentlemen in the Legislature, supposed that what the Governour did, had in part such an operation, they might hold up their hands accordingly, without aiming at the Governor's reputation.

Dr. Jarvis said every one knew what resolve it was the Governor meant, and he hoped it would be sent, without sacrificing substance to forms.

Mr. Parsons moved, that the journal of all the doings on Saturday might be sent, as the Governor had not pointed to the particular resolution:—Not that he was anxious how the paper was sent, only for the sake of rule and order. The Governor had sent for that which was introduced on Saturday, *affecting his reputation.* If all the papers of Saturday were sent, they would include the right. But if the House thought fit to send the resolve "as a thing which they conceived affected His Excellency's reputation," he was consented.

The House voted to send a resolve, which was introduced on Saturday, as mentioned in the Governor's message.

A bill for taking a new valuation had a second reading.

TUESDAY, Feb. 10.

The subject of a tax was again considered—and this business, which has engrossed so much of the attention of the Legislature this session, was finally concluded, by a Resolution passing the House, for laying a POLL TAX, to the amount of 32,000l. together with a sum equal to the amount of the wages of the Representatives, &c. for several late sessions, which may increase it to 40,000l. *(The Senate have concured in this Resolution.)*

LITCHFIELD, Feb. 9.

We learn from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, that a transient gentleman having alighted at an Inn, about Dusk, had his horse stolen: The hostler immediately missing his better Self, pursued and speedily overtook the Thief, who dismounted and fled into an adjacent Wood, but he not being swift of foot, was captured. The Fellow returned, and reported, that he had fired the Thief to a Tree; and begging the Taverner not to unloose him till Morning, deserted: The Thief being left unpitied and unsought that Night, was found dead, tied about the neck to the Limb of a Tree, with a Halter: and neither the unhappy Sufferer or Executioner are known.—Tho' Honesty is the best Policy; yet Converts to the Doctrine ought not to be made by visiting the Laws of Society and the Rights of Humanity. We cannot vouch for the above; but if true the Murderer ought to be diligently pursued.

HARTFORD, February 9.

Last Wednesday met at this City, the seven Electors for the state of Connecticut, appointed according to the provisions of the new constitution, for the purpose of electing a President and Vice President of the United States. The suffrages, we are informed, are as follows, viz. For

His Excellency GEO. WASHINGTON, Esq.	7
His Excellency JOHN ADAMS, Esq.	5
His Excellency SAM. HUNTINGTON, Esq.	2

On Thursday morning last, about one o'clock, a shop in Prison Street, belonging to Mr. Eben. Moore, took fire, and in a short time was consumed. The fire, broke out in the loft, occupied by James Orr, Book-binder, where he was then asleep. Mr. Orr lost the whole of his property, consisting of Printing utensils, cloath, &c. and very narrowly escaped being burned to death, as the first he had consciousness of being awaked was all on fire when he was dragged out of the flames—large numbers of Books, which had been left with Mr. Orr to bind, were also consumed.—Happily, at the time of the fire, there was not a breath of air stirring; had it otherwise been, great must have been the damage.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 13.

The General Assembly of Connecticut, at their last session, passed "an act to suspend all suits or actions in favour of any citizen of the State of *Rhode-Island*, now brought, or which may hereafter be brought, in this State."—"An act repealing the laws for levying and collecting a Duty on articles imported into this State."—"An act for encouraging the *Woolen Manufactures* within this State."

☞ BE PLEASED, TO TAKE NOTICE—

LATELY found, a small handsome duodecimo VOLUME, entitled the FOP's MUSEUM, filled with *blank paper*, tho' gilt at the edges, the first page excepted—It is very neatly bound in the *French style* with marble covers, completely GILT and LETTERED—with a most beautiful frontispiece in copper-plate engraving of this device—a *DRESSING-TABLE*, two *BARBERS*, two *TAYLORS*, and a *BAND-BOX*, encircled with this motto—*Corpus non mens et color non gnarbus*—over which is this inscription in capitals—

I CANNOT TELL WHAT YOU AND OTHER MEN,
THINK OF THIS LIFE; BUT FOR MY SINGLE SELF
I HAD AS LIEF NOT BE, AS LIVE TO BE
IN AWE OF SUCH A THING AS I MYSELF.
Shakespeare.

Whoever has left said volume, may have it again by applying to the

PRECEPTOR of VANITY's INN.

Springfield, Feb. 16, 1789.

SOLOMON ALLEN,

WISHES that all those who have Accounts open with him, would call and settle the same without delay—and those that have drawn orders on him within these four years past, and have not taken them up, are desired to call and take them, as he has a large number of those orders in his hands, which if not taken up soon, will perhaps cause trouble.

Northampton, Feb. 17, 1789.

Red Clover-Seed.

WANTED, a quantity of Red Clover-Seed, white Beans, Flax-Seed, old Silver and Pewter, at the Store of

JACOB OGDEN,

at Hartford, and the highest price given, paid on delivery.

☞ Cash paid at said Store for good Bloomery Iron and Bees-Wax.

To be SOLD,

A Beautiful Situation in the center of the town of Conway, very convenient for a tradesman or trader, with good Buildings and three acres of good Land—Where may be had men's and women's *Saddles*, and other saddlers work. Enquire of

JOHN BANISTER.

Conway, Feb. 10, 1789.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Clock and Watch-making business, an active BOY, about 14 years of age. Enquire of SAM. STILES.

Northampton, Feb. 18, 1789.

WE the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the estate of MARGERET MAY, late of Goshen, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed the creditors to bring in their claims—do hereby give notice, that we will attend said business at the house of Mr. Nehemiah May, in said Goshen, on the last Tuesdays of March, April and June next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

BENJ. BURGIS,
OLIVER TAYLOR.

Goshen, Jan. 1789.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 9th inst. a Negro BOY, about 18 years of age, named Cæsar, (it is probable he may call his name Amos) a well grown boy for that age—has a downish look, walks with his toes farther in—had on when he went away, a fad carried with him, a lightish coloured Jamaikin strait bodied coat, and a brownish plain cloth coat, with short skirts, considerably worn, a new double breasted grey vest, a pair of leather breeches, a pair black breeches, two check'd woollen shirts, one white linen ditto, a pair of white worsted seemed stockings, two pair of yarn ditto, and a new ish felt hat. Whoever will take up said runaway, and give information, so that he may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by me

DAVID MOSLEY.

Westfield, Feb. 12, 1789.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Barber's business, a smart active Boy, about 14 years of age. Enquire of EDWARD FRETHY—who gives Cash for long HUMAN HAIR.

Northampton, Feb. 18, 1789.

Serious REFLECTIONS.

MY days, my weeks, my months, my years,
Fly rapid, like the whirling spheres
Around the steady pole:
Time, like the tide, its motion keeps,
Till I shall launch through boundless deeps,
Where endless ages roll.

The grave is near the cradle seen;
How swift the moments pass between,
And whither as they fly,
"Unthinking man! remember this,
"Through mist of sublunary bliss,
"Must groan, and gasp, and die."

My soul! attend the solemn call,
Thine earthly tent will quickly fall;
And thou must take thy flight
Beyond the vast, expansive blue,
To sing and love as angels do,
Or sink in endless night.

How great the bliss! how great the woe!
Hangs on this inch of time below—
On this precarious breath:
The Lord of Nature only knows
Whether another year shall close
Ere I expire in death.

An ACCOUNT of the BURNING WELL at BARRAHCOON.

[From the ORIENTAL MAGAZINE, Printed at CALCUTTA.]

MY curiosity being excited by the many reports I had heard of this prodigy, I was determined to see it, and accordingly set out in company with two gentlemen, from Dhanabad, in the province of Chittagong. We proceeded as far as Jaffrabad in our palanquins; but here we found the creeks so full of water, it being then the rainy season, that we were obliged to relinquish that mode of conveyance, and were under the necessity of applying to the natives to get us some elephants, which in about an hour afterwards they brought us. We were now preparing to mount them, when their keepers presented us with some plantain, and informed us, that by offering them to the elephants we proposed riding, it would procure us their friendship during the journey, and make them very careful of us in passing through the woods. We followed their advice, and presented the fruit, which was very gratefully accepted, and a grand salaam given us by the elephants with their trunks on the tops of their foreheads. After this salutation they immediately lay down, holding one of their knees in the manner of a step, that we might with greater facility get upon their backs.

We rode about eight miles, when we approached the mountain of Barrahcoon, and very soon afterwards entered a cavity between two small hills. We had advanced but a little way when a variety of insects surrounded us, and began to be very troublesome, which the elephants no sooner observed, than they relieved us from this misfortune. Each of them broke a branch of a tree, which he put in his trunk, and continually kept fanning us with it, so that the flies had no opportunity of annoying us. At first we were very much alarmed, fearing that the elephants in defending themselves against the insects, should shake us from their backs. However we soon lost all apprehensions on this score; for we perceived they used the greatest precaution not to hurt us, but very gently shook the branches over our heads for the purpose of keeping off the flies. Whenever they had by fanning us in this manner, worn off the leaves from one branch, they would immediately break a fresh one. We proceeded further, about four miles, through the most disagreeable road that ever was seen, and had not the elephants shewed the utmost attention to our situation, we must have been bruised and torn to pieces by the boughs of different trees of an immense large size. We at length arrived at the place which was the object of our journey; but a little before we reached it, a very romantic scene presented itself to our view. We were obliged to attend a flight of steps, to an amazing height, in order to get to the top of the hill, where the burning well was. As soon as we approached the top, we were met by several Faukeers, who live in small temples, and attend the sacrifices frequently made there. They conducted us into one with a dome over it; but before we came up to the entrance of it, we heard a hollow noise, resembling that of thunder, and on entering, we found it emitted from it a shocking sulphurous smell. We discovered, on looking down a flight of steps, a quantity of Water issuing out of the sides of rocks, and a blue flame covering the whole surface of the water, which every bubble that came from below, used to increase, and make to go off in a kind of explosion. The scene was really frightful. One of us went down, notwithstanding the noxious vapours it sent forth, as we were determined to see whether it was not a piece of priestcraft, occasioned by a sulphurous fornace at the bottom, in order to impose on the ignorant, and to sanctify in some measure the superstitious ideas of the Faukeers. The gentleman who descended, dipt his cane into the water, and to his great surprise found it possessed not the least warmth: he then put his hand into a place that was clear from the flames, but the water there was discovered excessively cold. He observed that the stones where the water issued out, appeared very hot, and imagined that through this means the flame might be communicated to the water. He called for a kedgeree pot, and poured some water upon the stones, which cooled them immediately; but still when the water bubbled up again, he perceived the flash directly the same, and the stones very quickly reassumed their former red colour. The water tasted as if there had been some sulphur and verdi grease infused in it. The colour of the stones about the well varied—those nearest to it were red, but others at a greater distance were quite blue. During our stay several of the bearers bathed in the well.

Having heard there was fire constantly issuing from a rock at Secacoon, we visited the place; it was about four miles distant from the well. The blaze was not so violent or great here as at the former place—the flame in any one part did not exceed what a cup of spirits set on fire might produce.

On a neighbouring hill there were many Hindoo temples. We went to view them, but took notice that in our approach the Faukeers rung a bell for some little time. We entered one of the temples in which we perceived a large hard blue stone, and on the top a small figure of a baschanalian form: there was so much dew on the stone, that in running off at one of its corners it resembled a small stream. We suppose that about a common wine bottle might be filled by the water that ran down, in the course of an hour. It seemed strongly impregnated with sulphur. After amusing ourselves for some time with this sight, we mounted our elephants and returned home.

From a late Publication.

I Am a poor woman, and have, for many years, been troubled with a drunken husband; but happily have hit on a method, by which, I hope, I have cured him; and I beg you would publish it in your good paper, for the information of other unhappy women who may be in the like circumstance. The method is this,—take a live Eel, and put it into a bottle of rum, stop it up close and let it steep a few days; then take out the Eel, and let the rum be drank as usual, and the more the better; if it gives a puke, don't mind that, there is no danger; a few doses of this kind will abate the appetite for rum, and in a short time it will be an object of disgust, rather than of desire. I wish some kind friend to the health and happiness of mankind would contrive to put a few live Eels into every barrel of rum that is sold: it would do infinitely more good than all the excise which is paid to government; which in truth is nothing more than paying for the liberty of destroying ourselves and others by poison.

Yours,
MARGERY.

ANECDOTE.

SOON after the renowned capture of Burgoyne, he was in company with his aged vanquisher and a number of inferior officers, who in consequence of a few bottles, found their spirits in a jocose temperature, war ceased, and the prisoner in a measure forgot his captivity. In the height of conversation, Burgoyne reproached Gates for undertaking so hazardous a charge in such a declined period of life—told him he was more fit for a midwife than a General—*A Midwife!*—(exclaimed the old veteran) *to your experience, I for some time past attribute my infancy of a General, yet have not deviated far from the ethics of midwifry, as I safely delivered you of seven thousand men.*

James Byers, & Co.

Have for SALE at their FURNACE, and at their STORE, near the COURT-HOUSE, in SPRINGFIELD,

The following ARTICLES, viz.

Pot-Ash,			Pudding-Pans,
Caldron or Barrel			Basons,
90 lb.			Portingers.
72 do.			
40 do.			Grenadier Dogs,
28 do.			Bust do.
23 do.			Negro do.
15 do.			Large Ring do.
10 do.			Small do.
			Puppy do.
37 lb.			Cart,
28 do.			Waggon, and
23 do.			Chaise
15 do.			56 lb.
10 do.			28 do.
Large and small Bake-Pans,			14 and 7 do.
Do. Spiders,			Hat-Irons,
Do. Tea-Kettles,			Clothiers' Plates,
Do. Skillets,			Hatters' do. and
			Fire-Backs, &c.

For which, Pearl and Pot-ashes, Flour, Wheat, Rye, Indian-Corn, White Beans, Beef, Pork, Flax, Woolen and Linen Check, Tow Cloth, Country made Hats and Shoes, Bees-Wax, Old Brass, Old Pewter, and West-India Goods will be received in payment.

Springfield, December 31, 1788.

CASH,

And a generous price given, for all kinds of

SHIPPING FURR

and

BEES-WAX,

by LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1788.

CROCKERY.

A Large and beautiful assortment of Yellow, and Blue and White WARE, consisting of all the articles in use, which will sell by crate or less quantity, on reasonable terms——Also, double and single Flint GLASS WARE—Raisins in casks, &c. &c. &c.

Good Wheat, Rye, Corn, Bees-Wax, and Cash, received in payment.

THOMAS TISDALL.

Hartford, State of Connecticut, Jan. 1789.

WANTED,

A quantity of well dressed

FLAX,

By LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Jan. 28, 1789.

THE Subscriber hath erected a large and convenient STORE, on the bank of the River, in this city within a few rods of Mrs. Knox's, for the convenience of storing any kind of Goods or Produce, which shall be done on the most reasonable terms——What produce may be freighted in vessels in which he is concerned, shall be exempted from the charge of storage——Any orders directed to him for the purpose of purchasing, selling, shipping or storing of Goods or Produce, shall be faithfully attended to, by

JOHN CALDWELL.

Hartford, Dec. 27, 1788.

Deers Leather, and Indigo,

For Sale by

Luther Loomis,

WHO has lately received a large supply—which he is selling upon the most reasonable terms—and wants to purchase all sorts of Grain, White Beans, Peas, Butter and Cheese, Hemp, Flax, Tobacco, Beef Cattle, and Shipping-Oxen, Pork, White Oak Hogshead and Barrel Staves and Hoading.

Suffield, Jan. 31, 1789.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Deacon OBADIAH DICKINSON, late of Hatfield, deceased, by Bond, Note, or Book, are requested to call on the subscribers for settlement of the same, at his dwelling house in Hatfield, where constant attendance will be given from the first of March to the fifteenth—it is expected that all indebted will call and settle their accounts within the time mentioned, and that those who are unable to pay the demands, will bring sureties with them. The Executors with that this friendly notification might influence all indebted to call and settle or renew their obligations;—but should they neglect, the LAW must enforce a settlement of them.

ELIJAH DICKINSON,
ELIHU DICKINSON,
OBADIAH DICKINSON, } Ex'rs.

N. B. Those who have any borrowed Books, belonging to the deceased, are requested to return them immediately.

Hatfield, Feb. 11, 1788.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, sometime last month, a chestnut coloured HEIFER, with a white face, two years old past, no artificial mark perceived. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

ENOS NASH.

Hadley, Feb. 4th, 1789.

AN active LAD, about fifteen years of age, is wanted in the Wool Card Manufactory, Northampton——where may be had WOOL CARDS, by the gross, dozen or single pair.

B. PRESCOTT.

Feb. 10, 1789.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of GIDEON WARNER, late of Hadley, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the first Mondays of March and May next, from two to six o'clock, P. M. on each day, at the house of Lemuel Warner, innholder in said Hadley.

ENOS NASH.
ENOS SMITH.

Hadley, Jan. 14, 1789.

For SALE, by the Printer hereof,

STRONG's Genuine

ALMANACK, for 1789,

By the gross, dozen, or single.

An ESSAY on the Life of Gen. ISRAEL PUTNAM, by Col. D. Humphrys—Webster's Institute, 1st, 2d, and 3d part—Psalm-Book—Primers—Pike's Arithmetic—Steuben's Military Exercise—An Essay on Baptism—An Enquiry concerning the Design and Importance of Christian Baptism and Discipline—Account Books—Bonnet Paper—Blanks of various kinds—Writing-Paper, &c.

CASH, or any of the above articles, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS.

Vol. III.] THE [NUMB. 130.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

At a meeting of the Committee, appointed for promoting Agriculture, February 6, 1789. Voted, That the observations of JOHN READ, *Esq. on raising Hemp, be published.*

S. HOWARD, Corresp. Secretary.

Roxbury, February 9, 1789.

SIR,

HAVING been requested to make public the process of raising Hemp and fitting it for use, the indefed, paper points out the method I have practised on with success—If the observations meet the approbation of the committee, and they think publishing them will be of public utility, they will dispose of them as they may think proper.

I am with esteem your most
humble Servant,
JOHN READ.

To his Honor BENJAMIN LINCOLN, *Esq. Chairman of the Committee of the Academy, for encouraging agriculture, &c.*

THE soil I choose for raising Hemp, is a light rich mould, as free from stones, gravel and clay, as possible; ctte is taken to have the soil thoroughly manured and once well ploughed in the fall of the year, if other business will admit; in the spring it is ploughed two or three times more, and as often harrowed with an iron-tooth harrow, in order to seperate the particles of earth, and leave them as light as possible; then a light brush-harrow is drawn by one horse over the ground, by which means it is levelled so as to receive the seed equally, after which it is marked out for sowing in the same manner that barley and oats are generally sown, calculating if the soil is very good, at three bushels to an acre, if but middling good, at two and a half bushels to an acre.—The seed is always harrowed in immediately after sowing, with a fine iron-toothed harrow, and nothing is suffered to pass over it afterwards, least by treading or otherways it might be injured.

The seed must be of the last year's growth, and will be benefited by lying in the cellar a few weeks previous to it's being sown.—In general I sow my seed about the middle of May (being governed by the season) a little sooner or later will do 4 my Hemp is commonly fit to pull by the 5th or 10th of August, which is known by the male-hemp turning whitish just at the time when the farina passes off; this is easily discovered by it's breaking when agitated by the wind or jarred with a stick.

When the Hemp is pulled, it is spread on the ground where it grew, about an inch thick, and what that will not receive is carried off to other ground, and after laying two or three days turned with a small pole about fifteen long; then, receiving one or two days more drying, it is bound into bundles of about 14 or 15 inches in circumference, and immediately hoisted from wet to convenient time offers to put it into water for rotting, which is done, as soon as other business will admit. There being a small stream of water that runs through my Farm, I have erected a dam which enables me to flow a pond about 2 and 6 feet high, wherein the Hemp is laid (much in the same manner that flax is laid for rotting) and after covering with straw to keep it down, the plank and stones being placed thereon, the water is shut down, and the Hemp being overflowed, remains till it is properly rotted, which is done in 6 or 7 days if put in as soon as the latter end of August or the beginning of September; the weather being generally warm at that season of the year—if put into water the latter end of September or beginning of October, I have let it lay twelve days—if the latter end of October or beginning of November, twenty days, unless the weather has been uncommon warm for the season, in that case I have found it necessary to have it taken out sooner, but have made a point of attending to it first or cold of the weather, as when the water is warm, the Hemp will get a proper rot much sooner than when it is otherways.

My practice has been to draw the water from the pond 24 hours before the taking it up, leaving the Hemp therein in order that it may be well drained, as I find that it is much better handled: then it is removed to a dry piece of ground and spread about 2 inches thick, and after remaining a week or 10 days in that situation is turned, and in 8 or 10 days after, it is taken up, tyed in bundles and removed into the barn, where it remains till I have leisure time to break and swingle it out; when barn-room cannot be spared I have placed it up against a rail fence, running the top ends between the two uppermost rails, letting it remain there until proper time for breaking; for which purpose I have always found clear cold weather to be the best.

My Hemp is broke and swingled much in the same manner that flax is done, excepting that the first breaking is done in a coarse break, the teeth or flatts being nearly four inches apart, then a common flax break answers well, and being carefully swingled is fit for use.

My practice for raising seed hath been to set apart in the field some of my best grown Hemp for that purpose, pulling up the male and female Hemp for about 18 inches in width, so that a man may pass through; leaving the other in beds about 6 feet in width, in order that two men, (one on each side) may reach in their hands and pull up all the male, without injuring the seed bearing Hemp.

This process is performed when the general pulling is done in August—the female Hemp must stand till the seed is fully ripe, which is known by its turning brown; in wet weather I have been obliged to let it stand till the middle of October before it was fit to pull; after which it must be tyed in bundles like the other Hemp, and carefully set up against a fence to dry, or if that is not convenient it may be laid on the ground and after one or two days sun, beat out in the same manner that flax-seed is beat out, striking lightly; then expose the other side to the sun one or two days, after which give it a thorough beating and spread the seed with all the leaves, &c. in a dry place for some days, then thrash it with a light flail or rub it by hand, either way, till the seed is all out, and after winnowing put it in a dry place for sowing the next year.

The seed bearing Hemp, requires a few days longer to rot than the other, owing to the thickness of the bark or burle, and the greater quantity of glutinous substance occasioned by its longer standing.

I have always preferred old manure to new, more especially if horse dung, but new will do, and it is much the better to harvest ploughed in the fall.

With respect to the quantity of Hemp, raised on an acre of ground; it varies from 6 to 12 hundred weight, much depending on the quality of the soil and the manner of preparing it.

The expence of cultivating, &c. an acre of Hemp, is not at present in my power to ascertain, great part of the business being done at leisure, and when the time could be best spared; I would just observe, that I can raise 2 or 3 acres yearly on my farm, without interfering much with other business.

The present price of Hemp, together with the bounty given by the State, to encourage the cultute of this useful plant, amounts to about 220 dollars per ton; which bids fair to establish its growth here, and I am satisfied from my own experience, that at the present day no branch of agriculture (where land is found suitable) can be carried on to so great advantage as that of raising Hemp, and I have no doubt that our farmers will soon be convinced of the truth of this observation. It having been found by experience both in Europe and America, that Hemp may be grown on the same ground for 20 or 30 years in succession without lessening the crop or impoverishing the soil—this also will have its weight.

The last season I tried the experiment of raising Hemp on a piece of diked marsh, the salt water having been kept off better than one year; after being ditched, I had a small part near the upland carefully dug and manured with old dung that was well mixed with sand; the Hemp grew to full height, and proved to be of the best kind;—this encouragement has occasioned my preparing a larger piece for further tryal the next season, when I mean to make several experiments on the cultivation and cleansing of Hemp, and if any advantage should accrue therefrom, I shall do myself the honour of communicating it to you as early as possible.

A man that understands the breaking and swingling Hemp, well, will clean two ℔. to ten ℔. per day.

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY, &c.

THERE is not, perhaps, a subject which has a greater tendency to cast a gloom upon the mind, than the uncertainty and uncertainty of life. Despised as the world and its enjoyments may be, they are reluctantly parted with even by those who the loudest declaim against them. However Indifferent a person may effect to be, or really think himself, towards terrestrial scenes while he is in the unmolested, free and full enjoyment of them, yet his heart will fail him in the trying moment of seperation. The value of an object is frequently the best known by the loss of it. I once had a friend; I loved him, and—sad recollection!—I lost him!—It was then, and not until then, that I knew his worth: I loved him before; but how much better should I love him could I again enjoy his pleasant society?—How would I prize his precepts and imitate his bright examples! The commonness of things and the ease by which they are attainable, render them cheap in our estimation. For instance, should you present a cup of water to a man who requests you to give him a refreshing drink, he would think you insulted him—yet let that man be secluded from limpid streams and how would he bless you for the rich repast, should you grant him a draught from the pure and unadulterated fountain? Many persons may be induced to think lightly of the generality of the pleasures of this world, and even of life itself, merely because the enjoyments of life and the pleasures thereof, like the cooling waterfrings, flow spontaneous around their paths. For this reason I have often thought that the little interruptions and difficulties which we meet with in the acquisition of temporal blessings, the uncertainty of keeping them and even the transient pains we feel, occasioned by disappointment and disease, all tend to give us a keener appetite and better relish for temporal felicity. Who but a sick man restored to health can describe, or even feel, the true delights of a regular circulation of his blood—a proper temperature of his passions—a composure of mind, and a vivacity of spirits! Would you know the value of sleep, ask it not of the man who never was disappointed of it, but consult the unfortunate wretch who has wearied out night after night and year after year in fruitless endeavours to rest in the composing arms of slumber.—The project of a seperation from terrestrial scenes awakens in our breasts a fondness for them, which before lay dormant and unperceived. Let one realize the solemn period of life—when he must no more behold the rising sun—and say, if he can, that he is able to quit the darling light of heaven without a sigh! The thought that we shall never again behold the faces of our familiar acquaintances and fondest friends, mostly—must rend the most stoic as well as the most philosophic mind—Nothing but the glad tidings of salvation can assuage the grief, produced by such contemplations in the enlightened mind of sensibility. Glad tidings indeed! Which if realized, secure the peace of every good mind by informing him that neither his friends nor himself shall remain hidden in the dark abodes of death, but that they shall again meet to rejoice together in a brighter world.—But it appears to me there is something paradoxical in our natures respecting this subject.—Few if any wish for a present period to their lives, yet all wish the present moment be past.—We mourn the shortness of time—and yet that same time is a burthen to us.—We wish that the number of our years may be increased, and yet we wish the days of which those years are composed, to be past.—We complain too that our days fly away quicker than a weaver's shuttle—yet frequently do we wish to add swiftness to their rapid flights. In petticoat we pant for breeches. In childhood we wish for an instantaneous arrival at the stage of youth—and there—even in the flower and glory of youth, which is the pride of human nature, we are impatient for the arrival of riper years.

Thus the completion of one wish only prepares for another; for when the years of manhood are come, something is still before us which we are anxious to overtake; some future object, either of a public or of a private nature, engrosses our attention. On entering the stage of manhood, one is crowded with his wants and wishes, he wants a place of honour and profit and he wishes for applause—he wants an estate, and he wishes for a wife—The blessing once possessed, he wishes to see the pledges of mutual love in a smiling, prattling offspring; and there he wishes to see them bloom and flourish in the world, and at each stage the preadulthope makes him wish that time was mounted on a fleeter steed. Strange inconsistency of fickle man!

prompt [illegible] without disguise, are his known char- [illegible] ed round the country, [illegible] have been employed to [illegible] interest.

Why should he be delighted with the shade, and yet be indifferent respecting the object? Why should he prefer the shadow to the substance? Should we not be happier than we were, if we did not fondly deceive ourselves by indulging an enthusiastic imagination? Would it not be better for us to view things as they really are? Instead of intoxicating our imagination with fanciful ideas of future felicity on this side the grave, in the possession of distant objects, we had better prize those that are present—These we are sure of; and in the wise fruition of them, we might enjoy a rational satisfaction, and substantial happiness, were we not so inconsiderate and foolish as by an over eager grasping at the shadow to lose possession of the substance.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. MONITOR,

YOU will pardon me if I take over the ashes of your publication of December last, upon the subject of electing a representative for the western counties.—Whatever be my motive at this period of time, in animadverting upon so old a performance, and whatever be the cause that hath hitherto preserved you from the ravages consequent on detection, whether a contempt that originated in its insufficiency, or a spirit of mercy too partially indulgent on your generosity and candour, it becomes not you to enquire.—My thoughts both of you and your offspring I shall publish to you with decency and freedom.—The influence of your principles in general I know not the extent of; but am fully satisfied that the influence of that piece could creep no where but into the unenlightened vault of ignorance, or the narrow pen of party prejudice. Your address, however insufficient for the support of the original design, certainly could aspire at no higher an object than to delude the illiterate and flatter the ignoble. You will not therefore be so unjust as to suppose that the fear of your injuring the cause for which I contended, prompts me at this late hour to notice that performance, nor ascribe to me a less honorable motive—viz. an endeavour to spur your audacity, and draw you into an altercation for the pleasure of wounding your feelings. No—I can assure you that my only wish is to furl the vail which hides you from the view of men, and let your real character meet the meridian of the public judgment. And indeed when you plucked that contagious weed from the dreary banks of your COCYTUS and transplanted it into this seminary of intelligence, I did not at all fear its poisonous quality on account of the barrenness of the soil on which only its seed could be scattered.

But to elucidate your patriotic intentions, suffer me to recur to one of your sentences in which you ask, "Whether the county of Hampshire shall give up the privilege of a representative, when it forms an eighth part of the Commonwealth, merely because the General Court hath seen fit to annex the county of Berkshire *with* it? Or whether fifty thousand *souls* shall be unrepresented in the federal court, when by the constitution *thirty thousand* gives a representative?"

Whether this paragraph be not pregnant with these three qualities, viz. *deceit, bigotry*, and *ignorance*, let the public judge. Pray what right hath the county of *Hampshire* to one federal senator and two electors, when the *whole State* can claim but two of the former and ten of the latter? But friendly *Monitor*, when we are so liberally provided for, will you be so *mean*, so *narrow*, so *bigoted* and so *ungenerous* as to refuse the county of Berkshire one morsel of the political loaf?

I will go one step farther, however, and tell you that if things were otherwise than they are, your insinuation would have no force in it. Our *State* is to be represented and not our counties. Do you suppose that the federal governors will enquire which member is from the county of *Hampshire*, which from *Suffolk*, &c.? No—by no means. It will be enough for them to know that there are eight from the State of *Massachusetts* and it will be sufficient for us if we do our duty by sending *that number*.

But perhaps you will answer, that the county of *Hampshire* contains *fifty thousand* inhabitants, (not to say souls) and the constitution allows one for every *thirty thousand*: But is that saying that there shall be one *in* or *out* of every 30,000? No—You are ignorant of the subject on which you pretend to write. The rule is applied generally to States, viz. each state shall send representatives to the federal court, in proportion to their inhabitants in that ratio. We know not but that these members had better been all chosen out of one county; however, there is most certainly an incidental convenience in selecting them from different parts of the state, and perhaps the General Court have made as just a distribution of this general right as could have been made. Although it is not necessary in the scale of POSITIVE right, that either of the western counties, or that any particular county should have a *State representative* taken from it, yet upon that of *peace* and *unity* it is undoubtedly convenient. I hope you will be convinced from these remarks on that paragraph, that in it you discovered the meanness of *deceit*, the narrowness of *bigotry*, and the stupidity of *ignorance*.

But Mr. Monitor, what design but a bad one could you have had in adding those futile observations at the bottom of your piece. If the character of that worthy candidate, who it is conceded must inevitably bear the *palm*, if I say his character had really been extolled to his prejudice, did it need the additional gall of your pen to aggravate the evil? Here the black peeps thro' the white. "You question whether that gentleman, if he is a man of feeling, would thank the late writers for lavishing encomiums upon him, taxing so much pains to establish his character by fulsome panegyrics." Away with your paltry innovations upon the feelings of humanity. It is not nature, but artificial pride that shrinks from the public recital of excellent qualities and noble actions. You acknowledge yourself destitute then, of that boldness of spirit which shudders not to invade this *pretended modesty* of nature. But you my friendly Monitor may let your mind rest easy on this score; for be assured that upon your own principles your feelings will never be shocked or wounded by the *violence of encomium*.

To tell you the truth, I find it difficult in writing to you to refrain my pen from ridicule, & your own conscience, unless it be *insensible*, must tell you that you deserve it. If Shakespeare was alive, he would tell you with an air of irony that you were born under a fortunate planet. Nay, Mr. Monitor, let me know whether you cannot yourself "*calculate nativities, erect all manner of schemes, make almanacks, tell credulous men their future fortunes, appoint the eclipses of the Sun and Moon, set Venus and Mercury by the ears, and stir up furious Mars to make a hurly burly in the elements*; or whether you cannot *wheedle the four cornered* SATURN, *into a soft obliging humour, or fret the noble Jupiter to madness by a conjunction with his mortal enemy, and a thousand more astrological wonders.*" —— Repent, and be forgiven.

Adieu.

Yours,
A FRIEND TO ALL PARTIES.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the ELECTORS of the WESTERN DISTRICT.

NO choice has as yet been effected in this district of a Federal Representative, although we have the second time been called to offer votes for that purpose, which failure in a very considerable degree, arises from the almost incredible inattention of the great body of electors. Consequently we are next Monday again called to depute a person with the representative majesty of fifty or sixty thousand inhabitants. In those who will give the smallest opportunity to reflection, the magnitude of the occasion cannot fail to excite the most critical attention. Or must posterity be told that the present generation (after having greatly secured) abandoned the exercise of the ineffumable right of election, to the mercy of either the misguided, interested, or wicked—and therefore failed to transmit the blessed inheritance. Forbid it every manly and generous sentiment—may we rather atone for past neglect by generally and faithfully conferring our suffrages on the character best formed to promote and secure the true interest of ourselves and our posterity. From a long inclination to believe we shall now attend, and to the best of our understandings discharge a duty so important I shall take the liberty to suggest a few considerations respecting the gentlemen who in any degree have presented themselves as objects of our confidence, premising that from the small proportion of votes on each former occasion, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, and THOMPSON SEYMER, Esquires—there is little if any prospect of their success;—and I am told that they with their disappointed friends, do now wholly relinquish any idea of such an event. I may also add that there is little if any more prospect of effecting the choice of WILLIAM WHITING, Esquire. Admiring which, a preference will remain to either THEODORE SEDGWICK, or SAMUEL LYMAN, Esquires. I submit therefore to the candid and dispassionate on which side the advantage lies when we draw a comparison—and which of the two last gentlemen is the most suitably intrusted with such important concerns. The plea of abilities urged by the advocates for Mr. SEDGWICK, is at best but flimsy—for it may at least be doubted whether he possesses so valuable a fund of knowledge to form the statesman, as Mr. LYMAN:—But of what consequence are abilities, if not united to a suitable regard for the rights of mankind, which at least appears not a probable trait of Mr. SEDGWICK's character from deriving his principal support from those who hold, and are expectants to offices with their connections and dependents—a circumstance alone sufficient to adopt his choice. On the other hand, of what cloaks are those who appear to with the choice of Mr. LYMAN—you will reply, the substantial and considerate citizens and yeomanry of this district—Has he not ever been distinguished for his moderation and conciliatory character, together with a most thorough knowledge of the public finances and returns—On a view of which circumstances, those who have heretofore voted for either WHITING, WILLIAMS, or SEYMER, with any others, cannot now act more consistently than in voting for that friend to the people SAMUEL LYMAN, Esquire.

A YEOMAN.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Extract of a letter from Dublin Oct. 31.

"The ill-fated F. Lambert, who yesterday made his last exit—a just example to divine and human justice—was the younger son of the late counsellor Lambert, a gentleman of respectable rank at the bar, and possessed of eight hundred pounds per annum. He never possessed a clearness of intellect, being what is generally called half-witted: but the little sense he had was directed to the annoyance of his fellow creatures. He was to more than ten years of age when his father died; prior to this every pains had been taken with his education, but a family quarrel arising relative to the division of his father's property, he experienced an unavoidable neglect.

"He afterwards came under the care of his brother, a lady distinguished for benevolence of heart and gentility of manners, who has taken leave of this country never to return in order to avoid the disgraceful conduct of the child to whom she had the misfortune of giving birth. Engaged in a litigation with her eldest son, her resources were contracted; but she always afforded the present unfortunate youth sufficient to enable him to appear as a gentleman, until shaking off all restraint and maternal influence, he associated with the very dregs of human nature—reputed thieves, robbers, and low prostitutes. His time was spent in night houses, and his favourite amusements were swearing, smoking, and drinking of whiskey; the whole expences of which were defrayed out of the contributions levied on the public. His mother was informed with concern of his horrid course of life, and made many efforts to reclaim him—once in particular, when after a severe complaint, he for the only time of his life, seemed struck with a sense of his crimes, and the danger of his situation, and consented to go to India—a stock of clothes, and every necessary were purchased for him, but he had not been away more than three weeks, when he contrived to return in a state of raggedness, having squandered all his property he took with him, to the amount of above 60l. in prodigality and dissipation. Shortly after this he was apprehended for the robbery of Mr. Paul Ham, of Fill-lane, prosecuted to conviction, and received sentence of death.

"His behaviour afterwards in prison, was really shocking—he seemed to be in a total exemption from thought; unconcerned at his tremendous situation, he indulged himself in every vice that the nature of the place and his finances would admit. The stories reported of him are innumerable—such as having the barbarity to play at Five and Ten upon his own coffin a few days before his intended execution, all corroborating the idea of his incorrigible guilt—three several times the rope was thrown out at the New-Prison for his execution, and once the operation was delayed on his fellow criminals till three o'clock before his reprieve was sent from the Secretary's office; but all this was insufficient to subdue his invincible propensity to evil.

"On the obtainment of his pardon, he was removed to the city Marshalsea, but he had not been long there when he fractured one of his debtor's skulls,—and was again carried to his old lodgings in Green-street—along with the other convicts he was put on ship-board for transportation pursuant to his sentence, but procured his release from the captain of the vessel, and going amongst his brother's tenants to demand money, to which he was not entitled, he was again apprehended and sent to Dublin. On being brought up to the Court of King's Bench in order to be identified, and ordered for execution, he pleaded shipwreck, but the plea would have been overruled, were it not for the mercy of the Attorney General. One Bathurst being ordered into the same cell with him, a man, who for throwing a child out of a window, was sentenced to three years imprisonment, took offence at being confined with such a reprobate as Lambert, and plainly telling him so, a scuffle ensued, in which Lambert drew a razor, and gave him a wound in the lower part of his belly. The wound though healed, was exhibited in the Court, and it is for this he received sentence of death.

"It must be admitted, that Lambert, in all his treacherous actions, appeared to be a precipitate rather than a cool villain—as no plan of deliberate mischief has yet ever been imputed to him.

"When the Sheriffs attended yesterday morning and approached him, he appeared perfectly resigned to his fate. He conversed with the people around, him with the most unshaken fortitude, and it is but justice to mention that he prayed with the most fervent zeal—He did not express a wish for procrastination—but when the time arrived for execution, on his bolts being knocked off, he found he could not walk without assistance. Having lost the use of one side, the holster seemed had served him for a bannee, and without that he lost his equilibrium. In ascending the steps to the fatal board, he was therefore assisted, which made the spectators imagine that he was obliged to be pushed on; but that was not the case. At about eighteen minutes past twelve, he was placed on the board—when instantly falling from under him—he was launched into eternity—dying after a few struggles. His body was then taken into the prison. He was in his shirt, his small clothes—with knots of black ribband on the fleeces of his shirt."

CHARLESTON, January 15.

Captain Hewan, on his passage from the coast of Jamaica, touched at Dominica, and informs, that on Thursday the 27th of November last, the Sole bay frigate came from Barbadoes to Dominica, with an account of the arrival of the Charon man of war and two other 44 gun ships, all armed on flute, at Barbadoes on Tuesday the 25th, having 800 troops on board from Jamaica and a confiderable number for Dominica.

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, dated Dec. 18, 1788, to a gentleman in this city.

"Governour Brown goes home immediately, and Lieut. Gov. Hamilton succeeds him. Capt. Durford, an experienced engineer, is just arrived, and a great quantity of military stores. Amongst the cannon are a number of light brass field pieces much in use, and mounted on the same construction, as those we received me in your arsenal, belonging to the Charleston battalion of artillery. We have many conjectures about the military preparations here, as well as in the West-Indies, where lately arrived 1500 choice troops, on board three 44 gun ships *en flute*. Two new light houses are now erecting, one on the North Rock, five leagues in the sea; the other on Rock or Wreckhill, and we daily look for 500 troops to garrison our new fortifications."

A few days since, returned to this city, Mr. David Benj. G Schnitz (a gentleman who has been employed 26 years in mineralogy by a German Prince) from Wingsborough, where he went to examine a mine on the lands of S. Drayton, Esq; and others near the Cedar Creek, in Camden district; we have the pleasure to inform the publick, that after making an exact trial of the ore, he has found it to be amazingly rich in silver, and that it can be worked at so easy an expense, that he has not the least doubt but that it will be of immense profit to the proprietors, and be of great benefit to the publick in general.

PHILADELPHIA, January, 24.

Tuesday last a gentleman arrived here from the Muskingum; by him we are informed, that the day before he left it, the treaty was ended; and that the Indians had agreed to the proposals made by the governour. The particulars of which we shall not be able to obtain, until they come officially from Congress.

We are also informed, that the commissioner on the part of the State of Pennsylvania, have purchased the tract of land on Lake Erie, from the Indians claiming it.

We learn from Sunbury, that a farmer near that place on the Susquehanna, has lately made 2 barrels of sweet oil, (equal to the present olive oil) out of hickory nuts, by simple expression. One half of the smallest species of these nuts (the shell bark) yielded 30 drops of oil. The oil obtained from these delicious nuts has been used in diet, and the want of oil of inferior quality, has been burnt in lamps. Every day's experience serves to convince us of the resource of our country for wealth and happiness. The historian of future ages, in recording the events of the American revolution, will probably write as follows:—"The United States published a declaration of their independence upon Great-Britain on the 4th of July, 1776—but this was only a nominal act. They returned, in the year 1783, to their ancient habits of affection and dependence on Great-Britain. Their clothing, furniture, carriages, and many articles of their provisions, were all of British manufactory. In vain did the British ministry neglect and insult their returning attachment. It was not until the year 1788 that the Americans awaked from their sleep on the lap of their step mother, and proclaimed, by their industry and economy, that they were an independent people."

NEW-YORK, February 6.

This day, we hear, that the Eagle is to be reared over the pediment of new building intended for the reception of our Great Continental Congress. The troop of Horse, a company of Grenadiers, and a company of Light Infantry will attend on this memorable occasion.

We hear that the Hon. *Robert Yates*, Esq; will be a candidate at the ensuing election for Governour of this state.

Extract of a letter from Batavia, dated 14th July, 1788.

"The Dutch and Malacse are at present much engaged in war throughout the Chinese seas; two of their European Indiamen have been captured this season, one of which has been since retaken in an engagement with frigates on that station.

"This is the most destructive part of the globe to foreigners, owing to its low situation, and the impurity of its waters; there are few that visit this port, without experiencing the effect of both.

"Since we left China, in January, 1787, there has been a civil war throughout that empire which still continues—in consequence of which a famine, then but partial, is now become general."

FEBRUARY, 11.

Extract of a Letter, dated at Paris, 29th November, 1788, from the Hon. Mr. Jefferson, to Mr. Jay.

"The apprehension of want of corn, has induced the council to turn their eyes to foreign supplies and to shew their preference of receiving them from us, they have passed the enclosed arrêt giving a premium on wheat, and flour from the United States for a limited time."

ARRET of the Council of State of the King, to encourage, by Bounties, the Importation of Wheat, and Flour, coming from the United States of America.

25d NOVEMBER, 1788.

EXTRACT from the REGISTER of the COUNCIL of STATE.

The king unwilling to neglect any means that may encourage during this year the importation of foreign grain, has judged it proper to grant bounties to those who shall import into his kingdom, wheat and flour coming from the United States of America, to provide for which the report being heard the king in his council has ordained and does ordain as follows.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be paid to all French or foreign merchants, who, from the 15th of February next to the 30th June following, shall import into France wheat and flour, coming from the United States of America, a bounty of *thirty sous* for every *quintal* of wheat, and *forty sous* for every *quintal* of flour. The said bounties shall be paid by the receivers of the farm duties, in the ports of the kingdom where the said grain and flour shall arrive, on the declarations furnished by the captains of the vessels, who shall be bound to annex thereto a legal copy of the manifest and the certificates of the magistrates of the place where the lading shall have been made.

ARTICLE II.

All vessels without distinction, who during the space of time above mentioned, shall import into the kingdom, wheat and flour from the said United States of America, shall be exempted from the freight duty on account of the said importations. His majesty charges the intendents and commissaries, &c. to attend to the execution of the present arrêt which shall be printed, &c.

Done at the Council of State of the King, his Majesty being present, held at Versailles the 23d November, 1788.

Signed. LAURENT VILLEDUIT.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.

The Hon. General Court having compleated the business of the session, they on Tuesday evening last, appointed a committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor, to request a recess. About 6 o'clock, the Secretary came down, and informed the Legislature, that the Governor had given his assent to FIFTY public and private Bills.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 25.

It being blasted late evening, that the Hon. CALEB STRONG, Esquire, (one of the gentlemen appointed to represent this State in the Senate of the United States) intended to set out early this morning for Congress—a number of gentlemen, to shew their respect to this great Senatorial Character, appeared before his door in Sleighs, at sun-rise, and escorted him to Springfield, on his way to the City of New-York, where we wish he may safely arrive and meet his compatriots in the august LEGISLATURE OF AMERICA.

A correspondent observes, that he has just seen the Precept from the Governor, calling upon us to make the third trial for a Federal Representative—and that Mr. *Sedgwick* and Mr. *Lyman* are named in the precept as having the greatest number of votes in our last attempt.

News-paper electioneering, says our correspondent, is very disagreable to him,—and he detests every thing that looks like personal abuse and scandal on the one hand, or fulsome flattery on the other—He will not, therefore, trouble our readers with any observations that can possibly wound the delicate sensibility of either of the candidates, or of any of their partizans. But should there be any voters who are not predetermined how to act, and who wish to promote the best interest of this State, *to them* he would further observe, (what is already well known to the members in Congress) that Mr. *Sedgwick* while in Congress from this State, made every exertion in the power of human abilities, to have justice done to this State relative to the Penobscot expedition—and respecting those heaps—those mountains of old continental bills which were thrown into our treasury, and into the hands of our citizens—And that his manly eloquence, rational arguments and unabating zeal in the cause of this State and the citizens thereof, had so far worked conviction on the minds of many influential members of Congress, that this important business was in a fair train to be accomplished—and that it is believed, should this gentleman now obtain the suffrages of the district, that he would be able to give the finishing stroke to this interesting affair.

Our correspondent adds, that some members of Congress have observed, that the only fault they ever found in Mr. *Sedgwick*, was a too great attachment to the interests of his constituents:—Massachusetts was always his idol—to exalt her character was ever the ardent wish of his soul.

'Tis also well known, in and out of Congress, continues our correspondent, that Mr. *Sedgwick* is a mortal enemy to heavy land taxes—that he has unceasingly plead the cause of the farmer, and represented him as unable to raise money to pay taxes, and at the same time be able to make such improvements in agriculture as are absolutely necessary to advance our national prosperity——These are truths which need no comment.——Happy! thrice happy people, to have such a candidate!

General Sumter, Judge Burke, Dr. Tucker, D. Huger, and Wm. Smith, Esquires, are elected Representatives in the Congress of the United States, for the state of South-Carolina.

It is said the citizens of New-York, are completely refitting the federal Ship HAMILTON, in the finest order, for the purpose of conducting to the city of N. York, from the New-Jersey shore, the illustrious person who will be chosen President of the United States.

☞ All persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are requested to make immediate payment—Those who have engaged to pay in Produce, are informed that unless they bring it immediately, it will not be received, and the cash will be exacted.——30 or 40 bushels of Oats wanted.

Commonwealth of *Massachusetts*.

In *Senate* January 28, 1789.

WHEREAS it appears that there are some deficient Constables and Collectors of the taxes granted prior to the tax granted the 9th day of July, *A. D.* 1784, against whom executions have not yet issued:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby directed, immediately to issue his executions against all such deficient Constables or Collectors, except in cases where he has been directed to suspend his executions for a limited time, and that time has not yet expired.

And whereas it is of the greatest consequence that a tax, No. 6, should be collected with all possible expedition:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be, and he hereby is directed to take effectual measures, for speedily enforcing the collection of No. 6, in specie, and that only; in such a manner as his conduct may answer the just expectations of the General Court relative thereto; and not by any means admit of such delays therein, as have heretofore taken place in similar cases, to the great injury of the Commonwealth. And he is further directed to issue his executions against the Constables and Collectors of said tax, who may delay to collect the same accordingly:——And also to lay before the General Court at their next meeting, a particular statement of his proceedings he reupon had, shewing the several payments and the time of his issuing such executions.

And it is further *Resolved*, That the Treasurer be, and is hereby directed immediately to inforce the collection of taxes No. 4 and 5, in a manner which will not admit of any delay, other than such as is unavoidable.

And it is further *Resolved*, That all the unsatisfied executions now in the hands of the several Sheriffs within this Commonwealth, for taxes prior to tax No. 4, against deficient Collectors, be, and they hereby are revived and continued in force until the first day of May next.

And it is further *Resolved*, That the Secretary be, and he hereby is directed, to publish the foregoing resolves in the *Independent Chronicle*, and in one of the public newspapers in the several counties where such paper is printed, and to forward a copy of the same to the Sheriffs of the several counties within this Commonwealth.

Sent down for concurrence,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

In the *House of Representatives*, Feb. 14, 1789.

Read and concurred.
WILLIAM HEATH, Speaker *pro. tem.*

Approved,
JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy—Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his customers, that the present year ends with No. 132, when he expects every one will effect a settlement with him—He expects those who have engaged to carry produce to Northampton, will be punctual and not fail of doing it before the year expires—Those indebted for more than one year, must expect to be called on in a more disagreeable way, unless they settle immediately. If the produce is not paid before the year is out, nothing but money will answer.

JOHN CLARK.

N. B. Those who wish to continue their papers and pay in produce, would do well to advance three months pay beforehand.

Feb. 25, 1789.

SOLOMON ALLEN,

WISHES that all those who have Accounts open with him, would call and settle the same without delay—and those that have drawn orders on him within these four years past, and have not taken them up, are desired to call and take them, as he has a large number of those orders in his hands, which if not taken up soon, will perhaps cause trouble.

Northampton, Feb. 17, 1789.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 9th inst. a Negro BOY, about 18 years of age, named Cæsar, (it is probable he may call his name Amos) a well grown boy for that age—has a downish look, walks with his toes rather in—had on when he went away, and carried with him, a lightish coloured lambskin strait bodied coat, and a brownish plain cloth coat, with short skirts, considerably worn, a new double breasted grey vest, a pair of leather breeches, a pair black breeches, two check'd woollen shirts, one white linen ditto, a pair of white worsted seemed stockings, two pair of yarn ditto, and a newish felt hat. Whoever will take up said runaway, and give information, so that he may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by me

DAVID MOSLEY.

Westfield, Feb. 12, 1789.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Clock and Watch-making business, an active BOY, about 14 years of age. Enquire of SAM. STILES.

Northampton, Feb. 18, 1789.

and

BEES-WAX,

by LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1788.

An E... Col. D... 3d part—Pl... —Stuben's Military ...sion—An Enquiry concerning the Design and Importance of Christian Baptism and Discipline—Account Books—Bonnet Paper—Blanks of various kinds—Writing Paper, &c.

CASH, or any of the above articles, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS.

The GLIDING SLEIGH.

I.

IMMUR'D too long, FLORELLA sighs
For purer air, and genial skies;
And plans, with youth and beauty gay,
New conquests in the gliding Sleigh.

II.

Even age, forgetting pain and cares,
For wholesome exercise prepares;
And, tempted by the glorious day,
Once more enjoys the gliding Sleigh.

III.

With second youth his bosom swells,
His former triumphs as he tells,
Then grasps his whip and drives away,
Exulting in the gliding Sleigh.

IV.

Secur'd by furs, in decent pride,
His spouse firs smiling by his side;
In gentle hints prescribes the way,
And half directs the gliding Sleigh.

V.

Where yonder cheering sign invites,
With stomachs keen the pair alights;
Confessing, as the bill they pay,
That health attends the gliding Sleigh.

VI.

The maid, refresh'd with cakes and wine,
Forbids her gentle swain to pine;
But left mama should chide her stay,
She enters soon the gliding Sleigh.

VII.

Though many a stream by frost is bound,
Thus health and pleasure may be found:
Then who would fret, to spleen a prey,
When joy prepares the gliding Sleigh?

A SINGULAR ADVENTURE,

By GEN. PUTNAM, *related by* COL. HUMPHREYS, *in his elegant* ESSAY *on the life of that distinguished officer.*

IN the year 1739 he removed from Salem to Pomfret, an inland fertile town in Connecticut, forty miles east of Hartford: having here purchased a considerable tract of land, he applied himself successfully to agriculture.

The first years, on a new farm, are not, however, exempt from disasters and disappointments, which can only be remedied by flubborn and patient industry.—Our farmer, sufficiently occupied in building an house and barn, felling woods, making fences, sowing grain, planting orchards and taking care of his flock, had to encounter in turn, the calamities occasioned by drought in summer, blast in harvest, loss of cattle in winter, and the desolation of the sheep-fold by wolves. In one night he had seventy fine sheep and goats killed, besides many lambs and kids wounded. This havock was committed by a she-wolf, which with her annual whelps, had for several years infested the vicinity. The young were commonly destroyed by the vigilance of the hunters, but the old one was too sagacious to come within reach of gun shot: upon being closely pursued she would generally fly to the western woods, and return the next winter with another litter of whelps.

The wolf at length, became such on intolerable nuisance, that Mr. PUTNAM entered into a combination with five of his neighbours to hunt alternately until they could destroy her. Two by rotation were constantly in pursuit. It was known, that, having lost the toes from one foot by a steel trap, she made one track shorter than the other. By this vestige, the pursuers recognized in a light snow, the rout of this pernicious animal. Having followed her to Connecticut river, and found she had turned back in a direct course towards Poinfret, they immediately returned, and by ten o'clock the next morning, the blood hounds had driven her into a den about three miles distant from the house of Mr. Putnam: The people soon collected with dogs, guns, straw, fire and sulphur to attack the general enemy. With this apparatus several unsuccessful efforts were made to force her from the den. The hounds came back badly wounded and refused to return. The smoke of blazing straw had no effect. Nor did the fumes of burnt brimstone, with which the cavern was filled, compel her to quit the retirement.—Wearied with such fruitless attempts (which had broʻt the time to ten o'clock at night,) Mr. Putnam once more tried to make his dog enter, but in vain; he proposed to his negro man to go down in the cavern and shoot the Wolf; the negro declined the hazardous service. Then it was that their master, angry at the disappointment, and declaring that he was ashamed to have a coward in his family, resolved himself to destroy the ferocious beast, left the should escape through some unknown fissure of the rock. His neighbours strongly remonstrated against the perilous enterprise:—But he, knowing that wild animals were intimidated by fire, and having provided several strips of birch bark, the only combustible material which he could obtain, that would afford light in this deep and darksome cave, prepared for his descent. Having accordingly divested himself of his coat and waistcoat, and having a long rope fastened round his legs, by which he might be pulled back, at a concerted signal, he entered headforemost, with the blazing torch in his hand.

The aperture of the den, on the east side of a very high ledge of rocks, is about two feet square; from thence it descends obliquely fifteen feet, then running horizontally about ten more, it descends gradually 16 feet towards its termination. The sides of this subterraneous cavity are composed of smooth and solid rocks, which seem to have been divided by some former earthquake. The top and bottom are also of stone, and the entrance in winter, being covered with ice, is exceedingly slippery. It is in no place high enough for a man to raise himself upright; nor in any part more than three feet in width.

Having groped his passage to the horizontal part of the den, the most terrifying darkness appeared in front of the dim circle of light afforded by his torch. It was silent as the house of death. None but monsters of the desart had ever before explored this solitary mansion of horror. He, cautiously proceeding onward, came to the ascent; when he slowly mounted on his hands and knees until he discovered the glaring eyeballs of the wolf, who was sitting at the extremity of the cavern. Startled at the sight of fire, she gnashed her teeth and gave a sullen growl. As soon as he had made the necessary discovery, he kicked the rope as a signal for pulling him out. The people, at the mouth of the den, who had listened with painful anxiety, hearing the growling of the wolf, and supposing their friend to be in the most imminent danger, drew him forth with such celerity that his shirt was stripped over his head and his skin severely lacerated. After he had adjusted his cloaths, and loaded his gun with nine buck shot, holding the torch in one hand and the musquet in the other, he descended a second time. When he drew nearer than before, the wolf assuming a still more fierce and terrible appearance, howling, rolling her eyes, snapping her teeth and dropping her head between her legs, was evidently in the attitude and on the point of springing at him. At this critical instant, he levelled and fired at her head. Stunned with the shock and suffocated with the smoke, he immediately found himself drawn out of the cave. But having refreshed himself and permitted the smoke to dissipate, he went down the third time. Once more he came within sight of the wolf, who appearing to be very passive, he applied the torch to her nose; and perceiving her dead, he took hold of her ears, and then kicking the rope, (still tied round his legs) the people above, with no small exultation, dragged them both out together.

CROCKERY.

A Large and beautiful assortment of Yellow, and Blue and White WARE, consisting of all the articles in use, which will sell by crate or less quantity, on reasonable terms——Also, double and single FlintGLASS WARE—Raisins in casks, &c. &c. &c.

Good Wheat, Rye, Corn, Bees-Wax, and Cash, received in payment.

THOMAS TISDALL.

Hartford, State of Connecticut, Jan. 1789.

THE Subscriber hath erected a large and convenient STORE, on the bank of the River, in this city within a few rods of Mrs. Knox's, for the convenience of storing any kind of Goods or Produce, which shall be done on the most reasonable terms—What produce may be freighted in vessels in which he is concerned, shall be exempted from the charge of storage—Any orders directed to him for the purpose of purchasing, selling, shipping or storing of Goods or Produce, shall be faithfully attended to, by

JOHN CALDWELL.

Hartford, Dec. 27, 1788.

Deers Leather, and Indigo,

For Sale by

Luther Loomis,

WHO has lately received a large supply—which he is selling upon the most reasonable terms—and wants to purchase all sorts of Grain, White Beans, Peas, Butter and Cheese, Hemp, Flax, Tobacco, Beef Cattle, and Shipping-Oxen, Pork, White Oak Hogshead and Barrel Staves and Heading.

Suffield, Jan. 31, 1789.

CASH,

And a generous price given, for all kinds of

SHIPPING FURR

and

BEES-WAX,

by LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1788.

HARTFORD, Jan. 1, 1789.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A

VIEW

OF THE

INTERNAL EVIDENCE

OF THE

CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

Almost thou perswadest me to be a Christian. Acts xxvi. 28.

By SOAME JENYNS, Esq.

This celebrated BOOK has already gone through five Editions, and the Scarcity of it now commands the Publick's Attention for the Sixth.

CONDITIONS.

I. THIS Book will contain about 200 Pages of the Octavo size, will be printed with a New Type, and on good WRITING PAPER, Page for Page with the English Edition, will be neatly Bound, Letter'd and Filleted with Gold on the Back.

II. Price to Subscribers will be only two thirds of a Dollar.

III. Those that Subscribe for six Books, shall have seventh gratis.

☞ *Subscriptions are taken in by the Printer hereof.*

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Deacon OBADIAH DICKINSON, late of Hatfield, deceased, by Bond, Note, or Book, are requested to call on the subscribers for settlement of the same, at his dwelling house in Hatfield, where constant attendance will be given from the first of March to the fifteenth—it is expected that all indebted will call and settle their accounts within the time mentioned, and that those who are unable to pay the demands, will bring sureties with them. The Executors with that this friendly notification might influence all indebted to call and settle or renew their obligations; but should they neglect, the law will then enforce a settlement of them.

ELIJAH DICKINSON,
ELIHU DICKINSON,
OBADIAH DICKINSON, } Ex'rs.

N. B. Those who have any borrowed Books, belonging to the deceased, are requested to return them immediately.

Hatfield, Feb. 11, 1788.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Barber's business, a smart active Boy, about 14 years of age. Enquire of EDWARD PRETHY—who gives Cash for long HUMAN HAIR.

Northampton, Feb. 18, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, sometime last month, a chestnut coloured HEIFER, with a white face, two years old past, no artificial mark perceived. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

ENOS NASH.

Hadley, Feb. 4th, 1789.

AN active LAD, about fifteen years of age, is wanted in the Wool Card Manufactory, Northampton—where may be had WOOL CARDS, by the gross, dozen or single pair.

R. PRESCOTT.

Feb. 10, 1789.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of GIDEON WARNER, late of Hadley, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the first Mondays of March and May next, from two to six o'clock, P. M. on each day, at the house of Lemuel Wagner, innholder in said Hadley.

ENOS NASH,
ENOS SMITH.

Hadley, Jan. 14, 1789.

For SALE, by the Printer hereof,

STRONG's Genuine

ALMANACK, for 1789,

By the gross, dozen, or single.

An ESSAY on the Life of Gen. ISRAEL PUTNAM, by Col. D. Humphrys—Webster's Institute, 1st, 2d, and 3d part—Psalm-Book—Primers—Pike's Arithmetic—Stuben's Military Exercise—An Essay on Baptism—An Enquiry concerning the Design and Importance of Christian Baptism and Discipline—Account Books—Bonnet Paper—Blanks of various kinds—Writing Paper, &c.

CASH, or any of the above articles, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS.

and

BEES-WAX,

by LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1788.

Stuben's Milita—
ism—An Enquiry concerning the Design and Importance of Christian Baptism and Discipline—Account Books—Bonnet Paper—Blanks of various kinds—Writing Paper, &c.

CASH, or any of the above articles, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS.

VOL. III.] THE [NUMB. 131.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From JEFFERSON's *Notes on Virginia.*

OUR quadrupeds have been mostly described by Linnæus and Monsr. de Buffon. Of these the Mammoth, or big buffalo, as called by the Indians, and certainly have been the largest. Their tradition is that he was carnivorous, and still exists in the northern parts of America.—A delegation of warriors from the Delaware tribe having visited the governour of Virginia, during the present revolution, on matters of business, after these had been dismissed and feasted in council, the governour asked them some questions relative to their country, and, among others, what they knew or heard of the animal whose bones were found at the Saltlicks, on the Ohio. Their chief speaker immediately put himself into an attitude of oratory, and with a pomp suited to what he conceived the elevation of his subject, informed him that it was a tradition handed down from their fathers, That in ancient times a herd of these tremendous animals came to the Big-bone licks, and began an universal destruction of the bear, deer, elk, buffaloes, and other animals, which had been created for the use of the Indians:—That the Great Man above, looking down and seeing this, was so enraged that he seized his lightning, descended on the earth, seated himself on a neighbouring mountain, and on a rock, of which his seat and the print of his feet are still to be seen, and hurled his bolts among them till the whole were slaughtered, except the big bull, who presenting his forehead to the shafts, shook them off as they fell, but missing one at length, it wounded him in the side; whereon, springing round, he bounded over the Ohio, over the Wabash, the Illinois, and finally over the great lakes, where he is now living at this day. It is well known that on the Ohio, and in many parts of America further North, tusks, grinders and skeletons of unparalleled magnitude are found in great numbers, some lying on the surface of the earth, & some a little below it. A Mr. Stanley, taken prisoner by the Indians near the mouth of the Taniffee, relates, that, after being transferred thro' several tribes, from one to another, he was at length carried over the mountains West of the Missisipi to a river which runs westwardly; that these bones abounded there; and that the natives described to him the animal to which they belonged as still existing in the northen parts of their country; from which description he judged it to be an elephant. Bones of the same kind have been lately found, some feet below the surface of the earth, in salines opened on the North Holston, a branch of the Taniffee, about the latitude of 36½° North. From the accounts published in Europe, I suppose it to be decided, that these are of the same kind with those found in Siberia. Instances are mentioned of like animal remains found in the most southern climates of both hemispheres; but they are either so loosely mentioned as to leave a doubt of the fact, so inaccurately described as not to authorise the classing them with the great northen bones, or so rare as to found a suspicion that they have been carried thither as curiosities from more northern regions. So that on the whole there seems to be no certain vestiges of the existence of this animal further South than the salines last mentioned. It is remarkable that the tusks and skeletons have been given to those of the hippopotamus, or river horse. Yet it is acknowledged that the tusks and skeletons are much larger than those of the elephant, and the grinders many times greater than those of the hippopotamus and essentially different in form. Whenever these grinders are found, there also we find the tusks and skeleton; but no skeleton of the hippopotamus nor grinders of the elephant. It will not be said that the hippopotamus and elephant came always to the same spot, the former to deposit his grinders, and the latter his tusks and skeleton. For what became of the parts not deposited there? We must agree then that these remains belong to each other, that they are of one and the same animal, that this was not a hippopotamus, because the hippopotamus had no tusk nor such a frame, and because the grinders differ in their size as well as in the number and form of their points.—That it was not an elephant, I think ascertained by proofs equally decisive. I will not avail myself of the authority of the celebrated *anatomist, who, from an examination of the form & structure of the tusk, has declared they were essentially different from those of the elephant; because another ‖ anatomist, equally celebrated, has declared, on a like examination, that they are precisely the same. Between two such authorities I will suppose this circumstance equivocal. But, 1. The skeleton of the mammoth (for so the incognitum has been called) bespeaks an animal of five or six times the cubic volume of the elephant, as Monsr. de Buffon has admitted. 2. The grinders are five times as large, are square, and the grinding surface studded with four or five rows of blunt points: Whereas those of the elephant are broad and thin, and the grinding surface flat. 3. I have never heard an instance, and suppose there has been none, of the grinders of an elephant being found in America. —4. From the known temperature and constitution of the elephant, he could never have existed in those regions where the remains of the mammoth have been found. The elephant is a native only of the torrid zone and its vicinities: If, with the assistance of warm apartments and warm clothing, he has been preserved in life in the temperate climates of Europe, it has only been for a small portion of what would have been his natural period, and no instance of his multiplication in them has ever been known. But no bones of the mammoth, as I have before observed, have been ever found further south than the salines of Holston, & they have been found as far north as the Arctic circle. Those, therefore who are of opinion that the elephant and mammoth are the same, must believe, 1. That the elephant known to us can exist and multiply in the frozen zone; or, 2. That an internal fire may once have warmed those regions, and since abandoned them, by which, however, the globe exhibits no unequivocal indications; or, 3. That the obliquity of the ecliptic, when these elephants lived, was so great as to include within the tropics all those regions in which those bones are found: The tropics being, as is before observed, the natural limits of habitation for the elephant. But if it be admitted that this obliquity has really decreased, and we adopt the highest rate of decrease yet pretended, that is, of one minute in a century, to transfer the northern tropic to the Arctic circle, would carry the existence of these supposed elephants 250,000 years back; a period far beyond our conception of the duration of animal bones being left exposed to the open air, as these are to many instances. Besides, though these regions would then be supposed within the tropics, yet their winters would have been too severe for the sensibility of the elephant. They would have had but one day and one night in the year, a circumstance to which we have no reason to suppose the nature of the elephant fitted. However it has been demonstrated, that, as a variation of obliquity in the ecliptic takes place at all, it is vibratory, and never exceeds the limits of 9 degrees, which is not sufficient to bring these bones within the tropics. One of these hypothesis, or some other equally voluntary and unadmissible to cautious philosophy, must be adopted to support the opinion that these are the bones of an elephant. For my own part, I find it easier to believe that an animal may have existed, resembling the elephant in his tusks, and general anatomy, while his nature was in other respects extremely different. From the 30th degree of north latitude to the 30th of north, are nearly the limits which nature has fixed for the existence and multiplication of the elephant known to us. Proceeding thence northwardly to 36° degrees, we enter those assigned to the mammoth. The further we advance north, the more their vestiges multiply as far as the earth has been explored in that direction; and it is as probable as otherwise, that this progression continues to the pole itself, if land extends so far. The centre of the frozen zone then may be the acme of their vigour, as that of the torrid is of the elephant. Thus nature seems to have drawn a belt of separation between these two tremendous animals, whose breadth indeed is not precisely known, though at present we may suppose it about 6½ degrees of latitude; to have assigned to the elephant the regions south of these confines, and those north to the mammoth, founding the constitution of the one in the extreme of heat, and that of the other in the extreme of cold. When the creator has therefore separated their nature as far as the extent of the scale of animal life allowed to this planet would permit, it seems perverse to declare it the same, from a partial resemblance of their tusks and bones. But to whatever animal we ascribe these remains, it is certain such a one has existed in America, and that it has been the largest of all terrestrial beings. It should have sufficed to have rescued the earth it inhabited, and the atmosphere it breathed, from the imputation of impotence in the conception and nourishment of animal life on a large scale: To have fitted, in its birth, the opinion of a writer, the most learned too of all others in the science of animal history, that in the new world, "La nature vivante est beaucoup moins agissante, beaucoup moins forte" that nature is less active, less energetick, on one side of the globe than the is on the other. As if both sides were not warmed by the same genial sun; as if a coil of the same chemical composition, was less capable of elaboration into animal nutriment; as if the fruits and grains from that soil and sun, yielded a less rich chyle, gave less extentics to the solids and fluids of the body, or produced sooner in the cartilages, membranes, and fibres, that rigidity which restrains all further extention, and terminates animal growth. The truth is, that a pigmy and a Patagonian, a mouse and a mammoth, derive their dimensions from the same nutritive juices. The difference of increment depends on circumstances unfearchable to beings with our capacities. Every race of animals seems to have received from their maker certain laws of extention at the time of their formation. Their elaborative organs were formed to produce this, while proper obstacles were opposed to its progress. Below these limits they cannot fall, nor rise above them. What intermediate station, they shall take may depend on soil, on climate, on food, on a careful choice of breeders. But all the manna of heaven would never raise the mouse to the bulk of the mammoth.

* *Buffon*, xviii. 122. *edit. Paris*, 1764.

Reasons of the Hon. SENATE in favour of a Specie Tax.

[*The two branches of the Legislature having differed in sentiment on the subject of a Tax—and the Hon. Senate being in favour of one payable in specie, to discharge the interest of the consolidated debt, and having, when they sent down their last vote of non-concurrence of the vote of the Hon. House, for a paper tax, subjoined their Reasons therefor—but which the Hon. House did not think proper to read—many persons have expressed an anxiety to see those Reasons; we have therefore by desire inserted them in this paper.*]

THE Senate take leave to subjoin their reasons for the amendment proposed in the vote passed by the House of Representatives, on the 31st of January last, on the subject of a tax—to which, it is not doubted, the Hon. House will afford a patient attention, when they recollect, that the subject is of such a nature, that the Constitution of the Commonwealth did not admit of the Senate's discussing it, until it passed the consideration of the House of Representatives; and that the Senate early in the present session, inquired of the Hon. House, whether they had considered the subject, but did not receive their result until within a few days.

We consider the reputation of this people, as the highest betrustment, and the restoration of public credit, as the most important duty of the Legislature.

The present deplorable state of the public securities is too obvious; these securities were given for moneys, services and supplies, to purchase our freedom and independence; Government received the full consideration for them; the creditors run the risque of our success in the war, as well as of our ability to pay them, not doubting our disposition to exert that ability: This people have promised full and honourable payment in specie, in terms the most explicit and unequivocal;—this promise has been repeated; by reason of a delay in the fulfilment of it, some have been obliged to dispose of part of their obligations, and others have been ruined; the number of the distressed, and the degree of their distress, is every day encreasing, and that, from the continuance of this neglect.

These complain, and with just reason, that the burthens which they have so long borne, have not been distributed more equally among their neighbours, who have been equal sharers in the benefits of the purchase.

The demands of justice, therefore, upon the community are pressing; those of the original holders of the securities, are allowed to be so, by all: and the purchaser of them must be viewed in the same light;

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that the stones where the water issued out, appeared very hot, and imagined that through this means the flame might be communicated to the water. He called for a kedgeree-pot, and poured some water upon the stones, which cooled them immediately; but still

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more promised than to them him—the purchaser bought the whole promise, and is entitled to all the advantages which the original holder could claim. Upon these principles, transactions among individuals are regulated, and public contracts are no less obligatory than private ones: If the seller sustained a great loss in the sale, it was owing to the situation and delay of Government; Government then, with an ill fate, can claim any advantage in consequence of that delay; if there was any pretence that the possessor is not entitled to the full sum promised, the *original holder only could have any right to the balance*. And if there be any who call in question the claim of the purchaser of the securities, even they will not dispute the demand of the original holders.

These demands, therefore can never be answered, but by payment; and an omission of it will be forever inexcusable, on any other ground, than that of absolute inability; this inability does not exist with us; because a tax of *two-thirds* the sum (in proportion to the number of inhabitants) which for a series of years was paid before the war, in addition to the excise, will enable us to pay the interest honorably, and to make an annual increasing reduction of the principal.

A disregard to this demand, will be *peculiarly inexcusable* in a people, who have not only been taught by the fate of other nations, but who have seen with their own eyes, and heard with their own ears, and have constantly before them standing monuments of this truth—*That public measures founded upon injustice cannot prosper.*

Besides the considerations of justice, those of policy are no less forcible; taxes in specie on occasion the introduction of specie into the community, and promote a general circulation of it: whereas taxes collected in paper, have been found by invariable experience, since the commencement of the war, to be subject to such depreciation, as to operate with great inequality—as a severe tax on the honest, the punctual, and the best disposed citizens, and a bounty to the negligent, the dishonest, and the worst members of society, and thereby to promote immorality and vices—to excite murmurs and complaints from those who contribute most freely of their property to support of the public expenses, and consequently strike at the foundation of the government—at the same time, such taxes bare hardest on the poorer part of the community, who often pay to the collector a much larger value than is paid into the public treasury by the same means, unless speculators are multiplied, whose interest is directly opposite to that of the community, and the quantity of circulating specie is thereby diminished, the scarcity of which operates very injuriously to the people who are in debt, and to the holders of real estate, as well as to the other class of citizens.

An individual of discretion ever views the *establishment of his credit*, to be of more consequence to him than the *increase of his property*—and the former to be the surest means of effecting the latter: but *the importance of credit to the public is greater than to an individual, beyond all comparison*; upon a revival of the former, *private credit* would infallibly ensue; hereby the value of real estate, and all other property would be enhanced—emigrations of the best citizens from every country, where the object is less attended to, would be encouraged—a stimulous to industry and enterprize would be given—honesty and punctuality, harmony and good will among the citizens would be promoted—a respect for and obedience to the Government would be produced—and the *confidence of all men secured*: *such a nation dares at their command a bank on which they may draw at pleasure*—they will ever have their reasonable demands readily satisfied, and that upon the best terms, and are therefore possessed of one of the best securities against intestine broils and foreign invasions; while the people who are destitute of this credit are continually exposed, and their situation tempts the assaults of the ambitious and avaritious on every side, though they are unable to command the means of defence when attacked on any side.

The present moment is more important than any we have seen since the debt was contracted, to be improved for the attainment of this great object—for the reasons following:

The assessment of a tax every year, even when this was a Colony of Great-Britain, was considered to be highly necessary; because on the omission of it in one year, many of the people would be less disposed to pay a tax in the succeeding year, though by means of that very omission, the demands for taxes would be increased: the amount of taxes already assessed upon the people and still to be collected, is less than it has been at any period for these many years; the largest part of the sum now in arrear, is on tax No. 6, which the people have not complained of as burdensome, although it was granted when we were just emerging from the embarrassments occasioned by the late insurrection, and which we cannot wonder that the people declared to pay, until they knew the final determination of the Legislature, not to admit payment by orders; and the collection of the tax now proposed need not interfere with the last, as that will not probably operate until the ensuing fall. We are now in the enjoyment of peace at home and abroad—the present is a season of prosperity and plenty—such a season has always been held precious by every wise nation, (and *it is the only season*) for the purpose of discharging debts contracted in the day of their distress, and to provide against future emergencies, *by establishing their credit*. That this object may be accomplished the sooner, it is hoped proper measures will be taken to increase the collections from the Excises, and to obtain a loan of the State debt, on lower terms than is now promised: A concurrence of other circumstances demands the best improvement of the present juncture; for, in consequence of the late insurrection, we are now more than ever, since the debt was released, in arrears in the payment of interest; by the loss of the Impost, which will shortly take place, a farther deficiency will ensue. All this State's property in several millions of acres of land at the westward, has been lately sold and payment is to be made in public securities; by reason of a delay in Government to pay their interest, these securities have fallen since that sale; if measures are not immediately taken for restoring them, the purchasers of that land will avail themselves of a large part of the value of that property, *which the owners of these securities have in all reason the highest claim to.*

His Excellency the Governor, in his speech at the first meeting of the General Court the present year, reminded them "of the importance of embracing the present opportunity (having just disposed of the western territory) to take measures for placing the remaining part of our State debt on such funds as could prevent the extreme fluctuation of its value, which in my opinion (said he) is as injurious to the government, as it is mortifying and destructive to the public creditor; and urged the measures from considerations the most weighty and serious." In correspondence with these sentiments, the General Court have, at their present session, in their answer to the Governor's message, explicitly declared to their constituents, and to the world, "that although the task should be found arduous, to determine upon any particular and permanent system of finance, yet we presume it is not insurmountable, and (for reasons there mentioned) it is in our opinion become necessary, not only for the honour and interest of Government, and justice to its creditors, seasonably to provide for such deficiency; but also, without delay, to place the State debt upon such funds as shall secure, as far as possible, to all the creditors of government, their just and righteous demands, making provision also, as occasion requires, for the current expenses of government."

From the foregoing considerations, and when they recollect this declaration, the Senate presume the Hon. House will excuse them for having been thus particular, as we consider this subject very nearly to effect the most important interests of the Commonwealth,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

YOU have heretofore published for other parties—if you would now publish this address for me, I should consider it as a fresh proof of your impartiality, and would acknowledge my obligations for the favour. *Query*—Is not the subject worthy to be printed in the Springfield and Pittsfield papers, as highly important to the whole district? The author leaves the question to the judgment of the Printers.

To the VIRTUOUS ELECTORS *of the District of* HAMPSHIRE *and* BERKSHIRE.

THREE trials we have made to choose a Representative for Congress. I believe, upon enquiry, the last attempt will be found as fruitless as the two first:—Only I expect the gentleman for whom I write will rise upon the other gentlemen in the number of his votes. Taking it for granted that there is no choice, I mean to be in season against our *fourth* attempt. For *Electioneering* is now all the fashion. I have seen several pieces in the papers in favour of the Hon. Mr. SEDGWICK, and SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq. as if forsooth either of those gentlemen were to be chosen. Is it not very strange that nothing has been published to display the singular talents, abilities and virtues of the honourable WILLIAM WHITING, Esq. Its very extraordinary that in three several elections, the majority of voters in this great district should overlook a gentleman of such undoubted character.

That the county of Berkshire should have the representative is so fair and reasonable, that it seems to be conceded by the greater part; since four gentlemen have been voted for in that county, and but one in Hampshire. If Hampshire have enjoyed two electors out of ten, and one Senator out of two in the Commonwealth, I think they may well be content and give Berkshire the privilege of a representative. In the language of the YEOMAN, a polite writer in the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, "premising that from the "small proportion of votes on each former occasion, "WILLIAM WILLIAMS, and THOMPSON SKINNER, "Esquires—there is little if any prospect of their success;—and I am told that they with their *supported* "friends do now wholly relinquish any idea of such "an event." So, if I comprehend the grammar, these competitors are out of the way. But strange blindness, this very Yeoman after presuming unfounding that there is little prospect of Mr. WHITING's obtaining the choice, goes on to beg votes for Mr. LYMAN.

Now, gentlemen electors, I will fairly canvass the question of qualifications. Which of the gentlemen, Mr. WHITING, Mr. LYMAN, or Mr. SEDGWICK, are [illegible] with talents to represent this great district?

And first, of Mr. LYMAN. The Yeoman puts him for "his moderation and conciliatory character." He adds other things which are only words of course. He builds his strength upon Mr. LYMAN's "*moderation and conciliatory character.*" I know very well what answer our purpose, and so hook us in, and draw our votes from Mr. WHITING. But plainly Mr. Yeoman I am a man of fixed sentiments and a fixed plan. I am for none of your PENDULUMS—There is no knowing which way they will swing.

I have other objections to make to Mr. SEDGWICK. Even his friends tell about his wisdom, firmness and influence—what sway he formerly had in Congress, his hating heavy land taxes and the like. Then the very things you ought to be most afraid of. I know the gentleman very well. I know he will follow his own opinion—and as he and Mr. WHITING do not agree in opinions, so I am against him. He will never come into our views, that is certain. Now Mr. SEDGWICK with his influence &c. should get to Congress, he would manage matters so that I believe the people would generally let down contented and easy, and would have nothing to do but to mind their own private business, and to live peaceable and quiet lives. Every body that understands politicks, knows that it is best to have some bones to pick among the states; to keep up something of a *Hurly-Burly* now and then, the people's jealosy will all go to sleep—and then gentlemen when you have such rulers as not to be jealous of them, where are your liberties that you have so much about. If we should get a number of such men into Congress, I don't know what would come next. So you see plain enough, that we ought not to give our votes for such a man as Mr. SEDGWICK.

Now let us see what is to be said in favour of Mr. WHITING.

1. He is a representative of the county of Berkshire in the Senate of this state—But Mr. SEDGWICK, Mr. LYMAN are only representatives of towns—therefore our HONOUR is concerned to prefer Mr. WHITING. For our district contains not less than 60 cose inhabitants—the largest in the state. And the name of the Hon. WILLIAM WHITING, Esq. will be mighty credit to the largest district in Massachusetts.

2. Every body far and near, knows that the gentleman in whose behalf I plead, when Judge WHITING not withstanding his oath, &c. was distinguished for his opposition to government:—And how much he has suffered for it, being under bonds, &c.? Ought we not to reward so much uprightness and integrity, and evil Elections? For consider how every party ought be represented; and if we send Mr. WHITING we will say that this noble district is not equally represented.

3. As to abilities, if he has not so much wisdom, some call it, then surely he will not be so cunning as to run away with our liberties. You know we ought to be guarded in this spot.

4. As to sobriety, temperance, and other moral virtues, few men can be set in comparison with Mr. WHITING you know.

5. They tell us about the other gentlemen being attached to the farming interest. It is granted. And is not Mr. WHITING attached to another interest as important as husbandry—to the mercantile interest? The Congress are to have the power of laying duties of impost and excise—But we may conjecture that Mr. WHITING will be against all excises upon Rum, and other spirits, as cyder, penny-whiskey, &c.—and should those articles be loaded with heavy taxes, how could we live:—We should be curtailed of our best privileges, we must pay the taxes, and the substantial farmer runaway with all the profits, and we and the poor merchants and retailers must starve. Rouze brethren, if we don't take care in this spot, we had as good be dead as alive—so, all our liberties will be gone at once.

Now some may hope that Mr. LYMAN's friends will tire us out, but this will never be, and therefore we pray all of them to join us in the next choice; and when we have an opportunity, we will do them as good a turn, if they won't vote for Mr. SEDGWICK. But don't despair of getting some votes from Mr. SEDGWICK's friends—but then we expect to worry them out of prudence, and then we shall carry it as we have mind. Those who are for a firm, uniform, and quiet government, and for this end vote for Mr. SEDGWICK, we don't expect to gain them, let them take care of the general good and the landed interest as they call it—we believe that our interest is of more in portance than theirs—and we are sure, if others think as they ought, that we shall the very next choice, or if not yet, before summer is out, obtain a decided majority in favour of the Hon. WILLIAM WHITING, Esq. Some perhaps may think that I have said too much, and that a few hints would have been enough to secure Mr. WHITING the vote—but I always love plain dealing, and I thought I would say so much that nobody could answer my reasons. If I should fail in my zealous attempts for the worthy gentleman, I should have a new and melancholy instance of human ignorance and depravity, and should cry out in the language of the Roman orator,

O tempora! O mores!

O temperance! O Morality!

Gentlemen Electors, permit me to subscribe myself, yours to serve,

A WHITING'S MAN.

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flame might be communicated to the water. He called for a kedgeree-pot, and poured some water upon the stones, which cooled them immediately; but still

by LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1788.

CASH, or any of the above articles, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS.

Copy of a LETTER *from the Hon.* ELBRIDGE GERRY, *Esq. to his Excellency the* GOVERNOR.

SIR,

I HAVE received a Commission from your Excellency, for the office of a Federal Representative, and am deeply impressed with this honourable testimony of the Electors of Middlesex, after I had repeatedly informed them of my declining the appointment. This, however, has placed me in a situation, which of all others I wished to avoid, being therefore reduced to the disagreeable alternative of disappointing my fellow citizens, who have thus conferred on me their suffrages, or of filling a place which the most cogent reasons had urged me to decline. Under these circumstances, in the present critical state of public affairs, I have preferred the latter, being determined to sacrifice every personal consideration to an acceptance of the office, that, desirous as I am of the establishment of a Federal Government, no act of mine may have the least aspect of impeding it. But this I do in full confidence of the candour and firm support of my constituents; for the body politic, after the late ferment, is not unlike a patient recovering from an acute disease, the feelings of both being so exceedingly delicate as to make it very difficult for their friends to please them, and without giving general satisfaction, any office to me would be extremely painful. It is to be hoped that their inconveniences will be soon removed by an adoption of such measures as will terminate dissentions and restore harmony to the community, and when this is accomplished, there is no reason to doubt, that we shall all have the completion of our wishes, an energetic, and at the same time, a free system of Federal Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, with the greatest respect,
Your most obedient, and
Very humble servant,

E. GERRY.

His Excellency John Hancock.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

A few Sundays since, after service had been performed, at B—h—r church, the clerk with the usual readings exclaimed—"Notice is hereby given, *that the church will be here* next Sunday at two o'clock." And whear, the clerk of Little C—ft—n, not long since exclaimed—"Notice is hereby given, *that there will be no Sunday here next week.*"

In the reign of the Emperor Leopold, the Turks waged so successful a war with the Austrians, that they laid siege to Vienna. It was on the point of being taken, when John Sobieski, King of Poland, arrived with an army, and obliged the Turks to raise the siege.—Thanksgivings were offered up, and sermons delivered in the several churches of Vienna, with the following text:—"*Behold there was a man sent of GOD, and his name was* JOHN."

Extract of a letter from Hull.

"The Archbishop of York preached lately in the Minister, and, as is usual, preached from the throne.—A short old woman below, in the crowd, who was very deaf, finding it impossible to hear in that situation, went up into the pulpit, and stepping upon a hotlack, stops opposite to his grace; she instantly struck the eyes of the congregation; faces, till then composed, were now distended to a broad grin; the girls all tittered; the Archbishop observing the attraction of the old woman, told her the must go down: She answered, "That he came there to teach, and the to be taught, the pulpit was vacant, and it was the only place where she could hear." Her argument however, did not avail; the verger taking her by the arm, led her down stairs, when the exclaimed—"O, Paul, would not have used me so; But alack! alack! Bishops and Apostles are not the same fort of people."

Curious Advertisement from the Universal Register.

A Widow lady, not yet thirty; a character without blemish, possessing a fortune of four hundred pounds per annum, and eight thousand pounds well secured on a mortgage of lands in the environs of this metropolis, feels herself, notwithstanding, awkwardly situated at present; the very candidly acknowledges, that without a husband she cannot be happy; her evenings are spent in contemplations dictated by nature, which reason cannot obliterate, and her nights are passed in sighs and lamentations. She frequently starts in her sleep, and endeavours to embrace the beloved of ject of her former life, but alas! the phantom vanishes and leaves her in *a situation not to be described.* Thus situated, she offers her hand and fortune to any gentleman of family, who possesses the following advantages——He must not exceed her own standing (thirty years;) about five feet ten inches in stature, (an inch will make no difference one way or the other) perfectly in good condition; as *undefaced* gentleman will answer her purpose; the must never drink above two bottles of claret or one of port at a sitting, and that but three times a week. His education must be liberal, and his address captivating.—In company he must pay a constant attention to his spouse, and not ogle, or intrigue, by squints and looks with pert milliners, who constantly give men encouragement, by made up-leers, and manufactured sighs.—He must love and cherish that woman ONLY he has promised so to do in the sight of Heaven. He must never sit up after twelve, or rise before nine o'clock; in a word, he must be the very man he ought to be; a man *capable* and *willing to please a widow*, who marries *to enjoy* the blessings of *nature.*

Any gentleman answering the above description, and who will be serious and secret in his addresses, may be very happily situated with the lady, who now subscribes herself without affectation or restraint. The adviser is sensible she has said more than a man widows would say on such an occasion; but she is confident not an letter more than all widows feel at her age, and under similar circumstances.

The present state of the Powers of Europe is as follows:—

The Russians, our natural allies, at war with Turkey.

The Emperor, the ally of France, joining Russia against the Turks.

The Danes succouring their allies, the Russians.

The French indirectly, giving all possible assistance to the Turks against the interest of the Emperor, their ally, and against the Russians.

The Swedes, the creatures and tools of France, induced by the French cabinet, with the money of the Turks and Spaniards, to assist the Mahometans against the united forces of Russia and the Emperor.

The Spaniards joining their endeavours with France and secretly assisting the Swedes with money to oppose the Emperor of Russia.

England, a well wisher to the cause of the Turks against her old allies, the Russians and Danes, and against her true interest, thereby supporting the cause of the French, the Swedes and Spaniards.

The Prussians actually joining the Poles and Swedes against Russia, the Danes and the Emperor.

The Dutch in subjection to Prussia and Britain.

Great-Britain having guaranteed the dominions of Prussia and Holland, compelled to follow Prussia on the side of Sweden.

From this heterogeneous state of politicks in Europe, the public will judge of our situation, and of the security we have for a continuation of our present tranquility.

DUBLIN, October 4.

Wednesday night a lady's packet was picked, and a handsome gold repeating watch was taken from her side, at a private ball, given by her aunt to a few young people of her acquaintance, at her house in this city. On missing the money and watch, the lady proclaimed her loss, the room was carefully searched, and every lady exposed their pockets, to wipe of the least suspicion of an individual. The company then took notice, that all were present except the lady's partner, who had disappeared. Inquiry being made among the servants, the butler said he saw a young gentleman in green, with a cockade, open the hall door and go out. The mystery of the theft was then explained, and every possible search made the next day without effect. The gentleman in green, it seems, had been some days in town, and contrived means of introducing himself to the lady's brother, as an officer belonging to a regiment quartered at Chester, from whence he had made a pleasurable excursion to see Dublin. He was accordingly brought to the dance and became the sister's partner. This copper Captain of a marching regiment, as Gilbert facetiously terms the Beaux Stratagem, is an English swindler, and probably one of the gang, concerned in the late forgeries on sir William Montgomery, and others in this City.

ALEXANDRIA, (Virginia) Jan. 22.

By information received from Kentucky, we learn, that many of the principal people of that district, are ardent in favour of a separation from the union, and contend that it is injurious to the interests of that country to be connected with the Atlantic States. This idea, so pregnant with mischief to America, is said to be much cherished by the intelligence carried there by Mr. Brown, member of Congress—to this effect—that the strongest assurances from the Spanish Ambassador, that on such a declaration by the people of Kentucky, Spain would cede to them the free navigation of the Mississippi, and give them every support and encouragement in their power. Though this does not correspond with the opinion that has commonly been entertained of that Minister, as to prudence, it is to ferious in its consequences, to the peace and existence of the Atlantic States, as to deserve the immediate attention of Congress. If it be authentic, Mr. Brown has incurred high penalties for holding such a correspondence; and it is to be hoped, the Executive of this state will consider it as a part of their duty to enquire into it.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.

A letter from Virginia says, that ten of the 12 electors of that state had met, and chosen unanimously, Gen. Washington. For Vice-President the hon. John Adams had five votes, Gov. Clinton three votes, Gov. Hancock one vote, and the hon. Mr. Jay one vote.

NEWBURY-PORT, Feb. 18.

Tuesday morning, last week, five men belonging to this town went out of the harbour to catch fish; but, in returning, in attempting to recross the bar, the boat was overset, and four of the unfortunate persons were drowned. The other, after remaining in the water about 15 minutes, was taken up in a boat; which then happened to be in sight. The deceased have all left wives and children, in indigent circumstances, to lament their untimely fate.

One very remarkable circumstance which deserves to be noticed is—The boat out of which the above-mentioned poor men lost their lives, drifted to sea; and two or three days after was met with by a boat, [illegible] longing to Hampton, just at the time when they supposed themselves launching into eternity, by reason of a leak in their boat, which they in vain endeavoured to stop; and being fatigued, had given themselves up for lost, when the other boat came in sight, which after soon discharged of its water, and therein arrived safe to land.

KEENE, February 12.

We hear from Hopkinton, in this state, that the meeting-house in that town, was consumed by fire, on Wednesday night the fourth inst.—It is supposed to be set on fire by some evil minded person.

NORTHAMPTON, March 4.

On Monday last the inhabitants of this town assembled for the choice of a Federal Representative—when at the close of the poll the votes stood as follows, viz.

For Mr. Sedgwick, 112—for Mr. Lyman, 17.

Hatfield—Mr. Sedgwick 33—Mr. Lyman 11—Mr. Williams 1.

Williamsburgh—Mr. Williams 40—Mr. Lyman 5—Mr. Sedgwick 2.

Southampton—Mr. Sedgwick 54—Mr. Lyman 13

Pelcherstown—Mr. Sedgwick 30—Mr. Lyman 53.

Hadley—Mr. Sedgwick 56—Mr. Lyman 10.

Westfield—Mr. Sedgwick 41—Dr. Whiting 74, including 3 that were given in *after* the pole was closed.

Worthington—Mr. Sedgwick about 64—Mr. Lyman 4.

Easthampton—Mr. Sedgwick 15—Mr. Lyman 17.

Springfield—Mr. Sedgwick, 18—Mr. Lyman 126.

Westhampton—Mr. Sedgwick 36—Mr. Lyman 26.

West-Springfield—Mr. Sedgwick 7—Dr. Whiting 152—Mr. Lyman 84.

Ware—Mr. Lyman 54—Mr. Sedgwick 8.

Colrain—Mr. Sedgwick about 20—Mr. Lyman about 40.

Montague—Mr. Sedgwick 42—Dr. Whiting 13.

Sunderland—Mr. Sedgwick 24—Dr. Whiting 12.

A Correspondent informs us that a certain aristocrate in the south part of this County, exerts with ominous zeal for the honor of the district, has pushed his horses so hard in pursuit of votes for SAMUEL LYMAN, Esquire, thro' various parts of both counties, that their narrow-bones are visible at an immense distance—and that his much to be doubted whether said beasts will live to taste the herbage of the ensuing summer.—He went, Hudibras like, with one faithful Sancho, accustomed either to mix liquor or drink it, and in his excursion to the west, enquired for his personal friends John Hubbard, and Capt. Downing, of Sheffield, gentlemen *of established character, to whom the secrets of the club were to be communicated.*—That in a fit of phrenzy, he was left to call on WILLIAM WHITING, Esq. to request him to come up his pretensions as a candidate for the district, in favour of Mr. LYMAN, who answered him, "I esteem myself as well qualified to serve the district as either of the candidates—and besides, sir, am certain I was chosen the last election day, had the votes given for me been duly returned. I shall therefore keep what I have got, and get what I can.—*Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth, and the faithful fail among the children of men!*

The State of Vermont have appointed the Hon. *Nathan Arnold*, Esq. the Hon. Judge *Robinson*, and *Isaac Tichenor*, Esq. as agents on the part of Vermont, to repair to the place of the session of the new Congress, and treat with that honourable body on such matters interesting to said State as may be proposed to them by the Congress.

*** Those who Subscribed for the MASACHUSETTS MAGAZINE, in this town, are hereby notified, that the Magazines are received, and ready for the subscribers, at this office.

*** A few Copies of the HISTORY of the INSURRECTIONS in Massachusetts, for sale by the Printer hereof.

Red Clover-Seed.

WANTED, a quantity of Red Clover-Seed, white Beans, Flax-Seed, old Silver and Pewter, at the Store of

JACOB OGDEN,

at Hartford, and the highest price given, paid on Delivery.

*** Cash paid at said Store for good Bloomery Iron and Bees-Wax.

To be SOLD,

A Beautiful Situation in the center of the town of Conway, very convenient for a tradesman or trader, with good Buildings and three acres of Land—Where may be had men's and women's *Satchels*, and other saddlers work. Enquire of

JOHN BANISTER.

Conway, Feb. 10, 1789.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Barber's business, a smart active Boy, about 14 years of age. Enquire of EDWARD FRETHY—who give Cash for long HUMAN HAIR.

Northampton, Feb. 18, 1789.

AN active LAD, about fifteen years of age, is wanted in the Wool Card Manufactory, Northampton—where may be had WOOL CARDS, by the single dozen or single pair.

B PRESCOTT.

Feb. 10, 1789.

[illegible] prompt[illegible]ly without disguise, are his known character[illegible]ed round the country, [illegible] have been employed to [illegible]

An Account of two very remarkable Occurrences in the Natural History of CONNECTICUT.

[*From the transactions of (British) History of Connecticut.*]

WINDHAM resembles Rumford, and stands on Winnonamantic river. Its meeting house is elegant, and has a steeple, bell and clock. Its court-house is scarcely to be looked upon as an ornament.—The township forms 4 parishes, and is 10 miles square.

Strangers are very much terrified at the hideous noise made on summer evenings by the vast numbers of frogs in the brooks and ponds. There are about 30 different voices among them; some of which resemble the bellowing of a bull. The owls and whippersills complete the rough concert, which may be heard several miles. Persons accustomed to such serenades are not disturbed by them at their proper stations; but one night in July, 1778, the frogs of an artificial pond 3 miles square, and about five miles from Windham, finding the water dried up, left the place in a body, and marched or rather hopped, towards Winnonamatic river. They were under the necessity of taking the road and going through the town, which they entered about midnight. The bull-frogs were the leaders, and the pipers followed without number. They filled a road forty yards wide for four miles in length, and were for several hours passing through the town, unusually clamorous. The inhabitants were equally perplexed and frightened:—Some expected to find an army of French and Indians; others feared an earthquake, and dissolution of nature.—The consternation was universal. Old and young, male and female, fled naked from their beds with worse shriekings than those of the frogs. The event was fatal to several women. The men, after a flight of half a mile, in which they met with many broken shins, finding no enemies in pursuit of them, made a halt, and summoned resolution enough to return to their wives and children; when they distinctly heard from the enemy's camp these words, *Wigbi, Helderkee, Diar, Tete.* This last they thought meant *treaty*; and plucking up courage, they sent a triumvirate to capitulate with the supposed French and Indians. These three men approached in their shirts, and begged to speak with the General; but it being dark, and no answer given, they were sorely agitated between hope and fear; and at length, however, they discovered that the dreaded inimical army was an army of thirsty frogs going to the river for a little water.

Such an incursion was never known before nor since; and yet the people of Windham have been ridiculed for their timidity on this occasion. I verily believe an army under the Duke of Marlborough would under like circumstances, have acted no better than they did.

1768, the inhabitants on Connecticut river were as much alarmed at an army of caterpillars, as those of Windham were at the frogs; and no one found reason to jest at their fears. Those worms came in one night, and covered the earth on both sides of that river, to an extent of three miles in front, and two in depth.—They marched with great speed, and eat up every thing green for the space of one hundred miles, in spite of rivers, ditches, fires, and the united efforts of one thousand men.—They were, in general, two inches long, had white bodies covered with thorns, and red throats. When they had finished their work, they went down to the river Connecticut, where they died, poisoning the waters until they were washed into the sea. This calamity was imputed by some to the vast number of trees lying in the creeks, and the embers, smoke and fires made to consume the waste wood, for three or four hundred miles up the Connecticut; while others thought it augurated future evils similar to those in Egypt.—The inhabitants of the Vermonts would unavoidably have perished by famine in consequence of the devastation of these worms, had not a remarkable Providence filled the wilderness with wild pigions, which were killed by flicks as they sat on the branches of the trees in such multitudes, that 30,000 people lived on them for three weeks. If the natural cause may be assigned for the coming of the frogs and caterpillars, yet the visit of the pigeons to a wilderness in August, has been necessarily ascribed to an interposition of infinite power and goodness. Happy will it be for America, if the smiling providence of Heaven produces gratitude, repentance, and obedience amongst her children!

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

An ACT for bringing to a speedy settlement, all accounts subsisting between Towns, and such Persons as may have been employed by them, in enlisting and paying Soldiers, and furnishing Supplies for the late Continental Army.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,—That every person who may have been employed by any town, district or plantation within this Commonwealth, in hiring soldiers, or furnishing supplies for the late Continental army, (provided such person resides within this Commonwealth) shall within two years from the time of passing this act, exhibit his demand against such town, district or plantation, to the Selectmen thereof, or to such other persons as may be appointed by such town, district or plantation, to settle and adjust the same, or shall forever thereafter be precluded from receiving any thing on such demand; and every town, district and plantation within this Commonwealth, having any demand against any person or persons, who may have been employed as aforesaid (such demand rising in consequence of their having been so employed, and such person or persons residing within this commonwealth) shall prosecute the same with the term aforesaid, or be ever afterwards debared from recovering any thing on such demand.

In the House of Representatives, February 13, 1789.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

Wm. HEATH, Speaker, pro. tem.

In Senate, Feb. 13, 1789.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAM. PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved, JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In Senate, February 17, 1789.

WHEREAS a Committee was appointed by a resolve of the General Court of the 17th April, 1781, empowering and directing them to settle with this State's quota of the Continental army, for the depreciation of their wages for the year 1780, and all the allowances made them agreeably to the resolves of the General Court; which Committee having been kept in office for near eight years, at a very considerable expence to Government, for the purpose of compleating the said business; and it being unreasonable that the Commonwealth should be subject to such continual expence on account of the delays of claimants:

Therefore Resolved, That the power given to the said Committee by the said resolve of April 17, 1781, shall cease at the expiration of the last day of August next.

And the said Committee be, and they are hereby directed, as soon as may be after the expiration of the said last day of August, to deliver into the Treasury-office, all the Account-Books, Rolls and Papers, that shall then be in their possession, and that may have relation to the said business.

And it is further Resolved, That no application for payment of wages and allowances, refered to in the said resolve, shall be admitted after the expiration of the said last day of August, unless such wages and allowances shall, previous thereto, have been settled and certified by the said Committee.

Resolved, That the Secretary be, and he is hereby directed, to cause the aforegoing resolves to be published six weeks successively, in one of the news-papers in each county of this Commonwealth where a news-paper is published.

Sent down for concurrence,

SAM. PHILLIPS, jun. President.

In the House of Representatives, February 17, 1789.

Read and concurred,

Wm. HEATH, Speaker, pro. tem.

Approved, JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy. Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Clock and Watch-making business, an active BOY, about 14 years of age. Enquire of SAM. STILES.

Northampton, Feb. 18, 1789.

CROCKERY.

A Large and beautiful assortment of Yellow, and Blue and White WARE, consisting of all the articles in use, which will sell by crate or less quantity, on reasonable terms.—Also, double and single FlintGLASS WARE—Raisins in casks, &c. &c. &c.

Good Wheat, Rye, Corn, Bees-Wax, and Cash, received in payment.

THOMAS TISDALL.

Hartford, State of Connecticut, Jan. 1789.

SOLOMON ALLEN,

WISHES that all those who have Accounts open with him, would call and settle the same without delay—and those that have drawn orders on him within these four years past, and have not taken them up, are desired to call and take them, as he has a large number of those orders in his hands, which if not taken up soon, will perhaps cause trouble.

Northampton, Feb. 17, 1789.

CASH,

And a generous price given, for all kinds of

SHIPPING FURR

and

BEES-WAX,

by LEVI SHEHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1788.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his customers, that the present year ends with No. 132, when he expects every one will effect a settlement with him—He expects those who have engaged to carry produce to Northampton, will be punctual and not fail of doing it before the year expires—Those indebted for more than one year, must expect to be called on in a more disagreeable way, unless they settle immediately. If the produce is not paid before the year is out, nothing but money will answer.

JOHN CLARK.

N. B. Those who wish to continue their papers and pay in produce, would do well to advance three months pay beforehand.

Feb. 25, 1789.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Deacon OBADIAH DICKINSON, late of Hatfield, deceased, by Bond, Note, or Book, are requested to call on the subscribers for settlement of the same, at his late dwelling house in Hatfield, where constant attendance will be given from the first of March to the fifteenth—it is expected that all indebted will call and settle their accounts within the time mentioned, and that those who are unable to pay the demands, will bring sureties with them. The Executors wish that this friendly notification might influence all indebted to call and settle or renew their obligations; but should they neglect, the LAW must enforce a settlement of them.

ELIJAH DICKINSON,
ELIHU DICKINSON,
OBADIAH DICKINSON, } Ex'rs.

N. B. Those who have any borrowed Books, belonging to the deceased, are requested to return them immediately.

Hatfield, Feb. 13, 1788.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 9th inst. a Negro BOY, about 18 years of age, named Cæsar, (it is probable he may call his name Amos) a well grown boy for that age—has a downlook, walks with his toes rather in—had on when he went away, and carried with him, a lightish colored lambskin strait bodied coat, and a brownish plain cloth coat, with short skirts, considerably worn, one double breasted grey vest, a pair of leather breeches, a pair black breeches, two check'd woollen shirts, one white linen ditto, a pair of white worsted seemed stockings, two pair of yarn ditto, and a newish felt hat. Whoever will take up said runaway, and give information, so that he may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by me

DAVID MOSLEY.

Westfield, Feb. 12, 1789.

WE the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the estate of MARGERET MAY, late of Goshen, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed the creditors to bring in their claims, do hereby give notice, that we will attend said business at the house of Mr. Nehemiah May, in said Goshen, on the last Tuesdays of March, April and June next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

BENJ. BURGIS.
OLIVER TAYLOR.

Goshen, Jan. 1789

Vol. III.] THE [NUMB. 132.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

LETTERS on MARRIAGE.

Addressed to the Rev. John Witherspoon, President of Princeton College.

LETTER I.

I Offer, with some hesitation, to your readers, a few reflections upon the married state. I express myself thus, because the subject has been so often and so fully treated, and by writers of the first class, that it may be thought nothing now remains to be said that can merit attention. My only apology is, that what I offer is the fruit of real observation and personal reflection. It is not a copy of any man's writings, but of my own thought: and therefore if the sentiments should not be in themselves wholly new, they may possibly appear in a light not altogether common. I shall give you them in the way of aphorisms, or observations; and subjoin to each a few thoughts by way of proof or illustration.

1. Nothing can be more contrary to reason or public utility, than the conversation and writings of those who turn matrimony into ridicule; yet it is in many cases as weakly defended, as it is unjustly attacked.

Those who treat marriage with ridicule, act in direct and deliberate opposition to the order of providence, and to the confirmation of the society of which they are members. The true reason why they are borne with so patiently, is that the Author of our nature has implanted in us infinitely perceptibles, which are by much too strong for their feeble attacks. But if we are to estimate the malignity of a man's conduct of sentiment, not from their effect, but from their native tendency, and his inward disposition, it is not easy to imagine any thing more criminal, than an attempt to bring marriage into disesteem. It is plainly an effort, not only, to destroy the happiness, but to prevent the existence of human nature. A man who continues through life in a single state, ought, in justice, to endeavour to satisfy the public that his case is singular, and that he has some insuperable obstacle to plead in his excuse. If, instead of this, he reasons in defence of his own conduct, and takes upon him to condemn that of others it is at once incredible and absurd; that is to say, he can scarcely be believed to be sincere. And whether he be sincere or not, he deserves to be detested.

In support of the last part of my remark, let it be observed, that those who write in defence of marriage, usually give such sublime and exalted descriptions, as are not realized in one case of a thousand; and therefore cannot be a just motive of action to a considerate man. Instead of insisting on the absolute necessity of marriage for the service of the state, and the solid advantages that arise from it to domestic comfort, in ordinary cases; they give us a certain refined idea of felicity which hardly exists any where but in the writer's imagination. Even the Spectator, than who there is hardly in our language a more just and rational writer, after having many excellent things in defence of marriage, scarcely ever fails to draw the character of a lady in such terms, that I may safely say not above one that answers the description is to be found in a parish, perhaps a county. Now is it not much better to leave the matter to the force of nature, than to urge it by such arguments as these? Is the manner of thinking induced by such writings, likely to hasten or to postpone, a man's entering into the married state?

There is also a fault I think to be found in almost every writer who speaks in favour of the female sex, that over-rate the charms of the outward form. This is the case in all romances—a class of writings to which the world is very little indebted. The same thing may be said of plays, where the heroine for certain, and often all the ladies that are introduced, are represented as inimitably beautiful. Even Mr. Addison himself in his admirable description of Martia, which he puts in the mouth of Juba, though it begins with

Tis not a set of features or complexion, &c.

Yet could not help inserting

True, she is fair; oh, how divinely fair!

Now, I apprehend this is directly contrary to what should be the design of every moral writer. Men are naturally too apt to be carried away with the admiration of a beautiful face. Must it not, therefore, confirm them in this error, when beauty is made an essential part of every amiable character? The preference such writers pretend to give to the mental qualities, goes but a little way to remedy the evil. If they are never seperated in descriptions, whenever men find the one, they will presume upon the other. But is this according to truth, or agreeable to experience? What vast numbers of the most valuable women are to be found, who are by no means "divinely fair!" Are these all to be neglected then? or is it not certain, from experience, that there is not a single quality, on which matrimonial happiness depends so little, as external form? Every other quality that is good will go a certain length to atone for what is bad; as, for example, if a woman is active and industrious in her family, it will make a husband bear with more patience a little anxiety of countenance, or fretfulness of temper, though in themselves disagreeable. But (always supposing the honey-moon to be over) I do not think that beauty atones in the least degree for any bad quality whatever; it is on the contrary, an aggravation of them, being considered as a breach of faith, or deception, by holding out a false signal.

2. In the married state, in general, there is not so much happiness as young lovers dream of; nor is there by far so much unhappiness, as loose authors universally suppose.

The first part of this aphorism will probably be easily admitted. Before mentioning, however, the little I mean to say upon it, I beg leave to observe, that it would be quite wrong to blame the tenderness and fervency of affection, by which the sexes are drawn to one another, and that generous devotedness of heart, of which is often to be seen on one, and sometimes on both sides. This is natural itself; and when under the restraint of reason, and government of prudence, may be greatly subservient to the future happiness of life. But there is certainly an extravagance of sentiment and language on this subject, that is at once ridiculous in itself, and the proper cause, in due time, of wretchedness and disappointment.

Let any man who has outlived these sensations himself, and has leisure to be amused, dip a little into the love-songs that have been composed and published from Anacreon to the present day & what a fund of entertainment will he find provided for him! The heathen gods and goddesses are the standing and lawful means of celebrating the praises of a mistress: before whom, all-lovely Venus for beauty, and Minerva, for wisdom, must go for nothing. Every image in nature called upon to heighten our idea of female charms—the prickes of the lilly, the freshness of the rose, the bluth of the violet, and the vermilion of the peach. This is even still nothing. One of the most approved topics of a love-sick writer is, that all nature fades and mourns at the absence of his fair, and puts on a new bloom at her approach. All this, we know well, has place only in his imagination; for nature proceeds quietly in her course, without minding him or his charmer in the least. But we are not yet done. The glory of the heavenly orbs, the lustre of the sun himself, and even the joys of heaven, are frequently and familiarly introduced, to express a lover's happiness or hopes. Flames, darts, arrows, and lightening from a female eye, have been expressions as old at least as the art of writing, and are still in full vogue. Some of these we can find no other fault with, than that they are a little *outre* as the French express it; but I confess that I have been sometimes surprised at the choice of lightening, because it is capable of a double application, and may put us in mind that some wives have lightening in their eyes sufficient to terrify a husband, as well the maids have to confirm his love.

Does not all this shew, that young persons are apt to indulge themselves with romantic expectations of a delight, both extatic and permanent, such as never did and never can exist? And does it not at the same time expose matrimony to the scoffs of libertines, who knowing that these raptures must soon come to an end, think it sufficient to discharge the state itself, that some inconsiderate persons have not met within it, what it was never intended to bestow.

I proceed, therefore, to observe that there is not by far so much unhappiness in the married state in general, as loose authors universally suppose. I choose to state the argument in this manner, because it is much more satisfying than drawing pictures of the extremes on either hand. It signifies very little, on the other hand, to discribe the state of a few persons distinguished for understanding, successful in life, respected by the public, and dear to one another; or on the other, those hateful brawls which by and by produce an advertisement in the news-paper, "Whereas Sarah, the wife of the subscriber, has eloped from my bed and board," &c. If we would treat of this matter with propriety, we must consider how it stands among the bulk of mankind. The proposition, then, I mean to establish, is, that there is much less unhappiness in the matrimonial state than is often apprehended, and indeed as much real comfort as there is any ground to expect.

To support this truth, I observe, that taking mankind throughout, we find much more satisfaction and chearfulness in the married than in the single. In proportion to their numbers, I think of those that are grown up to maturer years or past the meridian of life, there is a much greater degree of peevishness and discontent, whimsicalness and peculiarity, in the last than in the first. The prospect of continuing single to the end of life, narrows the mind, and closes the heart. I knew an instance of a gentleman of good estate, who lived single till he was past forty, and he was esteemed by all his neighbours not only frugal, but mean in some parts of his conduct. The same person afterwards marrying and having children, every body observed that he became liberal and open-hearted on the change, when one would have thought he had a stronger motive than before to save and hoard up. On this a neighbour of his made a remark, as a philosopher, that every ultimate passion is stronger than an intermediate one; that a single person loves wealth immediately, and on its own account; whereas a parent can scarcely help preferring his children before it, and valuing it only for their sakes.

This leads me to observe, that marriage must be the source of happiness, as being the immediate cause of many other relations, the most interesting and delightful. I cannot easily figure to myself any man who does not look upon it as the first of earthly blessings, to have children, to be the objects of attachment and care when they are young, and to inherit his name and inheritance, when he himself must, in the course of nature, go off the stage. Does not this very circumstance give unspeakable dignity to each parent in the other's eye, and serve to increase and confirm that union, which youthful passion, and less durable motives, first occasion to take place? I the rather choose to mention this argument, because neither exalted understandings, nor elegance of manners, are necessary to give it force. It is felt by the peasant as well as by the prince; and, if we believe some observers on human life, its influence is not less, but greater in the lower than in the higher ranks.

Before I proceed to any further remarks, I must say a few words, to prevent or remove a deception which very probably leads many into error on this subject. It is no other than a man's supposing what would not give him happiness, cannot give it to another. Because, perhaps, there are few married women, whose persons, conversation, manners, and conduct, are altogether to his taste, he takes upon him to conclude, that the husbands in those numerous instances, must lead a miserable life. Is it needful to say any thing to shew the fallacy of this? The taste and dispositions of men are as various as their faces: and therefore what is displeasing to one, may be, not barely tolerable, but agreeable to another. I have known a husband delighted with his wife's fluency and poignancy of speech in scolding her servants, and another who was not able to bear the least noise of that kind with patience.

Having obviated this mistake, it will be proper to observe, that through all the lower and middle ranks of life, there is generally a good measure of matrimonial or domestic comfort, when their circumstances are easy, or these ease growing. This is easily accounted for, not only from their being free from one of the most usual causes of peevishness and discontent, but because the affairs of a family are very seldom in a thriving state, unless both contribute their share of diligence; so that they have not only a common happiness to share, but a joint merit in procuring it. Men may talk in raptures of youth and beauty, wit and sprightliness, and a hundred other shining qualities: but after seven years cohabitation, not one of them is to be compared with good family management, which is seen at every meal, and felt every hour in the husband's purse. To this however, I must apply the caution given above. Such a wife may not appear so killing to a stranger on a fraticent visit. There are

flame might be ed for a kedgeree-pot, and poured some water upon the stones, which cooled them immediately; but still

by LEVI SHEHARD. Northampton, Dec. 1788.

CASH, or any of the above articles, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS.

prompt without disguise, are his known char- ed round the country, have been employed to

few diſtinguiſhed examples of women of firſt rate and underſtandings, who have all the elegance of court breeding in the parlour, and all the ſingularity and activity of a farmer's wife in the kitchen; but I have not found this to be the caſe in general. I learned from a certain author many years ago, that "a great care of bonticlid affairs generally ſpoils the free, careleſs air of a fine lady;" and I have ſeen no reaſon to diſbelieve it ſince.

Once more, ſo far as I have been able to form a judgment, whenever there is a great and confeſſed ſuperiority of underſtanding on one ſide, with ſome good nature on the other, there is domeſtic peace. It is of little conſequence whether the ſuperiority be on the ſide of the man or the woman, provided the ground of it be manifeſt. The fierceſt contentions are generally where the juſt title to command is not quite clear. I am ſenſible I may bring a little ridicule upon myſelf here. It will be alledged that I have clearly eſtabliſhed the right of female authority over that ſpecies of huſbands, known by the name of henpeckt. But I beg that the nature of my poſition may be attentively conſidered. I have ſaid, 'Wherever there is a great and confeſſed ſuperiority of underſtanding.' Should not a man comply with reaſon, when offered by his wife, as well as any body elſe? or ought he to be againſt reaſon, becauſe his wife is for it? I therefore, take the liberty of reſcuing from the number of the henpeckt, thoſe who aſk the advice, and follow the direction of their wives in moſt caſes, becauſe they are really better than they could give themſelves; reſerving thoſe only under the old denomination, who, thro' fear, are ſubject, not to reaſon but to paſſion and ill humour. I ſhall conclude this obſervation with ſaying, for the honour of the female ſex, that I have known a greater number of inſtances of juſt and amiable conduct, in caſe of a great inequality of judgment, when the advantage was on the ſide of the woman, than when it was on that of the man. I have known many women of judgment and prudence, who carried it with the higheſt reſpect and decency to weak and capracious huſbands; but not many men of diſtinguiſhed abilities, who did not betray, if not contempt, at leaſt great indifference, towards weak or trifling wives.

Some other things I had intended to offer upon this ſubject, but as the diſcourſe has been drawn out to a greater length than I expected, and they will come in with at leaſt equal propriety under other maixms, if I ſhall reſume the ſubject, I conclude at preſent.

EPAMINONDAS.

THE SPY.

MR. BUTLER.

IT is common for Editors of public papers, and particularly thoſe who are zealous in the cauſe of learning, to preſerve a portion of their papers for literary articles—hence it is that in a variety of the public papers in this ſtate, there has been a ſeries of publications of this kind, ſome of them, perhaps, original, and others extracted from good books—which has at the ſame time done honor to the publiſher and inſtructed his readers. I ſtarter myſelf that you will need but a hint to induce you to adopt the ſame generous plan—And it i s from this impreſſion that I ſhall from time to time propoſe certain extracts for your publication.

Your's,

A. B.

"DEATH is the univerſal inheritance of humanity. It is a tribute which we all owe to nature, who will be paid ſome time or other. Some are diſſolved by ſickneſs, or ſnatched away by ſudden death—ſome by an invisible dart from heaven—others by the rude hands of mortals like themſelves—millions by the ſword and ſpear—and ten millions by the ſwifter and more unavoidable ſtroke of the arrow or the bullet—while not a few have been ſwept away by the very elements which ſupported them. An unruly fire has crumbled ſome into their firſt atoms; whilſt water, a contrary principle, hath quenched the vital flame in others. There is but one way to enter into life, but the gates of death are without number; and the greateſt monarch may as well fall by the prick of a thorn as by the edge of the ſword. Every time we ſwallow our meat we ſhould remember the fate of him who was choaked by a grain of pepper—and that of *Anacreon* the poet, who was ſtrangled by the ſtone of a raiſin.—Yet we ought not to be ſolicitous in chuſing and avoiding particular deaths. It ought rather to pleaſe us to think that by whatſoever method we are ſent to the grave, we ſhall there be equal to ALEXANDERS and CÆSARS, for there is no diſtinction of noble and vulgar in that region of *anarchy* where all ranks are leveled with the duſt. ALEXANDER the great beholding the philoſopher DIOGENES in a chamel houſe with his eyes fixed attentively on the bones of the dead which lay in heaps, aſked him what he was doing? To which DIOGENES replied, "I am looking for the father PHILIP's bones, but cannot diſtinguiſh them from thoſe of his ſlaves." Some ſuch thought as this might at firſt have occaſioned the writing of epitaphs on the ſepulchres of eminent perſons. I have read ſome compoſed by the intombed themſelves, when they were this ſide the grave; and for their ſingularity, were thought worthy of being recorded by hiſtorians. Such was that of HELIODORUS, a Moor, who cauſed himſelf to be buried near the pillars of HERCULES, with this inſcription on his tomb. *I Heliodorus, a mad Carthaginian, have commanded by my laſt will that I ſhould be interred here in the furtheſt angle of the world, to make an experiment whether any man were mad than myſelf would travel thus far to viſit my ſepulchre.* But that which *Semiramis* cauſed to be inſcribed on her tomb, was a perfect ſatire on the living. It was this—*I Semiramis, while I living, was never in need of money; yet was always compaſſionate to the poor. Now I am dead my grave is in want, if any of the royal race be in want, let him open this dormitory and he will find a ſupply.*

When *Darius* conquered *Babylon* and was told of this epitaph, ſtung with *avarice*, he ordered the ſepulchre to be opened in his preſence. But inſtead of money he found only, a tablet of braſs with theſe words engraved on it.

My epitaph is a riddle. This is the interpretation.—I never was covetous; ſuch as are poor, thoſe only do I pity—and have therefore provided this leſſon as a treaſure for the man, who for love, ſhall preſume to violate my tomb. If thou waſt rob the living, forbear to plunder the dead, leſt they bring thee to ſorrow as I have done.

THE ſeveral PAINTERS in this Commonwealth are requeſted to publiſh the following hint to their cuſtomers, and oblige an old man——Their humble ſervant,

NESTOR.

SINCE his Excellency Gov. HANCOCK, is overwhelmed with heavy bodily infirmities which incapacitate him for a due diſcharge of the high and laborious office of his exalted ſtation—it is humbly recommended to the conſideration of the free Electors through the ſtate, whether the beſt intereſts of the public would not be greatly promoted by their giving their votes in the approaching choice of a Governor for that eminent ſtateſman and worthy patriot, the chief Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court,

The Hon. WILLIAM CUSHING, Eſq.

Commonwealth of *Maſſachuſetts.*

Extract of a Reſolve paſſed by the Hon. Legiſlature on the 14th February, 1789.

"WHEREAS it is of the greateſt conſequence, that Tax, No. 6, ſhould be collected with all poſſible expedition, *reſolved*, That the Treaſurer be, and he hereby is directed, to take effectual meaſures for ſpeedily enforcing the collection of Tax No. 6. in Specie, and that only. In ſuch a manner as his conduct may anſwer the juſt expectations of the General Court relative thereto; and not by any means admit of ſuch delays, therein, as have heretofore taken place in ſimilar caſes, to the great injury of the Commonwealth. And he is further directed to iſſue his executions againſt the Conſtables and Collectors of ſaid tax, who may delay to collect the ſame accordingly; And alſo to lay before the General Court at their next meeting, a particular ſtatement of his proceedings hereupon had, ſhewing the ſeveral payments made by each town and diſtrict, with the time of ſuch payments, and the time of his iſſuing ſuch Executions."

TREASURY-OFFICE, *Boſton March* 4, 1789.

IN purſuance of the aforegoing Reſolve, the Treaſurer hereby notifies the Conſtables and Collectors of Tax No. 6, that unleſs they make very conſiderable payments to him on ſaid tax, at the times undermentioned, he ſhall impartially iſſue his Executions againſt them, agreeable to the above Reſolve, to enable him to juſtify his conduct to the Hon. Legiſlature at their next Seſſion, viz.

The Collectors of Boſton and the towns within fifty miles thereof, on before the 17th inſtant.

The Collectors of thoſe towns from fifty to one hundred miles diſtant from Boſton, on or before the 24th inſtant: And all the other towns in the Commonwealth, on or before the 31ſt inſtant.

The Treaſurer hopes their exertions for the public intereſt, will prevent the neceſſity of iſſuing his Executions.

ALEXANDER HODGDON.

A new Method of Marrying.

From the New-York Journal, Feb. 20, 1789.

In the Albany Journal of laſt Monday, is inſerted a paragraph announcing my being married at Saratoga, on the 27th ult. to Miſs Elizabeth Clinch. This publication was made use of to accompliſh that pretended marriage, in order to ſhew the extraordinary and undue means made uſe of to accompliſh that pretended marriage.

THE latter end of laſt October, in the evening, one of my Father's ſervants being at the door was requeſted by a young gentleman to inform me that Mr. John Cuyler wanted to ſee me at the houſe of Mrs. Clinch, tavern-keeper; ſoon after, I accordingly went, but inſtead of finding Mr. Cuyler there, as I expected, I ſaw Mr. James Vernor, who requeſted me to walk into a private room, as he wanted to ſpeak to me; when there he told me, that his buſineſs was relative to his niece, Miſs Clinch; whereupon her brother, Benjamin Clinch, entered the room armed, preſented a piſtol to my breaſt, and ſwore I ſhould marry his ſiſter before I left the room. In this ſituation (with great reluctance) a promiſe of marriage was extorted from me; but which promiſe, however, as I was not of age, I made on condition that my parents would conſent, and which I was the more readily indeced to make, as I knew my parents would by no means conſent; on this I was ſatisfered to retire, and went home.

About one month or more afterwards, my father received a note from Mr. Vernor, in the following words, 'Mr. Vernor would wiſh to ſee Mr. Campbell at Mr. Moſtus's for a few moments.' My father accordingly went.—Mr. Vernor wanted him to conſent that I ſhould marry his niece; on my fathers refuſal (altho' an aged man, defenceleſs and unarmed) Mr. Vernor gave him the moſt odious, and ſcurrilous language, beat and wounded him with a large whip, and cauſed the blood to guſh out of his head. During this Scene, Meſſ. Benjamin Clinch, Thomas Clinch and John Henry, were not far off, and came up before it was over, ſome of them aiding, others countenancing it. For this inhuman aſſault and battery, the Grand Jury found bills of indictment, at the next general ſeſſions of the peace.

In the afternoon of the 26th of January laſt, (only two months after the inſult and abuſe offered to my father) as Mr. M'Kinney, and I were riding out in my fathers ſleigh, near four miles from town, on the public road to Albany, we diſcovered two ſleighs in which among ſeveral others, were Benjamin Clinch, John Henry and John Jones. Said Clinch, armed with a pair of piſtols in his belt, called me a raſcal and a ſcoundrel, and ſeized the reins of my horſes. After ſome converſation, I ſaid that I would give him ſatisfaction, and accordingly jumped out of the ſleigh, &c. cieving with an oath, that I would not marry his ſiſter; Henry came up and declared, that they were juſtifiable to take every advantage, whereupon he, Clinch, and Jones, ſeized me, and by force dragged and kept me in their ſleigh and rode off. When they had proceeded with me one hundred yards, I threw myſelf out of the ſleigh, in order to make my eſcape, calling for help; but I was dragged along, and again forced into their ſleigh by Clinch and Henry: They ſoon left the main road, and took through the woods and rode in the night through the city of Albany, keeping my mouth ſtuff, leaſt I ſhould make a noiſe, or alarm for aſſiſtance. I was alſo part of the time laid on my back on the bottom of the ſleigh; and held down in that ſituation, they went through New-City, and then proceeded to Bellſtown, at Clinch's, where his ſiſter then was: There we arrived after midnight—I was cloſely watched and not ſuffered to go or be alone, leſt I might eſcape. Before day a perſon came in, whom they called a miniſter, and who without any licence or publication, performed the marriage ceremony. I dared not to object, being apprehenſive of the conſequences if I did, and preſſed at the ſame time, that a marriage under ſuch circumſtances, would not be valid.

Thus was I conducted in the night time partly through woods and by roads, in different and ſome times contrary directions, near 40 miles to Bellſtown, a place but about half that diſtance from the place where I was ſeized and taken off on the public road.

The next morning, inſtead of being ſuffered to return home, which I requeſted, they conducted Miſs Clinch and me to Saratoga, to the houſe of Mr. Vernor, where I was told that the marriage being unlawful, I muſt be again married;—we were accordingly married by another miniſter and againſt which I have it would be vain and dangerous for me to have objected. The next day I returned home to my parents at Schenectady.

As the publication of this marriage in a public newspapers may tend to create an idea that it was lawful and voluntary, I am induced through this ſame channel of information, to contradict it, to prevent any perſon from truſting or crediting Miſs Elizabeth Clinch on my account, in conſequence of a marriage which is publicly diſavow.

DAVID CAMPBELL.

Schenectady Feb. 4, 1789.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Extract of a letter from Dublin Dec. 2.

"The public may rely on the following—being an undoubted fact:—There is a reſpectable gentleman, an eminent practitioner in the four courts, and now in perfect health, who is the father of 38 children, born in wedlock, out of which amazing number twenty-two are ſtill living, ſix of whom are married and have children."

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople Oct. 2.

"The Divan are in the greateſt perplexity concerning the queſtion, whether they ſhall make a winter campaign or not? ſome members being for it, whilſt others are of opinion that ſuch a campaign will hinder the Ottoman troops from continuing the war with vigour during the next ſummer. Beſides the Grand Vizier's army is too much weakened by the retreat of the Tartar troops; which is not very likely, that they can arrive at the army before the winter, and then will not be diſciplined, or fit for ſervice.

The moſt alarming diviſions prevail among the different orders of the French nation, who bear the moſt inveterate hatred to each other. In ſome inſtances almoſt amounts to a civil war.

A letter from Paris furniſhes us with the following remarkable anecdote,—About a 100 years ago a young man, aged eighteen, was condemned to the galleys for a hundred years and a day. The man has ſuffered full the ſentence of the law, and has now returned to Lyons, in France, were claiming an eſtate belonging to his family, the proprietor, M. Bertholon, who thought the purchaſe very fair and ſafe, agreed, by the advice of a lawyer, to ſettle the contentious matter by giving the proprietor 45col. ſterling. This unfortunate old man, at the age 118, has lately offered his hand to woman of 50 and is ſoon to be married.

Extract of a letter from Vienna.

"The Emperor having made a demand of extraordinary ſubſidies on account of the Turkiſh war to the ſtate of Hungary, ſeveral of the Magnates anſwered forthwith, that they were ready to ſacrifice their laſt drop of blood, however, on theſe conditions only:

1. That his Majeſty ſhould give them back the Crown of Hungary, which he carried off to, and was now kept at, the Jewel Office at Vienna. 2. That the Emperor ſhould be crowned, and take the uſual oath as King of Hungary. 3. That they ſhould not be obliged to learn the Teygzg. Horſe High-German language but have liberty to make uſe of, as heretofore, the Latin, in their public buſineſs and writing. And 4. That Theodious military inſcriptions ſhould be abolished.

"The Emperor was aſtoniſhed, and anſwered thus briefly: 'Whether they ſhould ſo much and no more! And why juſt now, at ſo critical a time?'

Died on Sooſney Cauſeway, on the 4th ult. Mrs. Debory Godfrey, in the 84th year of her age. She was the widow of Benjamin Godfrey, late of Hatfield's creek, Raſcliff, a ſhip builder, and by him had thirty-four children, all of whom lived to a ſtate of maturity. They were of the ſociety of Quakers; and what may appear ſomewhat extraordinary, the huſband was twice read out of meeting, for divers acts of increaſing and multiplying out of his own family, to the amount of about thirty illegitimate children, that were found to him on the act againſt baſtardy. He was the Grand Saſan of Raſcliffe—and is ſuppoſed to have been the father of 150 ſons and daughters.

PETERSBURGH, Feb. 5.

We are informed a man was executed at the gallows in Richmond on Friday laſt, for having cruelly inflicted a puniſhment on a hired ſlave, that cauſed his death. This it is hoped, will be a warning to thoſe who exerciſe an undue authority over their ſlaves, and that in future they will be cautious how they treat them—for by an act of the laſt Aſſembly, that power which they formerly poſſeſſed of taking the life of a ſlave was done away—it having been found *by the juſtices meeting of courts*, that life is equally as valuable to a negro ſlave as it is to a white perſon—and though ſociety may not ſo materially feel the loſs of the former, yet it is diſcovered that the God of Nature hath endowed them with a degree of tenderneſs, compaſſion and humanity, ſufficient to entitle them to the privileges of fellow creatures.——This opinion was founded on the principle, *that all men are by nature free and independent*, and entitled to *the enjoyment of life and liberty.* Very oppoſite to the one which was forced upon us in that dark and ignorant age, when we were under the influence of the great and enlightened ſtateſmen of Europe.

YORK, [Pennſylvania] Jan. 28.

The Rev. Mr. Campbell, Principall of York Academy, has in his poſſeſſion a complete model of a roving and ſpinning machine, to be uſed in the manufacture of cotton; and which may be made to run from one to ten thouſand ſpindles. The conſtruction is very curious, and the workmanſhip very elegant. This model is called one ſyſtem: But as many ſyſtems as you pleaſe may be erected in one frame: It is common for one boy to attend eight ſyſtems, of four or ſix ſpindles each.—This model is ſuppoſed to be on the ſame principles of Mr. Arkwright's in England, who has made nearly a million and a half, of ſterling money, by his invention. Mr. Campbell will treat with any publick company, or private adventurer, in the cotton manufactory, for the diſpoſal of the machine; but will not ſuffer it to be examined by any perſon who is not well recommended.

NEW-YORK, February 13.

Copy of an application to be made to the Congreſs of the United States of America, in the name and behalf of the Legiſlature of the State of New-York:

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK, having ratified the Conſtitution, agreed to on the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1787, by the Convention, then aſſembled at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennſylvania, as explained by the ſaid ratification, in the fulleſt confidence, that certain powers in and by the ſaid conſtitution granted, would not be exerciſed, until a Convention ſhould have been called and convened for propoſing amendments to the ſaid conſtitution. In compliance, therefore, with the unanimous ſenſe of the Convention of this State, who aſſented in opinion, that ſuch a reſtriction was neceſſary to recommend the ſaid conſtitution to the approbation and ſupport of a numerous body of their conſtituents: and a majority of the members of which, conceived ſeveral articles of the conſtitution ſo exceptionable, that nothing but ſuch confidence, and an inviſible reluctance to ſeparate from our ſiſter States, could have prevailed upon a ſufficient number to aſſent to it, without ſtipulating for previous amendments: And from a conviction that the apprehenſions, and diſcontents, which thoſe articles occaſion, cannot be removed orally, unleſs an act to reviſe the ſaid conſtitution, be among the firſt that ſhall be paſſed by the new Congreſs; *We, the Legiſlature of the State of New-York*, do, in behalf of our conſtituents, in the moſt earneſt and ſolemn manner, make this application to the Congreſs, that a Convention of Deputies from the ſeveral States, be called as early as poſſible, with full powers to take the ſaid conſtitution into their conſideration, and to propoſe ſuch amendments thereto, as they ſhall find beſt calculated to promote our common intereſts, *and ſecure to ourſelves and our late poſterity, the great and unalienable rights of Mankind.*

NORTHAMPTON, March 11.

Extract of a letter from one of the Federal Senate, to his friend in this town, dated New-York, March 2, 1789.

"I arrived in this city on Saturday evening laſt.—It is thought probable that a ſufficient number of both houſes will be preſent on Thurſday next to form a Congreſs.—We have not yet heard who is elected for the Federal Senate from Carolina and Georgia; But General WASHINGTON has every vote from New-Hampſhire to Virginia, incluſive, and probably will have a unanimous vote.—Mr. ADAMS, in Virginia and the States north of it, has 33 votes—this is a greater number than any other perſon can have, and he muſt therefore chuſen Vice-President.—Six of the Repreſentatives from Virginia, if not more, are friends to the New-Government, ſo that ſome of our friends will be agreeably diſappointed with regard to that ſtate," &c.

The following is an account of the votes given in for Federal Repreſentative, in a number of towns not yet published, viz.

Brimfield—Mr. Sedgwick 92.
Chelterfield—Mr. Sedgwick 23—Mr. Lyman 5.
Northfield—Mr. Sedgwick 50—Mr. Lyman 2.
Whately—Mr. Sedgwick 17—Mr. Lyman 15?
Aſhfield—Mr. Lyman 99.
Pelham—Mr. Lyman 66.
Greenwich—Mr. Lyman 80.
Amherſt—Mr. Lyman majority.
Conway—Mr. Lyman majority.
Greenfield—Mr. Lyman 58.
Sheiburne—Mr. Lyman majority.
South-Hadley—Mr. Sedgwick 18—Mr. Lyman 46.
Goſhen—Mr. Lyman majority.
Deerfield—Mr. Sedgwick majority.
Long-Meadow—Mr. Lyman majority.

The total number of votes in twenty-three towns in the county of Berkſhire, for a Federal Repreſentative, ſtand thus—for Mr. Sedgwick, 614—for Mr. Whiting, 747—for Mr. Skinner, 630—for Mr. Lyman, 12.

We hear from the Muſkingam, that 1200 ſettlers are now in the city of Marietta, and its vicinity—that 600 of them attended the funeral of General Varnum, who lately died there. We alſo hear that a treaty has been concluded with eleven tribes or nations of the Indians to mutual ſatisfaction.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. James Maddiſon, jun. to his friend in Virginia.

"The offer of my ſervices to the diſtrict, reſts on the following grounds:——That although I always conceived the Conſtitution might be improved, yet I could never accede it, as it ſtands, the dangers which have alarmed many reſpectable citizens; that I held it my duty therefore while the conſtitution remained unraſified, and it was neceſſary to unite the various opinions, intereſts and prejudices of the different ſtates in ſome one plan to oppoſe every previous amendment, as operating a door for endleſs and dangerous contentions among the ſtates, and giving an opportunity to the ſecret enemies of the Union to promote its diſſolution: That the change of circumſtances produced by the ſecure eſtabliſhment of the plan propoſed, leaves me free to ſupport ſuch amendments as will, in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, guard eſſential rights, and will render certain vexatious abuſes of power impoſſible: That it is my wiſh, particularly, to ſee ſpecifick proviſion made on the ſubject of *the rights of conſcience, the freedom of the Preſs, trials by jury, exemption from general warrants, &c.* to ſee effectual proviſion made alſo for the periodical increaſe of the Repreſentatives, until the number ſhall amount to the fulleſt ſecurity on that head, and for prohibiting appeals to the Federal Court in caſes that might be vexatious or ſuperfluous: That there are a variety of other alterations which ought to be inſerted, as either eligible in themſelves, or as due to thoſe who think them ſo.

"With regard to the mode of obtaining the amendments I have not withheld my opinion that they ought to be recommended by the firſt Congreſs, rather than be purſued by way of a general Convention:—ift, Becauſe the former is the moſt expeditious mode. If Congreſs undertake the buſineſs, the amendments may be propoſed in March next, and immediately ſubmitted to the States; whereas a convention muſt be delayed until two thirds of the ſtates have aſſembled their Legiſlatures, and theſe ſhall have applied for one; and after a convention itſelf ſhall have been formed, and agreed on amendments, the ſame formalities will remain, as if the amendments ſhould be propoſed by Congreſs in March next.—2dly, Becauſe it is the moſt certain mode.—There are not a few ſtates who will in no caſe agree to a convention, and yet have no objection to amendments in themſelves.—3dly, Becauſe it is the ſafeſt mode. No danger can be apprehended from the deliberations of Congreſs on the ſubject: What might reſult from a convention, meeting in the preſent ferment of parties, and conſiſting, as would probably be in part the caſe, of inſidious characters from different quarters of the Union, is more than can be foreſeen. It is ſufficient objection againſt the experiment, if the ſame avowed end can be otherwiſe anſwered, that a great part of America is filled with the moſt ſerious apprehenſions from it. One thing, however, ought not to be diſregarded, viz. that the queſtion relating to convention will in no reſpect depend on the diſcretion of Congreſs, and conſequently the ſentiments of the candidates for that body, on that point, cannot affect their pretenſions. If two thirds of the ſtates apply for a convention, Congreſs cannot refuſe to call one. If not, Congreſs have no right to take ſuch a ſtep, but muſt proceed in the other mode pointed out by the conſtitution."

*** Thoſe who Subſcribed for the MASACHUSETTS MAGAZINE, in this town, are hereby notified, that the Magazines are received, and ready for the ſubſcribers, at this office.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, are requeſted to make immediate payment—One pillereen per buſhel will be allowed for Oats.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

In Senate, Feb. 14, 1789.

ORDERED, That *Samuel Baker*, and *Elijah Dotbar*, Eſquires, with ſuch as the Hon. Houſe may join, be a committee to wait upon his Excellency the Governor with the following addreſs.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILIPS, jun. Preſident.

In the *Houſe of Repreſentatives*, Feb. 14, 1789.

Read and concurred, and Mr. *Reed*, Mr. *Skinner*, and Mr. *Currie* are joined.

WILLIAM HEATH, Speaker, pro. tem.

To his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE two Branches of the General Court deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of the embarraſſments and evils in which this Commonwealth is involved by reaſon of the delay of the collection of public taxes, and having good reaſon to believe that ſuch delays are juſtly to be attributed in a great meaſure to the negligence of ſome of the Sheriffs in the ſeveral counties, in not extending executions to them committed, againſt delinquent conſtables or collectors, or in not paying the proceeds into the Treaſury, notwithſtanding the laws of the Commonwealth, and the repeated and poſitive orders of the General Court:

The two houſes of the Legiſlature, therefore requeſt, that your Excellency would be pleaſed, by and with the advice of Council, to remove from office, each and every delinquent ſheriff, who ſhall not on or before the 15th day of April next, return ſatisfied all the executions which have been to him committed, againſt the conſtables or collectors of taxes prior to tax No. 4, in the ſeveral towns and diſtricts, within the county whereof he is ſheriff, and pay the proceeds into the Treaſury, and ſettle his accounts with the Treaſurer, and produce from him a certificate thereof, on or before the fifteenth day of April next, unleſs in any caſe it ſhall appear that ſuch delay was really unavoidable, in which caſe your Excellency with advice of Council, is requeſted to allow ſuch further time for the purpoſes abovementioned, as ſhall be judged indiſpenſably neceſſary.

The Partnerſhip of
MURRAY and WHITE,
Being diſſolved by mutual conſent, all Perſons indebted to ſaid company on BOOK or NOTE are deſired to call on ASA WHITE for ſettlement, before the firſt of May next.—Thoſe who fail of complying may expect to be called on in a more diſagreeable way.

Williamſburgh, March 10, 1789.

ALL the real eſtate whereof Mr. *George Herbert*, late of Deerfield was poſſeſſed at the time of his deceaſe, lying in ſaid town of Deerfield (excepting the widow's right of dower therein) will be ſold by the order of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Hampſhire, at Public Vendue, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. David Hoit, in ſaid Deerfield on the 21ſt day of April next at three o'clock P.M.

ELIPHALET DICKINSON.
(adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate.

N.B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed are hereby notified, that unleſs they ſpeedily call on the Adminiſtrator and make payment, that notes, accounts &c. will be lodged in the hands of an attorney to be collected.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Goldſmith's buſineſs, a ſmart active BOY, about 14 years of age——Enquire of

J. H. BRECK.

Northampton, March 11, 1789.

SOLOMON ALLEN,

WISHES that all thoſe who have Accounts open with him, would call and ſettle the ſame without delay—and thoſe that have drawn orders on him within theſe four years paſt, and have not taken them up, are deſired to call and take them, as he has a large number of thoſe orders in his hands, which if not taken up ſoon, will perhaps cauſe trouble.

Northampton, Feb. 17, 1789.

them | but ſtill | Northampton | and the | firmly rely in this particular. | prompt honeſty without diſguiſe, are his known char- | ed round the country, | nate been employed to

Mr. *BUTLER*.

YOU have now an opportunity to display your candour and impartiality, and convince the world you are not such an enemy to our sex as from a number of late publications we have been ready to imagine.

HARRIOT.

"The SHEPHERD and TRUTH."

"WHILE all was hush profoundly calm.
Ere birds or mortals rise,
Or Phœbus yet with golden charms,
Had ting'd the eastern skies.

An angry swain by love provok'd,
Within a verdant bower;
Against the female race invok'd,
By turns each heavenly power.

To thee, soft God of peace he said,
Hast direct my prayer:
Let not Fidelia, faithless maid,
Thy balmy blessings share.

Let her by sad experience prove,
This whirlwind in my soul;
A blooming prey to helpless love,
Which reason can't controul.

Revenge this amply on her sex,
The mischiefs of the first,
Through whose bewitch'd deluding tricks,
The human race is curs'd.

For now, too late, but now alas!
I plainly do perceive,
Tho' beauty wears an angels face,
Each woman is an eve.

Here stop'd the swain with passion dumb,
When lo! before his eyes
He saw, bright as meridian sun,
An angel form arise.

Cease thy invectives guilty youth,
The AERIAL PHANTOM cryed,
From Heaven I come, my name is TRUTH.
That long neglected guide.

Shall man, inconstant as the air,
By choice and custom grown,
Thus satan-like, impeach the fair,
With frailties all his own?

No—let himself pluck of the mask,
By which his sex deceives,
And take the Adams first to task,
Ere he arraigns the Eves.

'Tis man! perverse misjudging man,
To censure ever prone,
The springs of others faults can trace,
Blind only to his own.

Search thou thy heart correct that first.
The harmless female spare:
For, take my word, were men but just,
The girls would be sincere.

On mine and virtue's flow'ry paths,
Thus teach thy sex to tread;
Then shall the fair reward their pains,
And blessings crown each head.

She ceas'd—the confcious youth reprov'd,
Shrunk from her dazzling light,
Whilst to the fiery realms above,
The Goddess took her flight."

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 25.

FATAL EFFECTS OF INTOXICATION.

We hear from Coventry in Connecticut, that in the afternoon of the 13th ult. Mr. Elihu Babcock, with his wife, went from that place to Dover, on a visit. On their way home they called at Mr. Paine's, inn-keeper, in Lebanon, which place they left about 11 o'clock at night, with a design to go immediately home; but in attempting to cross the ice over a small river, about 60 rods from their own house, their horse broke through where the water was about three feet deep—Mrs. Babcock then fell from the pillion, upon the unbroken ice by the side of the horse—Mr. Babcock unharnessed the horse with as much expedition as his intoxicated circumstances would permit of, laying the pillion at the distance of about ten feet from the horse—after which, as he himself relates, he drawed his wife to the pillion, and fixed her on it, requesting her to sit there until he could extricate the horse from the ice—unhappy woman! such a request was then entirely unnecessary, she being so entirely overcome with strong drink, as not to be able so much as to remove from the spot where he had placed her. After near five hours unsuccessful labour in attempting to rescue his horse from the ice, his senses began to return, and he cried for help, which arrived in a little time from a neighbouring house—but unfortunately too late to afford them that assistance which had been necessary some hours before. The situation of Mrs. Babcock did not immediately attract their notice. They took the horse from the ice—but the poor animal had ceased to be.—The water which issued from the hole which the horse had made had overflowed the ice for a considerable distance round the spot, and had reached and partly covered the unfortunate woman, who was not discovered until after the horse was taken out; she had fallen from the pillion and lay extended on the ice—assistance was immediately given, but her last groan escaped her before any relief could be administered.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the *House of Representatives, Feb. 16, 1789.*

RESOLVED, That the Committee for stating and methodizing accounts, be, & hereby are directed, to call on all persons & corporations who have received monies out of the the Treasury of this Commonwealth, for which they were accountable, that they account for and settle the same,

And if any person or corporation, shall refuse or neglect to settle and pay the balances due from them for the space of three months from the time of passing this resolve, that the Attorney-General proceed to prosecute each delinquent without delay, and the said Committee are directed to furnish the Attorney-General with the accounts for that purpose.

And it is further *Resolved*, That the aforesaid Committee, be, and they are hereby empowered to settle with any person or persons who neglect to make such settlement; and to publish this resolve three weeks successively in the *Independent Chronicle*.

Sent up for concurrence,
WILLIAM HEATH, Speaker, pro. tem.

In *Senate*, February 17, 1789.
Read and concured,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.
Approved,
JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy—Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

ALL persons concerned in the above resolve, are requested to apply to the Subscribers for a settlement of their accounts, at their office over the Council-Chamber, in Boston.

JOHN DEMING,
PETER BOYER, } *Committee.*

Boston Feb. 29, 1789

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In Senate, February 17, 1789.

WHEREAS a Committee was appointed by a resolve of the General Court of the 17th April, 1781, empowering and directing them to settle with this State's quota of the Continental army, for the depreciation of their wages for the year 1780, and all the allowances made them agreeable to the resolves of the General Court, which Committee having been kept in office for near eight years, at a very considerable expence to Government, for the purpose of compleating the said business; and it being unreasonable that the Commonwealth should be subject to such continual expence on account of the delays of claimants:

Therefore Resolved, That the power given to the said Committee by the said resolve of April 17, 1781, shall cease at the expiration of the last day of August next.

And the said Committee be, and they are hereby directed, as soon as may be after the expiration of the said last day of August, to deliver into the Treasury-office, all the Account Books, Rolls and Papers, that shall then be in their possession, and that may have relation to the said business.

And it is further Resolved, That no application for payment of wages and allowances, refered to in the said resolve, shall be admitted after the expiration of the said last day of August, unless such wages and allowances shall, previous thereto, have been settled and certified by the said Committee.

Resolved, That the Secretary be, and he is hereby directed, to cause the aforegoing resolves to be published six weeks successively, in one of the news-papers in each county of this Commonwealth where a news-paper is published.

Sent down for concurrence,
SAM. PHILLIPS, jun. President.

In the House of Representatives, February 17, 1789.
Read and concurred,
Wm. HEATH, Speaker, pro. tem.
Approved, JOHN HANCOCK.
A true copy. Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

CROCKERY.

A Large and beautiful assortment of Yellow, and Blue and White WARE, consisting of all the articles in use, which will sell by crate or less quantity, on reasonable terms—Also, double and single FlintGLASS WARE—Raisins in casks, &c. &c. &c.

Good Wheat, Rye, Corn, Bees-Wax, and Cash, received in payment.

THOMAS TISDALL.

Hartford, State of Connecticut, Jan. 1789.

Red Clover-Seed.

WANTED, a quantity of Red Clover-Seed, white Beans, Flax-Seed, old Silver and Pewter, at the Store of

JACOB OGDEN,

at Hartford, and the highest price given, paid on delivery.

☞ Cash paid at said Store for good Bloomery Iron and Bees-Wax.

C A S H,

And a generous price given, for all kinds of

SHIPPING FURR

and

BEES-WAX,

by LEVI SHEHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1788.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Deacon OBADIAH DICKINSON, late of Hatfield, deceased, by Bond, Note, or Book, are requested to call on the subscribers for settlement of the same, at his late dwelling house in Hatfield, where constant attendance will be given from the first of March to the fifteenth—it is expected that all indebted will call and settle their accounts within the time mentioned, and that those who are unable to pay the demands will bring sureties with them. The Executors with that this friendly notification might influence all indebted to call and settle or renew their obligations; but should they neglect, the LAW must enforce a settlement of them.

ELIJAH DICKINSON,
ELIHU DICKINSON, } Ex'rs.
OBADIAH DICKINSON,

N. B. Those who have any borrowed Books, belonging to the deceased, are requested to return them immediately.

Hatfield, Feb. 11, 1788.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 9th inst. a Negro BOY, about 18 years of age, named Cæsar; (it is probable he may call his name Amos) a well grown boy for that age—has a downish look, walks with his toes rather in—had on when he went away, and carried with him, a lightish coloured lambskin strait bodied coat, and a brownish plain cloth coat, with short skirts, considerably worn, a new double breasted grey vest, a pair of leather breeches, a pair black breeches, two check'd woollen shirts, one white linen ditto, a pair of white worsted seemed stockings, two pair of yarn ditto, and a newish felt hat. Whoever will take up said runaway, and give information, so that he may be had, shall be handsomly rewarded, by me

DAVID MOSELY.

Westfield, Feb. 12, 1789.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Commonwealth of *Massachusetts.*

In the year of our LORD one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

An ACT authorizing Executors and Administrators to make sale of Real Estate mortgaged to their Testators or Intestates; and such as they shall take in Execution, in certain Cases.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen and may arise with respect to the extent of the rights, interest, title and estate, which executors or administrators may have in houses, lands and tenements mortgaged to their respective testators or intestates; and also the rights, interest, title and estate which executors or administrators may have in houses, lands and tenements, set off by execution at the suit of executors or administrators, for debts due to the estates of persons deceased: For the better defining and declaring the law in these respects,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That whenever any person or persons to whom any lands, tenements or hereditaments may be mortgaged for the payment of debts, or the performance of any collateral promise or engagement whatsoever, shall decease before recovery of seizen & possession of the lands, tenements or hereditaments, mortgaged, or then the debts due on said deed of mortgage, and the lands, tenements or hereditaments mortgaged by the same, shall be alleged in the hands of executors or administrators as personal estate, and the executors or administrators shall have the same control, and power of disposal of all the estate which the said deceased had in the lands, and tenements and hereditaments mortgaged, as if they had been a pledge of personal estate; and executors or administrators may bring actions for recovery of seizen and possession of lands, tenements and hereditaments mortgaged, as aforesaid, in which actions, it shall be sufficient to declare on the seizen and possession of the testator or intestate.

And be it further enacted, That whenever executors or administrators shall recover seizen or possession of lands, tenements or hereditaments mortgaged as aforesaid, the executors or administrators shall be seized and possessed of the estate so recovered, to the sole use and behoof of the widow and heirs of the intestate, or desirees of the testator to whom said estate may be devised. And the Court of Probate may make distribution of the same, as of personal estate accordingly, unless the lands, tenements, or hereditaments mortgaged and recovered as aforesaid, shall be necessary for the payment of debts, legacies, annuities or charges of administration; and in that case the said executor or administrator, having obtained licence, in manner as by law provided, shall have full right, power and authority to dispose and make sale of the whole or part of the lands, tenements or hereditaments recovered as aforesaid, as though the testator or intestate had died seized thereof; subject however to the right of redemption in case such sale shall be made before such right shall be extinguished.

And be it further enacted, That whenever any executor or administrator shall recover judgment for any term of years, or for an estate in fee, and lands, tenements or hereditaments shall be set off to the said executor or administrator in discharge of the said execution, that such executor or administrator, shall be possessed of the whole estate in the lands, tenements or hereditaments so set off, to the sole use and behoof of the widow and heirs of the deceased intestate, or to the residuary legatee or legatees of the testator, as the case may be; and the Court of Probate may make distribution of the same, as of personal estate, accordingly; unless the lands, tenements or hereditaments so set off, on the said execution, shall be necessary for the payment of debts, legacies, annuities or charges of administration: and in that case the said executor or administrator, having obtained licence, in manner as by law provided shall have full right, power & authority to dispose and make sale of the whole or part of the lands, tenements, or hereditaments so set off, as aforesaid, subject however to the right of redemption, in case such sale be made before such right shall be extinguished.

And be it further enacted, That after executors or administrators shall recover seizen and possession of any lands, tenements or hereditaments mortgaged as aforesaid, and before conveyance or assignment thereof in fee magnet aforesaid, if any mortgager, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, or the person, his heirs, executors administrators or assigns, whose estate has been levied upon as aforesaid, shall within the time limited for redeeming the estate mortgaged or levied premises, the executors or administrators shall in every instance be intitled to receive the said redemption money, and hereby authorized, impowered and directed to discharge the said mortgaged premises or estate levied upon, by release, quitclaim, or other legal conveyance.

And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to controul any last will or testament, or any part thereof.

And be it further enacted, That an act made and passed the twenty-seventh day of June, seventeen hund red and eighty-six, intitled "An act authorizing executors and administrators, to make sale of real estate mortgaged to their testators or intestates, and such as they shall take in execution in certain cases," be, and hereby is repealed.

In the *House of representatives*, February 11, 1789.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

WILLIAM HEATH Speaker, *pro tem.*

In *Senate*, February 11, 1789.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun, President.
Approved, JOHN HANCOCK.
A true copy. Attest.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Journey of a Scotch Presbyterian to Rome, to convert the late Pope; his public address to the Pope; his private examination of the Pope; the Pope's reply; his return back to England.

A SCOTCH Presbyterian having heated his brain by reading the book of martyrs, the cruelty of the Spanish inquisition, and the histories of all the persecutions which ever were raised by the Roman Catholics against the Protestants, was seized with a dread that the same horrors were just about to be renewed. This terrible idea disturbed his imagination day and night; he thought of nothing but racks and scaffolds; and, at one time, he dreamt there was a continual train of horses, with a tar barrel and a Protestant in each, all the way from Smithfield to St. Andrews.

He communicated the anxiety and distress of his mind to a worthy, sensible clergyman, who lived in the neighbourhood. This gentleman took great pains to quiet his fears, proving to him by cogent and obvious arguments, that there was little or no danger of such an evil as he dreaded. These reasonings had a powerful effect whilst they were delivering, but the impression did not continue, and was always effaced by reading a few pages of the book of martyrs. As soon as the clergyman observed this, he advised the relations to remove every book that treated of persecution or martyrdom, out of the man's reach. This was done, and books of less gloomy complexion were substituted in their place; but as all of them formed a strong contrast with the temper of his mind, he could not endure to perase them, but wholly devoted himself to the study of the bible, the only book left him of his former library; and such power had his latest studies on his imagination, that he could relish no part of the bible, except the Revelations, of Saint John, a great part of scripture he perused continually with unabating ardour and delight. His friend the clergyman, having noticed this, took occasion to say, "that every part of the holy bible, was without doubt sublime and instructive; he was, however surprised to see that he limited his studies entirety to the last book, and, neglected all the rest;" to which the other replied, "that he who was a divine and a man of learning, might, with propriety, read the whole of the sacred volume; but for his part he thought proper to confine himself to what he could understand, and therefore, tho' he had great respect for each book of scripture, he acknowledged he gave a preference to the revelations of Saint John." This answer entirely satisfied the clergyman; he did not think it expedient to question him any further, but took his leave, after having requested the people of the family with whom this person lived, to have a watchful eye on their relation. In the mean time, the poor man's terrors, with respect to the revival of popery and perfecution, were daily augmented; and nature in all probability, would have sunk under the weight of such accumulated anxiety, had not a thought occured, that relieved his mind in and instant, by suggesting an infallible method of preventing all the evils which his imagination had been brooding over for so long a time.

The happy idea that afforded so much comfort, was no other, than that he should immediately go to Rome, and *convert the Pope* from the Roman Catholick to the Presbyterian religion. The moment he hit on this fortunate expedient, he felt at once the strongest impulse to undertake the task, and the fullest conviction that his undertaking would be crowned with success. It is no wonder, therefore, that his countenance was brightened: that he enjoyed the most heart-felt happiness and self applause. While his relations congratulated each other on this agreeable change, the exulting visionary, without communicating his designs to any one, set out for London, took his passage to Leghorn, and in a short time after, arrived in perfect health of body, and in exalted spirits, at Rome.

He directly applied himself to an Ecclesiastic of his own country, of whose obliging temper he had previously heard, and whom he considered as a very proper person to procure him an interview necessary for the accomplishment of his project. He informed that gentleman, that he earnestly wished to have a conference, that admitted no delay. It was not difficult to perceive the state of this poor man's mind. The good natured Ecclesiastic endeavoured to sooth and amuse him, and the conference was deferred till a distant day, in hopes, that, during the interval, means might have been devised to perswade him to return to his own country.

But a few days after this, he happened to go to St. Peter's Church, at the very time his Holiness was performing some religious ceremony. At this sight our impatient zealot felt all his passions inflamed with irresistable ardour! He could no longer wait for the expected conference! But bursting out with vehement indignation, he exclaimed: "O thou beast of nature, with seven heads and ten horns! Thou mother of harlots, arrayed in purple and scarlet, and decked with gold and precious stones and pearls! Cast away the golden cup of thy abominations, and the filth of thy fornication!"

It is easy to imagine the astonishment and outcry that such an apostrophe, from such a person, in such a place, would occasion. He was immediately seized and carried to prison, by the Swiss Halberdiers.

When it was known he was a British subject, some who understood English, were ordered to attend his examination. The first question to him was; "what had brought him to Rome?" He answered, "to annoint the eyes of the scarlet whore with eye salve, that she might see her wickedness."—It was asked, "who he meant by the scarlet whore?" He answered, "who else could he mean but her who sitteth upon seven mountains; who hath seduced the Kings of the earth to commit fornication, and who is drunken with the blood of the martyrs?" Many other questions were asked, and such provoking answers were returned, that he might give vent to his rancour and petulance with impunity, they therefore were desirous he should be condemned to the galleys, that he might be taught more sense and better manners.

But when they communicated their sentiments to Gangonelli, he said, with great good humour, "That he had never heard of any one, whose understanding or politeness had been much improved at that school; that although the poor man's first address has been a little abrupt and rough, yet he could not help considering himself as obliged to him for his good intentions, and for his undertaking so long a journey with a view to do good."

He afterwards gave orders to treat the man with gentleness, while he remained in confinement, to put him on board the first ship bound from Civita Vecchia to England, and to defray the expense of his passage.

However humane and reasonable this conduct may be thought by many, there were those who condemned it as an injudicious act of lenity, that might have a tendence to sink the dignity of the pontifical office, and expose it to future insults. If such behaviour as this, did not pass without blame, it may readily be concluded, that few of the late Pope's actions escaped uncensured; and many who loved the easy, amiable disposi-

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freely rely in this particular. Plain dealing, and prompt honesty without disguise, are his known char- ed rooms the country, *recently* have been employed to be publick interest.

tion of the man, were of opinion, that the spirit of the times required a different character on the papal throne. This idea prevailed among the Cardinals at the election of the present Pontiff, and the conclave is supposed to have fixed on the Cardinal Breschi for the Pope, from the same motive, that the Roman Senate some times chose a dictator to enforce the ancient discipline.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To *HARRIOT*,

I TOOK great pleasure in perusing your beautiful lines under the title of "*The Shepherd and Truth*," in the last week's paper. The Shepherd's unguarded invective and the goddess's all conquering reproof were painted with a masterly hand. You discovered propriety in the plan and consistency in the execution. Its truth indeed contributed not a little to its beauty. I presume however that you have too much goodness to encompass the whole of our sex in one general judgment of ingratitude, when the truth of it is only founded on particular instances. Humanity indeed untinctured with weakness and depravity would cease to be humanity; but who if it were in his power, for so trifling a tax, would deny himself to be a son of *Adam*, when he recollected that the same *Adam* was the husband of *Eve*.

For he it from me to charge the female sex with faults that do not belong to them, or to draw the line between it and ours to the disadvantage of the former. On the contrary we must all acknowledge, (unless our *pride* be more than a match for our understanding) that *two men* has virtues which *man* never possessed. The latter is oftentimes disgraced by real crimes, while the former is for the most part obscured only by temporary foibles. Nor can it indeed be denied that many of these foibles are either created or continued by the secondary influence of our sex. *Custom* with reference to the sexes hath with propriety allotted to our's, the burden of the active capacity. From this circumstance arises a distinction that must be taken into consideration of the subject.

The love of flattery in your sex has often been the subject of virulent declamation and ungenerous satire with our's—But upon a candid examination it will be found that if the *Ladies* do really love flattery, it is only because the *Gentlemen* degrade themselves by making use of it. How often indeed from premises founded in the superior softness, sensibility and delicacy of the fair sex, have we heard and seen this unwarrantable conclusion drawn, that they were incapable of being constant, destitute of firmness, and prone to change? But it is a deduction that can never be defended by the *majesty of truth*, and which the first paragraph in the volume of their nature would abruptly deny. So that "man, perverse misjudging man, ever prone to censure, and blind to his own faults," can not only trace with accuracy those of your sex, but bid his unfriendly imagination create others, which never existed independent of it. There are instances of exultancy more numerous and more exalted in the female world than in the other:—and if the female heart be susceptible, it is still constant—and if there exists in its frame the delicate fibres of tenderness and love, they are certainly interwoven with the bracing nerves of stability and firmness. However *man* may be represented as the *sturdy oak* which braves the storm and stands unmoved amidst its rage—and *woman* as the *weeping willow* which bends with flexible compliance to every gentle breeze, yet it is a remark which the loud voice of experience will authenticate, that when a woman once fixes her affections, they are riveted beyond the possibility of a change—while *man* that *sportive animal man*, is as fickle as the wind and as moveable as the dust which it raises.

But *candid Harriot!* I flatter myself that you will not stigmatize our sex with one general brand of ingratitude or malice, merely because some of them have had the weakness to imagine, and others the boldness to assert that the female mind was incapable of improvement. Of *Harriot's* person I am totally ignorant—but if I may judge of her understanding by the gleams of it that are refracted to me through the medium of her performance, I can, without stepping aside from the dedication of this sheet, offer an instance that will abundantly verify my remark, that the female sex are rendered more superlatively conspicuous by the brilliancy of their genius than by their beauty itself. The admirable POPE to be sure, a man, who if we may determine from his writings, was possessed of that imagination and those passions which are congenial to the feelings which female beauty ought to inspire, suffered his playful fancy to draw a picture of your sex, to which his judgment could never give its assent.

> "*Nothing so true as what you once let fall,*
> *Most women have no character at all,*
> *Matter too soft a lasting mark to bear,*
> *And best distinguished by black, brown and fair.*"
>
> POPE's Essay on Women.

Most we yield up the truth to the fascinating diction of poetry?—No ungrateful Pope—I will rather hold these lines as a memorable exception to thy generosity, than subscribe my assent to a distinctive criterion so unworthy of *man*.

Your sex are endued with excellencies infinitely superior to those which address themselves merely to the outward sense. There is no doubt that female beauty is the first if not the most violent mover of our feelings and passions; yet still I think it is certain that from the pure principles of unadulterated nature, it is *only so*, as it is considered as an index to a refined understanding or an elevated soul. Hence arises the expression of disgust at a pretty face connected with a vacant mind. I would not with it to be understood that I am destitute of those feelings which are adapted to the enjoyment of female company or not susceptible of those impressions that beauty ought to make upon the heart. I have indeed been obliged to sip with caution the pleasures of the *former*, lest legible characters should be imprinted by the *latter*. I would only observe that a fine face can *attract* but never *retain*. Is it not a misfortune *Harriet*, that gallants in general are fired with an emulation in the eloquence of trifles? Conversation is my opinion, should be at the same time familiar and instructive: on the one hand we should avoid being frivolous, and on the other seek to be entertaining.—It is in the power of your sex, however, to dissipate this inauspicious *halo*, which like the unfriendly fog, at the same time obscures the sun and closes the avenues of life and animation. For the commencement of such a reformation you will certainly be the object of our sincerest thanks. You will pardon me I hope in thus trespassing upon your time and attention by these observations; and although they are offered in defence of an idea that really needed none, yet I trust that your candour will preserve them from censure, a confidence in which may hereafter prompt me to publish more freely my sentiments upon the subject of female improvements, in the mean time I subscribe myself

Your's,

EPAMINONDAS.

THE SPY.

To ——.

WHY was I made a man, to endure these cruel agonies, of which no other species of known beings are capable, or why at least was I particularly formed of such a constitution, as to attract the evils which are scattered up and down the world and peculiar to mortal men; whilst I alone am made the common disk of human misery? Surely my partial horoscope monopolized the most envenomed aspects of the stars, without partaking of the least benign and favourable glance. My whole life is one continued *tragedy*, in which the various *change of scenes* does best amuse my *sense* with some new pageantry, some fair idea of honour, pleasure or profit; and before the *act* is done I find myself enfolded and overwhelmed with calamities and misfortunes which I never dreamed of. Oh! that the omnipotent, when from the eternal silent tho't he drew the ideas of every species, had formed me for a *tree*, an *herb*, a *blade of grass*, a *stone*, a *wasteness* or any *insensible* thing, incapable of pleasure or pain, of grief or joy, and a thousand other passions that hourly torment the human race—I had then been a happy neuter to all false shews of happiness, and real sense of misery. Oh! that I had been an *oak*, a *beech*, a *palm*, or *cypress* of the forest: For then if vegetables have any feeling of their own state, I should only be touched with secret pleasure, when the gentle winds should play among my *amorous branches*, and teach my *wanton leaves* to dance the measures of young harmless *love*; or when I felt the seasonable rain distilling on my withered bark, and from thence sliding to my thirsty roots —or when the gallant Phœbus printed *warm, vigorous kisses* on my *cheeks* and *lips*—But if this be too *proud* a thought, I wish I had been some humble *shrub*, some pigmy *plant*, some vegetable *dwarf*, a *page* unto *the mighty* trees, subsisting on the drops and fragments of their large banquets, meekly cringing at their feet in happy low obscurity. I lament my fate that I was not a *nightingale*, a *thrush*, a *lark*, or any of the feathered choir, who with sweet and chearful notes *salute Aurora* and the rising sun, and chirp all day, sincerest praises to that source of warmth and life, who vests the earth in green attire, who decks the trees with verdant leaves, and fills the world with light. Methinks the very worms and little reptiles of the earth are happier far than I. They crawl and creep in hollow trees, in clefts of rocks, and crannies of the ground to search for food and for divertisement. But my life is a martyrdom of affliction. 'Tis not the pain of body, but the fretting anguish of my mind that forces these exclamations from me. The *kindnesses* that I have *sown* spring up in *blades* of bitter *ingratitude* and *perfidy*.—My *seminaries* bring forth *aconite* and noxious *weeds*, instead of pleasant *flowers* and wholesome *fruits*.—The fly interloping spirit that hates to see any good prosper hath set his foot in all my works. He steals behind us in our walks, and as fast as we weave any web of virtue, he secretly unravels it or deforms the work by intermixing some threads of vice. I am weary of striving against the current of my fate. Oh! that I were as though I had not been! That my *soul* were *drenched* in *Lethe's* forgetful waters, where all past things are buried in *eternal oblivion*.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the ELECTORS of HAMPSHIRE *and* BERKSHIRE.

PRESUMING that no representative is yet chosen in this district to go to the Congress, we cannot pay too early an attention to the means of uniting our suffrages on some gentleman of distinguished abilities to fill that important office.

Somebody has been so kind, or rather partial to Dr. Whiting, as to give us in a late paper a variety of persons why he should be preferred to Mr. Sedgwick, and even to Mr. Lyman, as a federal Representative for the western district. I am not very well pleased with this mode of influencing elections, yet as this field is taken, we must dispute upon it. It is a just principle in this and all similar cases, that the best man ought to have the preference, let him live where he will. But let us wave this, and examine the grounds which have been occupied to defend the election of a Berkshire man. We know that Berkshire was formerly comprehended in this county, and is therefore a child of Hampshire, and the child is not supposed to be equally wise & polite with the parent, and if he was, modesty would at least prevent him from giving law to his parent and hiring her purse. What if we have a Senator, and he had two votes in the election of the two first officers in the general government, while Berkshire has had nothing to do but to be included in the district? It does not follow that we have not another man superior to any gentleman in Berkshire, and who will act as a parent cherish and defend their rights beyond the ability of any of their own inhabitants. The place of abode then, we may say, is mere *fol lol*. Let us come to the men—Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Lyman. If there was any thing in sound besides wind, I would say that the very word Lyman is smoother, softer and more popular than the others. But as I do not insist on this argument, let us come to the qualification & conduct of these competitors. I shall strike off Mr. Sedgwick pretty quick. He certainly is not the man for us.—Though he may be well enough for a lawyer, which is his proper sphere, yet he knows nothing of politicks, which is as distant from law, as making leather breeches is from making shoes. But in short, my chief objection to him is that he has taken no pains to convince us he would accept the appointment; and the expence of an unnecessary election is too great to risque in uncertainty. He has never employed emissaries to ride the circuit of these two counties to solicit the votes of the people and to intercede with his competitors to relinquish their station. He has never harnessed Justices or special Justices to draw his rapid Car. He has not published his own panegyrick in a news-paper, nor written to the captains and colonels of the last warfare to bring over their *men at arms* to vote for him. I say Mr. Sedgwick has taken none of these methods, he is too proud to descend to such frank and open measures, and we ought not to choose a man of pride, and one who thinks of the dignity of his character.

This Whiting-man endeavours to cast a stigma on Mr. Lyman by comparing him to a pendulum, which we know vibrates as far from the centre of gravity on one side as the other. I am surprised at this, because it is the very thing itself. It is a proof of liberality of sentiment and extent of genius; for in the course of his vibration, having touched all the different sentiments and opinions, he will be able, by a conciliatory proposition, to split the difference between them, to bring over all the members, make himself popular, and by the laws of gravity will settle down, if he has any weight, in the center between them all.

This writer to be sure says some things well enough of Mr. Whiting, but in the comparison they will not bear. Mr. Lyman it is true has been a lawyer, but renounced the practice because it is unpopular—so what is perhaps as much in his favour, he never in his life argued a cause at the bar that I have heard of, and consequently has not perverted judgment by impelling on a jury. He was a harmless lawyer, and has not abjured all the sins and errors of the practice. We see by this time that he means to please the people, and such a man will be more likely to please them than one who forms a system by reason, and is so stiff as to suppose it necessary to pursue it.

Let us look at these two gentlemen. Mr. Lyman you see has the best *outside*—he looks like a federalist. Though he did not take arms for the government in the insurrections, yet the man has talked well enough. He will not be suspected, if he gets a seat in Congress and will not be counteracted in his designs. As for Mr. Whiting is *known* to be averse to the new system, and will be continually watched. He will not feel that confidence which he ought to have in his own character.

This writer in the last place tells us fallaciously enough that the title of honourable affixed to Mr. Whiting gives him an evident superiority to Mr. Lyman. Why gentlemen, this is the very spot where Mr. Lyman derives importance. Mr. Whiting was not made honourable by the people, but by a commission of which the people did not contribute. If we send Mr. Lyman to Congress, he will be up for facts, as the lawyers say, honourable, and the way in which he acquired this long-sought dignity, will make him more attentive to popular measures.

On the whole I do not blame the Whiting-man, who might have very honest intentions—yet I think his arguments inconclusive, and his latin quotation exceedingly misunderstood. This quotation originally applied to one Mr. Mores, a gentleman who had acquired great credit with the people by his uncommon *moderation* and command of his temper, and we are to understand nothing further by it than this:—

O tempora! O Mores!

O the temper (or *moderation*) of Mr. Mores!

I am satisfied, gentlemen, you must be raving displeased if you do not one and all vote for Mr. Lyman.

P. S.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 4.

The people here are quite elated, and were never so disposed to support the charges of war as they have been for this ten or twelve days: The desire of making the house of Austria repent of having declared an unjust war against the Porte, is the same in every class of inhabitants, but what astonishes us most is, the courage of our recruits, who are persuaded that the Austrians must fly before them. We have (said the Reis Effendi, the other day) so evident a superiority over the Germans, that they will not be able to declare war against us again for these hundred years. Thus the mighty has removed from our eyes the veil which hindered us from seeing the weakness of our neighbours, of whose power we had such a dread.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

As two gentlemen the other day were settling an account at a coffee-house, one of them drew out of his pocket a great number of Bank-notes, which induced a gentleman who sat in the next box to exclaim, that he wished to have as many as he could carry of them:—"Then, Sir," replied the other, "how many, and to what amount do you think you could carry, for mine are all ten pound notes?" "Why, Sir," said the other in reply, "I do not mind that, but I think I could carry more than the Bank of England could supply me with; for I think I could carry in ten pound Banknotes as much as the national debt amounts to:" Upon which the other gentleman offered to lay him a wager of five guineas, that he and ninety more of the strongest men he could select, could not carry the weight of the amount of the national debt in ten pound notes, for the distance of one mile without pitching;—the wager was immediately accepted, and a calculation took place; when it was found that 512 Bank-notes weighed exactly one pound weight; and two hundred and forty two millions, which is computed to be the national debt, weighs forty seven thousand two hundred and sixty five pounds; and when divided among a hundred people, the weight that every one would have to carry, would be four hundred and seventy two pounds six ounces per man. The gentleman who had accepted the wager, was struck with astonishment, and immediately paid the money without any recourse to a trial.

Married—in Cheshire, Mr. FAULKNER, to Miss TOMLINSON—he 84, the 18:. But what are years?—Where HEARTS are united, felicity must follow.—These happy nuptials were celebrated with becoming festivity, and the evening concluded with the good old song of "*Had she not care enough for the old man?—She wed him—she fed him, and to the bed led him*, &c.

GEORGETOWN, (*Virginia*) Feb. 14.

Last Tuesday arrived in this town, from Mount-Vernon, his Excellency General Washington, our beloved Chief. The Patowmack company, assembled and proceeded to business with their illustrious fellow member. We are happy to understand, through the influence and predominance of his Excellency, the works of the Patowmack, in future, will be carried on with spirit—in that we may soon expect to reap the benefit of this great and laudable undertaking. It gives us likewise infinite pleasure, that we have it in our power to inform our readers, that the General enjoys a perfect state of health—may guardian angels watch his precious life, any may the sons of Columbia never prove unkind to HIM who saved their COUNTRY.

Extract of a letter from Louisville, (falls of Ohio) to the Editor hereof, dated Jan. 16, 1789.

"Our friend General Wilkinson has fitted out a small fleet, for the second expedition to New-Orleans—it consists of 25 large boats, some of which carry 3 pounders and all of them swivels, manned by 150 hands, brave and well armed, to fight their way down the Ohio and Mississippi, into the gulph of Mexico.

"This is the first armada that ever floated on the western waters—and I assure you, the sight of this little squadron, under the Kentucke colours opens a field of contemplation—what this country may expect from commerce at a future day.

"The cargoes consist chiefly of tobacco, flour and provision of all kinds—some of which has been packed up in warehouses these three or four years past; and where it certainly would have remained, had not the General through his indefatigable enterprize and genius, opened the touching barricaded gates.

"He has been very unjustly censured, by the inconsiderate part of mankind, for having monopolized the Spanish trade—but the more expanded mind acknowledges that to his penetrating genius, Kentucke stands indebted for having procured its citizens a seat, from which the jealousy of our neighbours excluded us this many years past.

"Mr. Brown, our late negociator, and a Spanish gentleman, son-in-law to the governor of Louisiana, are to accompany the general on this commercial tour as some will have it political) expedition. Our politicians seem silently contemplating on the conduct of the Atlantick States, and wait to hear the fate of Kentucke pronounced by our new Congress."

An unanswering memorial. Laws of the new State of Franklin, found amongst the publick papers, serves as a pattern to these States, whose Civil Lists have become a burden to their inhabitants.

In General Assembly, State of Franklin, October 15, 1788.

WHEREAS the collecting of taxes in specie, for the want of a circulating medium, has become very oppressive to the good people of this commonwealth. And whereas it is the duty of the Legislature to hear at all times the prayers of their constituents, and apply a speedy remedy as lays in their power; *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Franklin*, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from the first day of January, Anno Domini 1789, the salaries of the civil officers of this commonwealth be as follows, to wit:

His Excellency the Governour, per ann. 1000 deer skins. His Honour the Chief Justice, 500 ditto ditto. The Attorney general 500 ditto ditto. The Secretary to his Excellency the Governour, 500 racoon ditto. The Treasurer of the State, 450 otter ditto. Each County Clerk, 300 bever ditto. Clerk of the House of Commons, 300 racoon ditto. Members of Assembly per diem, 3 ditto ditto. Justices fees for signing a warrant, 1 muskrat ditto. Enacted into a law, this 18th day of October, 1788, under the great seal of the state. Witness his Excellency John Sevier, Governour, Captain general, Commander in Chief, and Admiral in and over said State.

Attest.

ELISHA TRIPLET, C. H. A.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Feb. 25.

A captain of a Guinea ship is now in goal in London, and under prosecution at the expence of the Society established in that city for the abolition of the slave trade, on account of having cruelly treated and maimed a number of English sailors under his command. The same commander has perpetrated such barbarities on the inhabitants of Africa, as are too shocking for the public eye. The following instance, which has already been produced in evidence, by the London society, before the privy council, will be brought by the same society, together with numberless other similar instances, before the House of Commons. A young negro woman, with her infant at her breast, was kid-napped away from her husband and parents, and offered, by the dealers in human flesh, to this commander for sale: he was willing, he said to purchase the young woman, but he could do nothing with the brat. However, as they could not be separated, he purchased them both. At the same time deliberately dashed out the brains of the infant on the deck of the ship, and threw it overboard in the mother's presence.—As she was a young woman of uncommon beauty, in less than an hour she was dragged by the captain to his bed, and compelled to endure the embraces of her child's murderer.

NEW-YORK, March 5.

Yesterday being the time appointed for the meeting of Congress under the New-Constitution, the day was ushered in by the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells—which were repeated at twelve o'clock, and at sunset. A general joy pervaded the whole city on this great, important and memorable event; every countenance gratified a hope that under the auspices of the new government, commerce would again thrive —the farmer meet a ready market for his produce—manufactories flourish—and peace and prosperity adorn our land.

About 12 o'clock the following gentlemen, who are members of the new Congress appeared at Federal Hall. It is expected that in a few days there will be a quorum to proceed to business.

SENATORS.

The Hon.	John Langdon,	New-Hampshire.
	Paine Wingate,	
	Caleb Strong,	Massachusetts.
	Wm. S. Johnson,	Connecticut.
	Oliver Elsworth,	
	Robert Morris,	Pennsylvania.
	Wm. M'Clay,	
	Wm. Few,	Georgia.

REPRESENTATIVES.

The Hon.	Fisher Ames	Massachusetts.
	George Leonard,	
	George Thacher,	
	Elbridge Gerry,	Connecticut.
	Benj. Huntington,	
	Jer. Wadsworth,	
	Hon. Trumbull,	
	E. A. Muhlenberg,	Pennsylvania.
	Thomas Hartley,	
	Henry Wynkoop,	
	Peter Muhlenberg,	
	Daniel Heister,	
	Alex. White,	Virginia.
	Thomas T. Tucker,	S. Carolina.

Last evening arrived in town from Connecticut, the honourable Jonathan Sturges, and Roger Sherman, Esqrs; two of the Representatives of that State.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 24.

The public curiosity has for some time past been much taken up with very extraordinary circumstances attending a young woman at New-Hatkinsack, near this place. It is now three or four weeks since the was attended, wherever she went, by an uncommon knocking against the floor where she happened to be, and at several other parts of the house she now lives in, somewhat resembling the noise attending a shoemaker's hammering on the heal of a shoe. Much pains has been taken to discover the cause of it, and all to no purpose. For a few days past, the knocking has increased (as we are informed) attended with the moving of chairs, and things thrown from different parts of the room across the floor, in such manner as to raise the apprehensions of the most curious and enlightened people.

We shall endeavour to obtain a particular account of the above circumstances, and lay the same before the public for consideration.

NEWPORT, March 5.

The Superior Court of Judicature, &c. are now sitting in this town.—Several bills in equity (so called) for the redemption of estates morgaged for specie demands, are pending before them, by tenders of the nominal sum in paper, although it hath depreciated from 10 to 16 for one.—How their Honours, consistent with the solemn oath they took to "*administer equal justice to all*," can receive these tenders we are at a loss to determine.

PROVIDENCE, March 5.

Yesterday being the day appointed by the Ordinance of Congress for proceedings to commence under the new Federal Constitution, the morning was ushered in by a discharge of eleven cannon—at eleven o'clock in the forenoon the salute was repeated, and again at sunset; we felicitate our readers on this auspicious event.

Yesterday, says a correspondent, will form an important era in the annals of this country; Yesterday severed the States of Rhode-Island and North Carolina from the American Union and from each other; they now stand in a perfect state of independence similar to that of Vermont; in a state of independence comparable to that of Great Britain and France.—From yesterday all sea Captains belonging to this state will fail under the sole protection of the State of Rhode-Island—having no claim to the flag of the United States; For the *Eleven confederated States* are in fact, *the United States*.

BOSTON, March 12.

Extract of a letter from a Member of Congress, to his friend in this town, dated Newyork, March 1, 1789.

"The old Congress are expiring with great ease—the Members that have no portion in the resurrection of the new, utter not a groan—A general tranquility seems to prevail into federal sentiments.—The Senators and Representatives are daily droping in, and a prospect of harmony brightens.—Mr. Gerry with his family arrived last evening; Messieurs Strong Leonard and Ames, and the Senators from New-Hampshire, arrived here on Saturday."

NORTHAMPTON, March 18.

DIED—At Westfield, on Sunday last, SAMUEL MATHER, jun. Attorney at Law, eldest son of the Hon. *Samuel Mather*, Esq. of that town, aged 24 years.

> *Traditur dies die*
> *Novaque pergunt interire lunæ*
> *Tu secunda Marmora*
> *Locas sub ipsum funus, et sepulchri*
> *Immemor struis domos.* HORACE.

Day presses on the heels of day,
And Moons increase to their decay,
But you with thoughtless pride elate,
Unconscious of impending fate,
Command the pillar'd dome to rise,
When lo! the tomb forgotten lies.

Every friend to humanity and every lover of his country cannot but feel the pongent pang of sorrow, when he beholds a young man on whom nature with a rich profusion seemed to bestow all those qualities which are adapted to create admiration and fecure esteem,—and those virtues on which his native land had doted with the fondest expectation of usefulness, cut down forever by the undiftinguishing hand of *fate*. Scarcely was he introduced upon the grand theatre of the world, scarcely had his conspicuous merit adorn'd his brow with the laurels of distinction, before *the rude blast of death robbed them of their verdure*, and the inauspicious mandate bade the scene be closed. Whether we trace the qualities of the heart or the head, Mr. *Mather* may justly be said without exaggerated expression, to have at least surpassed the ordinary bounds of human excellence. His abilities were great which he exercised without parade or ostentation, and these cultivated by a liberal education, and embellished by polite reading enabled him to bear the palm of literature from his youthful competitors. Nor did he indeed sacrifice the graces to his attachment to learning and philosophy. The benevolence of his heart inspired him with cheerfulness and the candid familiarity of his action and expression rendered his society uncommonly engaging.——"But it is now past, we have closed his eyes and heard him breathe the groan of expiration." Let us not be overborn by a confusion of passion, but rather indulge an awful stillness of sorrow, and after we have wept, retire and grow calm.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby informs his customers, that after next week he shall discontinue riding any farther as a post, until he shall be able to collect his pay for what papers he has already carried—He therefore expects every one will be ready to make him payment, whenever he shall call on them.

JOHN PINKS.

March 18, 1789.

firmly rely in this particular. Faithfulness, and prompt secrecy without disguise, are his known char-

ed round the country, *runners* have been employed to

To FLORELLA.

On making the best use of present Pleasures.

IT is not for us, my Florella, to know
What fortune hereafter with either may do;
Or whom when we chose a companion for life,
She'll give you for a husband, or me for a wife.
These important affairs lie so far at a distance,
That no present care can give any assistance,
But I'm certain of this, that Florella is pretty
And what's more to me, both good-humour'd and witty;
And tho' I can boast no such charms of my own,
Yet I've an honest sond heart, and am not quite a drone.
Let us build on this stock, and our wisdom employ
To crown every hour and each moment with joy;
Solemn courtship hath of a sad mixture of strife,
But love, my dear girl, adds a relish to life:
Let us taste its best sweets while we smile on each other
With the harmless endearments of sister and brother:
And when reading together our authors improve
By modest carestes of innocent love.
Of present enjoyments we'en make the best
And leave our kind stars to take care of the rest.
Thus we'll make all the pleasures of friendship run pure,
And leave all the dregs to grave and demure.—
If e're it should happen that vapours should rise
To ruffle our brow or to sadden our eyes;
If once in a month you should fly from my arms,
And I should look stupid on all your bright charms,
We'll have no after-recolings to add to the debt,
But good-humour with love shall forgive and forget.
When after a few merry months we must part,
Tho' we feel for a day some fond fitterings of heart,
Yet we will not indulge to excess of grief
Since so obvious a thought may give instant relief,
Some better Fidelia may languish for thee,
And a second Florella may smile upon me.

P. D.

BON MOT.

TWO smart young fellows riding by a farmer, who was sowing his ground, one of them called to him, with an insolent air:—"Well honest fellow, it is your business to sow, but we reap the fruit of your labor." To which the farmer replied—"It is very likely you may, for I am sowing Hemp."

A FRAGMENT.

—HE was in a military dress, and his figure, his face, and his walk evinced the gentleman—yet poverty contracted his countenance, and a succession of blushes which flushed into his cheeks, while he traversed the coffee room, and to which deep sighs were the harbingers, shewed that his heart suffered.—

He at last leaned upon the bar, and whispered the mistress of the coffee-room, a good natured creature, and she instantly curtsied with a degree of respect, that induced me to believe I had mistaken the index of the officer's mind, that instead of standing in need of a favour, notwithstanding his appearance, he had been conferring an obligation.

On quitting the bar and taking his seat, the mistress of the coffee-room ordered a pot of coffee and toast to the table where he sat.—His eyes sparkled at the sight, and the toast was devoured with advidity, and indicated, not so much of a wholesome appetite, as keenness of actual want. He eat with every mark of hunger.

The first plate of toast being dispatched, the mistress of the coffee-room ordered a second to be placed before him—but she gave her orders privately, and the waiter laid it on the table with a look the most pitiable. The officer seized the toast—the waiter wiped his eyes with his napkin; and the mistress of the coffee-room, drawing up her breath, sighed it out again in a tone so soft, so tender, and so sweet, as harmonized every nerve of those who heard it into that delightful unison of pity, that is only felt when the finger of charity touches the sympathetick chords of the heart.

The officer having finished his breakfast, and taken leave of his hostess at the bar, an impulse, which certainly was not curiosity, induced me to inquire after his name and situation.

Of the particulars the woman was ignorant—he had never seen him before—she knew nothing of him but this—he had ordered a breakfast at the bar, and assured her he would call and pay for it at some future day.

Till the day arrived when he should be able to pay, she desired he might constantly call & breakfast on credit. And he is welcome, though that day should be the day of judgment,—And when the day of judgment arrives, said I, you will hear of this matter—You have done that which will stand in account and gain you credit in the book of fate—If your sins are even multitudinous your charity has covered them.

But let us see if something more cannot be done for this poor officer—Lend him, said I, these four guineas, should he call here to-morrow, as if coming from yourself—the next day he received the cash.

I never heard more of my money for six years; at the end of that time the mistress of the coffee-house told me, that Ensign, now a Lieutenant-Colonel, had returned from abroad—had repayed her the sum borrowed, and given her a ring worth a hundred pounds, by way of interest.

WAR-OFFICE of the UNITED STATES, February 15, 1789.

PUBLIC INFORMATION is hereby given to all Commissioned Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the late Army of the United States, entitled to Lands in pursuance of the several Resolves of Congress, or to their Assigns, or Legal Representatives, that Warrants for their respective proportions will be issued at this Office after the 1st day of April next.

In order to prevent unnecessary applications, it may be necessary to state, that the following descriptions of Officers and Solders only are entitled to Lands from the United States.

First. Commissioned Officers who served until the end of the war.

Second. Commissioned Officers deranged by virtue of the several resolves of Congress.

Third. The Legal Representatives of all Commissioned Officers killed in action.

Fourth. The Medical Staff designated by the resolve of Congress of the 22d September, 1780.

Fifth. All Non-commissioned Officers and Privates who inlisted for, and continued in the service to the end of the war.

Sixth. The Legal Representatives of all Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, inlisted for the war, and who were killed in action.

To prevent the parties justly entitled to the Warrant, being defrauded, the following regulations will be observed:

First. In case of personal applications of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, proof will be required of their being the identical persons whose rights they claim, by a Certificate of an Officer of the regiment or line to which they belonged.

Second. In case of assignments, legal evidence of the transfer will be required.

Third. Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidences of their respective offices.

Fourth. No Warrants will be issued to the order of the party originally entitled, or to the order of any assignee, or legal representative, but in consequence of a power of Attorney duly acknowledged.

The warrant for Millitary Bounties of Land, may be satisfied in any of the following districts, within the Western Territory, which are appropriated by the United States in Congress, for that purpose, to wit,

First. One million of acres, bounded on the east by the seventh range of townships—south by the land contracted for by Cutler and Sargeant, and to extend north, as far as the ranges of townships—and westward so far as to include the above quantity.

Second. A tract beginning at the mouth of the river Ohio—thence up to the Missisippi to the river Au Vause—thence up the same until it meets a west line from the mouth of the Little Wabash—thence easterly with the said line to the Great Wabash—thence down the same to the Ohio, and thence with the Ohio to the place of beginning, which is supposed to contain upwards of two millions of acres.

Third. Several tracts drawn for by the Secretary at War out of the four first ranges of townships surveyed, amounting to about ninety-seven thousand acres.

Fourth Within the limits of purchases made by several companies not exceeding one seventh part of said purchases.

H. KNOX.

THE Subscribers being appointed Surveyors of Two Districts or Trasts of Land, set apart by the United States in Congress, for satisfying the MILITARY BOUNTIES of Land promised to the late ARMY, GIVE THIS PUCLIC NOTICE.

TO ALL OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE LATE ARMY, ENTITLED TO SUCH BOUNTIES,—That they or their Legal Represetatives, make application to the Secretary at War for Warrants, agreeable to an Ordinance of Congress of the 9th day of July last, and forward them to our office at Carlile, in the State of Pennsylvania, before the 15th day of August next, as a preference in locating will be given to prior entries with us. We will set out from Pittsburg, for the district, on the Muskingum, the 15th of September, provided a sufficient number of Warrants are entered by that time:—When the business on the Muskingum is finished, the time for surveying the District between the Missisippi, Ohio and Wabash Rivers will be duly noticed.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
JAMES IRVINE, } *Surveyors.*

Carlisle, 16th January 1789.

From the Poughkeepsie Journal, Feb. 3.

We are informed that a young man by the name of Howard, of Beekman's precinct, near Fredericksburgh, was bit by a mad dog about seven or eight weeks ago—the bite was in the wrist, which it is said entirely healed up. About the middle of the week before last, he complained of severe pains in his arm, which grew worse and penetrated to the head and body, and in a day or two was entirely mad, barking and snapping as a dog would do: He was so outragious, that the family was obliged to fasten him to the floor, and in a few hours he expired in the most painful agonies possible on Monday last week. Several other persons were bit by the same dog, who have not yet discovered any effect from it.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
In Senate, February 17, 1789.

WHEREAS a Committee was appointed by a resolve of the General Court of the 17th April, 1781, empowering and directing them to settle with this State's quota of the Continental army, for the depreciation of their wages for the year 1780, and all the allowances made them agreeably to the resolves of the General Court; which Committee having been kept in office for near eight years, at a very considerable expence to Government, for the purpose of completing the said business; and it being unreasonable that the Commonwealth should be subject to such continual expence on account of the delays of claimants:

Therefore Resolved, That the power given to the said Committee by the said resolve of April 17, 1781, shall cease at the expiration of the last day of August next.

And the said Committee be, and they are hereby directed, as soon as may be after the expiration of the said last day of August, to deliver into the Treasury-office, all the Account Books, Rolls and Papers, that shall then be in their possession, and that may have relation to the said business.

And it is further Resolved, That no application for payment of wages and allowances, referred to in the said resolve, shall be admitted after the expiration of the said last day of August, unless such wages and allowances shall, previous thereto, have been settled and certified by the said Committee.

Resolved, That the Secretary be, and he is hereby directed, to cause the aforegoing resolves to be published six weeks successively, in one of the news-papers in each county of this Commonwealth where a news-paper is published.

Sent down for concurrence,
SAM. PHILLIPS, jun. President.
In the House of Representatives, February 17, 1789.
Read and concurred,
Wm. HEATH, Speaker, pro. tem.
Approved, JOHN HANCOCK.
A true copy. Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

The Partnership of
MURRAY and WHITE,
Being dissolved by mutual consent, all Persons indebted to said company on BOOK or NOTE are desired to call on ASA WHITE for settlement, before the first of May next.—Those who fail of complying may expect to be called on in a more disagreeable way.
Williamsburgh, March 10, 1789.

CASH,
And a generous price given, for all kinds of
SHIPPING FURR
and
BEES-WAX,
by LEVI SHEHARD.
Northampton, Dec. 1788.

ALL the real estate whereof Mr. *George Herbert*, late of Deerfield was possessed at the time of his decease, lying in said town of Deerfield (excepting the widow's right of dower therein) will be sold by the order of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Hampshire, at Public Vendue at the dwelling house of Mr. David Hoit, in said Deerfield on the 21st day of April next at three o'clock P.M.

ELIPHALET DICKINSON.
Administrator on said Estate.

N.B. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are hereby notified, that unless they speedily call on the Administrator and make payment, their notes, accounts &c. will be lodged in the hands of an attorney to be collected.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
In the year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

An ACT for limiting the time within which suits may be prosecuted against Executors and Administrators, and for perpetuating the evidence of notice given by them, and by Guardians and others, respecting the sale of Real Estate.

WHEREAS Executors and Administrators frequently suffer great loss and trouble, by reason of demands brought against them, after they have closed their accounts of administration, and settlement of estate they have administred is made among the heirs or devisees; for a remedy whereof, as well as to the more speedy settlement of estates:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That whenever an executor or administrator shall be appointed to the estate of any person deceased, and shall take upon himself that trust, by giving bond faithfully to discharge the duties thereof, as the law directs, he shall make known the same, within three months or sooner, by causing notifications thereof to be posted up, in some public places in the town, district or plantation, where the deceased was resident, and had his habitancy at the time of his death, and shall also give such further notice thereof, by causing the same to be published in some news-paper, or in such other manner as the Court of Probate, (taking into consideration the situation of the estate and business of the deceased,) shall in writing direct. And if the deceased was neither an inhabitant or resident within this government at the time of his death, the executor or administrator, shall give such notice of his undertaking that trust, as the Court of Probate, that issue the letters of administration, or approved the will, shall in writing direct. An affidavit of the executor or administrator made and filed in the same Probate Court, within seven months, after undertaking that trust, accompanied with an original notification, (or a copy thereof) of his undertaking that trust, and be admitted as evidence of the time, place and manner notice was given.

And that executors and administrators may have sufficient time to obtain a competent knowledge of the situation and circumstances of the estate of the person deceased, under their administration, as to its solvency:

Be it further enacted, That no executor, or administrator shall be compelled in any Court of law, to defend any suit that shall be commenced or instituted against him, in said capacity, within the term of twelve months, next after his taking upon him that trust, unless the same shall be instituted for the recovery of a demand that will not be affected by the insolvency of the estate, or the suit shall be instituted for the purpose of ascertaining a claim that is contested. And all suits brought within one year as aforesaid, (except for the purposes aforesaid) shall be continued at the plaintiff's expence, until that term from the time the executor or administrator gave bond, in the Probate Court for the faithful discharge of his trust, shall be fully expired; and in case the executor or administrator pays the demand, or will bring sufficient money into Court, for that purpose, and there leave the same for the plaintiff's use, or shall make a legal tender thereof to the plaintiff within the year, he shall recover his costs.

And be it further enacted, That all claims of creditors to the estate of any person deceased, upon which an executor or administrator has already undertaken the administration, shall be exhibited and demanded of the executor or administrator of such estate, within three years from the passing of this act, or within three years after such claim may accrue, and not afterwards. And no executor or administrator that shall hereafter undertake that trust, shall be compelled or held to answer to the suit of any creditor of his testator or intestate, unless the same suit shall have been originally commenced, within the term of three years next following his giving bond for the faithful discharge of his trust (except as hereafter excepted) provided such executor or administrator shall give public notice of his appointment to that office in the manner this act directs. The filing a claim with the commissioners upon an estate represented insolvent to be esteemed equivalent to originating a suit against executors or administrators within the meaning of this act.

And be it further enacted, That when any certain demand against the estate of any person deceased, arising from covenant, contract or agreement, shall commence and be in force after the [illegible] said term of three years, and which could not [illegible] time of such covenant, contract, or agreement to commence and be in force after the first term of three years, and which could not by virtue of such covenant, contract or agreement (although known) be claimed until after the said term, in such case the claimant may at any time within the said term of three years, after such future demand at the Office of the Probate Court, where administration was granted, or the will as approved, and such Probate Court, shall direct the executor or administrator to retain in his hands assets, (if sufficient there be) to answer said demand, unless the heirs to such estate shall give good and [illegible] security in the opinion of the Judge of Probate for such executor or administrator to respond such demand; and when security is so given, such executor or administrator shall not be allowed to retain in his hands assets for the purpose aforesaid, the estate of the deceased shall however be liable in the hands of the said heirs or devisees, or their heirs or assigns, to answer the said demand.

And be it further enacted, That where certain demands against the estate of any person deceased, arise by virtue of any covenant, contract or agreement that could not be claimed until after the said term of three years (such covenant, contract or agreement not being in full force during said term) the claimant in such case, unless he shall have filed the same in the Probate Court as aforesaid, may have his remedy against those who inherit the estate of such person, or devisees thereof, against whom the demand lies, if such be made within one year from the time of its becoming due, and not against the executor or administrator.

Provided always, That nothing in this act shall operate to bar any action that may be commenced against an executor or administrator with the will annexed, for the recovery of a legacy, bequest, gift, or annuity, arising, accruing or becoming due by virtue of any last will and testament, but the same may be commenced and prosecuted, in the same time, way and manner, as they might have been, had this statute never been made.

And whereas executors and administrators, upon their obtaining licence to sell real estate for the payment of debts or legacies, are by law directed before sale be made, to give thirty days public notice by posting up notifications of such sale, in the town or plantation where the lands lie, as well as where the deceased person last dwelt, and in the two next adjoining towns, also in the shire town of the county; but no particular method is provided for perpetuating the evidence that such notice was given, by reason whereof disputes may arise respecting the legality of such sales:

Be it therefore further enacted, That the affidavit of the executor or administrator, or the affidavit of such person or persons as may be by them employed to post up such notifications, taken before the Probate Court, where such executor or administrator derived his authority to administer, within seven months next following the sale of the real estate, and there filed and recorded, together with one of the original advertisements of the time, place, and estate to be sold, or a copy of such advertisement, are hereby declared to be, one mode of perpetuating the evidence that such notice was given, and also to make the originals or copies thereof from the register of the Probate Court, admissible evidence in any Court of law. And when the person employed by the executor or administrator to post up such notifications resides more than ten miles distant from such Probate Court, his deposition respecting that matter, taken before a Justice of the Peace, and filed in such Probate Court within the seven months aforesaid, shall have the same force and effect as if the same was taken before the Probate Court; and the printing the notification three weeks successively in such Gazette or news-paper as the Court who may authorise the sale shall order and direct, shall be deemed equivalent to the posting up of notifications as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That guardians and others who upon obtaining licence for the sale of real estate, are or shall be directed to give public notice before sale be made, are hereby authorised to perpetuate the evidence that such notice was given, in the Probate Court where the guardian or other person selling, is directed to account for the proceeds arising from the sale, in the same way and manner herein before provided for executors or administrators.

And be it further enacted, That no executor or administrator against whom any suit shall be commenced after the expiration of one year from the time of his undertaking that trust, shall be intitled to a continuance of course, but shall be held to assign some good cause therefor, before he shall be allowed a continuance.

In the House of Representatives, February 13, 1789.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

WILLIAM HEATH, Speaker, pro. tem.

In Senate, Feb. 14, 1789.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.
Approved,
JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy. Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

ON IDLENESS.

THE Hebrews have a saying among them, 'That he who does not bring up his son to some business makes him a thief.' Idleness they look upon as the ground of all evil, whether publick or private, for the mind of man will be employed, and rather than do nothing, it will work mischief.

The Parthians were such enemies to idleness, that they did not suffer their children to eat till they had sweated at their exercises: and Scipio, surnamed Nasica, fearing peace should introduce this bane into the commonwealth of Rome, said, that he looked upon the Romans, (after the destruction of Carthage) to be in greater danger than ever they had been, for they had no enemies.

Idleness was esteemed a more terrible enemy to the state that Carthage had been, though that commonwealth had reduced the Romans to the greatest extremity.

There are some who actually profess idleness, who boast they have done nothing, and thank their stars they have nothing to do, and whole existence cannot be called any other than a mere nothing; who wake each morn but to enable them to sleep at night; whose study is only indolence, who live in a state of stupidity; and who, when they cease to breath, cannot be said to die, as they never could be said to have lived.

There are numbers contaminated with this vice, yet think themselves entirely free from it: He who spends his whole time in the stable and on the course, he who is ever found with cards or a dice-box in his hand—he too that flies to a bottle or a strumpet, to kill thought and prevent time's lying heavy on his hands; and those ladies that pass their time in talking scandal; and, when that fails, divert their time in impertinent visits to shop-keepers, asking a thousand questions, and rumbling over their goods without even a thought of purchasing any, these may well be ranked among the idle. He that neglects his duty and real improvement; naturally endeavors to fill his mind with something that would bar out the reflection of his own folly, and does any thing but what he ought to do, with eager diligence, that he may keep himself in his own favour.

Solon introduced a severe law into his commonwealth against idleness, and the Acropagites (judges in criminal cases) were very vigilant in enquiring into the life and manners of every particular subject, and in seeing this law put into execution, as may be seen by the following story.

There were at Athens two poor young men, Mendemus and Asclepides, who were greatly addicted to the study of philosophy; they had no visible means of support, yet kept up their flesh and colour, looking hale, well, and in good case. The judges had information given them of the retired life of those two, and of their not having any thing to live on, nor apparently doing any thing to maintain them; consequently, as they could not live without sustenance, they must have

briefly say in this particular. Those desiring, and prompt thereby without disguise, are his known char- ed round the country, [illegible] have been employed to [illegible] the publick interest.

some clandestine means of subsisting. On this information the young men were summoned before the judges, and ordered to answer to the charge: one of the accused saying little credit was given to what a man could urge in his own defence, it being natural to believe that every criminal would either deny or extenuate the crime he is charged with, and as testimony of a disinterested person was not liable to suspicion, desired that a certain baker, whom he named, might be summoned to answer for them. The baker being come, he declared that the young men under examination, took it by turns to grind his corn every night, and that for the night's work he every morning paid the young man who ground at his mill a drachma (or groat). The judge, surprised at their abstinence and industry, ordered a reward of 200 drachmas to be paid them out of the publick treasury.

Had we those judges among us, how many cheats and sharpers, who live by defrauding the unwary public, would be obliged to lay aside the name of gentleman, and work for their livelihood in an honest manner? And how many fine ladies and gentlemen, whose whole time is taken up in doing nothing, would be condemned to some severe penance, would perhaps awaken them to a sense of their being reasonable beings? How happy for us would it be if there were laws against idleness, such as would oblige every man to give an account of his time, and be answerable for his way of life.

Seneca says, we all complain of the shortness of time and yet we have much more than we know what to do with. Our lives are either spent in doing nothing at all, or in doing nothing to the purpose, or else in doing nothing that we ought to do. We are always complaining that our days are few, yet acting as if there would be no end to them. We wish away whole years and travel through time as thro' a country filled with many wastes and wilds, which we fain would hurry over, that we may arrive at those several settlements, or imaginary points of rest which may seem dispersed up and down.

Every member of society is under a tacit obligation to contribute to the general good; he is unjust if he does not, and ought to be looked upon as a burdensome member; and as he will do nothing for the public, ought to receive no protection from it.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the free ELECTORS *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

ON the freedom of Elections depend the liberties of the people, on the wisdom and discernment which govern them depend the welfare and happiness of the community.

Without willing to raise one character at the expence of another, without designing to influence your judgments by casting any reflections upon the present Governour. One fact is however obviously certain, that such is and has been the state of the Governour's health, that he has paid but little attention to the public business for these twelve months past, that since October last, except in one or two instances, he has been confined with sickness to his house, a bed-chamber—and has been so much affected with the gout in his limbs, that he has in some instances, been obliged to omit his signature to public papers, whilst in others he has signed the public acts with his left hand only.

If there ever was a day that called for the active exertions of a Chief Magistrate, if there ever was an æra that required industry, attention and wisdom in the person holding this important office, it is the present.—The man then to whom the people ought to entrust this department of government, should be one who has wisdom to discern, firmness to pursue, and industry and attention to execute what shall be for the best good of the community. A man too in whom the people may place a just confidence, for his virtue, integrity and patriotism. Such an one, if such an one there be, ought to receive the suffrages of a free people for their Chief Magistrate.

Happy is it for Massachusetts, that the polestes such a character—and thrice happy would it be, if her citizens should again unite in bestowing their suffrages on this distinguished character. The character I mean is

The Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, ESQUIRE.

A peculiar wisdom and propriety marked his administration during the two years he was in office. But unfortunately, envy and malice, ever attendant upon virtue, by wicked and base insinuations, which your own experience my fellow citizens, have proved to be false, roused in some measure the happy effects of his distinguished abilities. He did more in the two years of his administration, towards restoring the ravages of war and the credit of government, than had been done the whole time preceding his administration, and had it not have been for the distrust excited against him, our public difficulties (in all probability) would have been ere this wholly wiped away thro' his wisdom and exertions.

Let us then again unite in this distinguished patriot for our Chief Magistrate, that the community may once more have the opportunity of reaping the fruits of his great political knowledge and experience.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

THE SPY.

"'Tis not the flaix lay got by rote,
The pomp of words and dext dissertation,
That can support us the hour of terror.
Books have taught cowards to talk nobly of it,
But when the trial can they start and stand aghast.

TO step aside from the mingled life of business or pleasure and attend the *last hours of a friend* or relation, is an office which fills us if not with melancholy, at least with serious reflections on those subjects, which though of the most importance and indubitable certainty, are genally secluded from our regard by the jollity of health, the hurry of employment, and even the calmer diversions of study and speculation.—The only conviction that inlues upon the soul, and takes away from our appetites and passions the power of resistance, is to be found at the *bed of a dying friend.* To enter this school of wisdom is not the peculiar privilege of geometricians. Happily these most sublime and important precepts require no uncommon opportunities nor laborious separations, they are enforced without the aid of eloquence, and understood without scientific skill. Every tongue can utter them, and every understanding can conceive them. Wherever desires to enter behind the *curtain*, which every *man* has been employed to draw, and every passion labours to illuminate, and wishes to see life stripped of those ornaments which make it glitter on the stage, may find all the delusion said of in the chamber of disease:—he will there find vanity divested of her robes, power deprived of her sceptre, and hypocrisy without her mask.

Yet from whatever cause it arises the proper effects which the observation of death ought to produce, are but seldom found among the vulgar of mankind.—They see their friends and their enemies sink into the grave without any uncommon emotion, or reminding them that they are themselves on the edge of the precipice, and that they must soon plunge into the gulph of eternity. Indeed though the world is crowded with scenes of calamity, we look upon the general mass of wretchedness, with little regard, and fix our eyes upon some particular person whom the eminence of his qualities, has marked out from the multitude; as in reading an account of a battle we seldom reflect on the vulgar heaps of slaughter, but follow the hero through all the varieties of his fortune, regardless of the thousands that are falling around him. Events of which we all confess the importance, excite little sensibility, unless these affect us more nearly than as sharers in the common interests of mankind. Few instances of *death* alarm us much except those by which some *connection is broken*, some scheme frustrated or some *darling hope defeated.* Yet nothing surely can so much disturb the passion or perplex the intellect of man, as the disruption of his union with visible nature; a separation from all that has hitherto delighted or engaged him; a change not only of the place but the manner of his being; an entrance into a state not simply which he knows not, but perhaps which he has not faculties to know: an immediate and imperceptible communication with the supreme being, and what is above all the final sentence and unalterable allotment. As the poet in the days of superstition expressed it,

Ay, but to die and go we know not where;
To lie in cold obstruction and to rot.
This sensible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod; and the delightful spirit
To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice;
To be imprisoned in the viewless winds
Or blown with restless violence about
The pendent worlds; or to be worse than worst
Of those that lawless and uncertain thought
Imagines howling; 'Tis too horrible!
The weariest and most loaded worldly life
That pain, age, penury and imprisonment
Can lay on nature, is a paradise
To what we fear of death.

SHAKESPEARE.

It is recorded of one of the eastern princes, that he kept an officer in his house, whose employment it was to remind him of his mortality, by calling out every morning at a stated hour, *remember, Prince, that thou must die.* Every man almost has experienced how much of his ardour has been remitted, when a sharp or tedious sickness hath set *death* before his eyes. The extensive influence of greatness, the glitter of wealth, the praise of admirers, and the attendance of supplicants, have appeared vain and empty things, when the last hour seemed to be approaching, and the same appearance they would always have if the same thought was always predominant. But it is observable that custom so far regulates the sentiments at least of common minds, that they grow less tender as they advance in age. He, who when life was new, melted at the loss of every companion, can look in time without concern, upon the grave into which his last friend was thrown, and into which he himself is ready to fall.—Yet thus to submit to the tyranny of accident, is to suffer our reason to lie useless. The *excessive indulgence* of grief for the loss of any *relation* or *friend*, is criminal, as it not only unfits us for the complete discharge of our social duties, but spends those *fine* and *generous* feelings of the human heart, in vain which were given to bless *strong friends* and render our *connection* happy. No passion should usurp so much of the understanding, as not to permit us to enjoy those advantages which the moderation that *reason prescribes* will afford us when we find ourselves inclined to *sink* under *sorrow*, or pine for that which is *irrecoverably vanished.* We ought then to reflect upon the uncertainty of our own condition, and the folly of lamenting that from which if it stayed a little longer, *we ourselves* should have been *taken away.*

With regard to the sharpest and most melting sorrow, that which arises from the *loss* of those whom we have *loved with tenderness*, it may be observed, that *friendship* between mortals can be contracted on no other terms, than that one must some time *mourn* for the other's *death.* But this *grief* will always yield to the *surest* one *consolation*, proportionate to the affliction, the his friend has escaped the pain which he himself feels.

The uncertainty of our duration ought at once to set bounds to our desires, and add incitements to our industry—and whenever we find ourselves inclined to immensity in our schemes, or sluggishness in our endeavours, we may either check or animate ourselves, by recollecting with the father of physic, *that art is long, and life is short.*

NEW YORK, March 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fishkill, to his friend in this city, dated March 3, 1789.

SIR,

"Were I to relate the many extraordinary (though not less true) accounts I have heard concerning that unfortunate girl at New-Hackensack, your belief might perhaps be staggered, and patience tired. I shall therefore only inform you of what I have been an eye witness to. Last Sunday afternoon, my wife and myself went to Doctor Thom's and after sitting some time, we heard a knocking under the feet of a young woman that lives in the family; I asked the Doctor what occasioned the noise—he could not tell; but replied that he together with several others had examined the house, but were unable to discover the cause. I then took a candle and went with the girl into the cellar—there the knocking also continued; but as we were ascending the stairs to return I heard a prodigious rapping on each side, which alarmed me very much. I stood still some time looking round with amazement, when I beheld some lumber which lay at the head of the stairs fairly considerably. About eight or ten days after we visited the girl again—the knocking still continued, but was much louder. Our curiosity induced us to pay the third visit, when the phenomena were still more alarming. I then saw the chairs move; a large dining table was thrown against me, and a small stand on which stood a candle, was tossed up and thrown in my wife's lap; after which we left the house much surprised at what we had seen."

Extract of a letter from New-Providence, to a gentleman in this city dated Feb. 15.

"On the 3d instant a large Bermudian sloop, the Elizabeth and Mary, Capt. Smith, on leaving Elsinora, with a load of salt, they perceived a whale seemingly asleep, and they bore away; but the tremendous monster followed them, and with the first blow sunk her some depth under water, but the rose again, the second shiv ered her mast & the third finished her. The people were dexterous enough in cutting the boat loose, but the was unfortunately overset before they could remedy that. Capt. Smith and one of the hands were drowned."

Extract of letter from Edenton, in North-Carolina, dated Jan. 28, 1789.

"You are doubtless informed that the general assembly of this state at their last session, have agreed to recommend the choice of a second convention, which is to meet in November next, in order to consider of the new constitution. You will doubtless have pleasure in learning that we are disposed to give this interesting question a second hearing—but you may possibly ask, why is the time of meeting put off to a day so distant? In answer to this question you may be informed, that little was to be gained by calling the convention at an early day, though considerable trouble and expence must have accrued from the measure. You recollect that our state is of great extent. There are some of the western members who live five hundred miles from the seat of government. When you consider the accidents that attend travelling across mountains in winter, and in bad roads, you must allow those members, three or four weeks to come to the seat of government, or to return home. Our assembly adjourned about the middle of December. The most distant members may have reached their homes by the middle of January. The people may have been duly informed, and election of delegates made by the 10th of February. The members thus chosen, might have been required to attend in convention by the 20th of March. Let them be supposed to adopt the new constitution in six days, or in six hours, if you please, and the business must have remained unfinished till the general assembly had met and taken measures for electing senitors and representatives. Let the executive require a special meeting of the assembly—the members could not be expected to meet before the 1st of May; but it chances to be an agreed point in this state, that a special meeting of the Assembly is not to be effected at any time between the middle of April and the 1st of October. This fact is best explained by those who are acquainted with our crops, and the nature of our climate. You will admit that it was not worth while to call a special meeting of the assembly in October, when the annual meeting was to be in November. Hence it is that our assembly has put the meeting of the convention to the time mentioned. The annual election for members of the convention are to be chosen at the same time. The assembly is to meet on the 1st Tuesday in November, and the convention is to meet on the 3d Tuesday in that month. Doubtless the same members will generally serve in both capacities, and a considerable saving will be made to the public. In the mean while, both parties will observe with great attention the proceedings of the new Congress—and we flatter ourselves, that the wisdom and moderation of that honorable body, will convince, that we have much hope and leaning to favour from the operations of the new government."

HUDSON, March 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Albany to his friend in Columbia, dated February 24, 1789.

"About ten days past there was a meeting of the commissioners with the Indians from the westward, at Deanson's tavern, when Mr. Dawes was there, the leader of the late rebellion in Massachusetts was there. On his entering the room, governor Clinton, who was sitting at the opposite side, rose up, went over to him and saluted him with all possible politeness.—A circumstance which was to the highest degree galling to every citizen of spirit who was present."

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 5.

Tuesday night about ten o'clock, the house of Mr. John Smith, near the Pine-Plain, took fire. By which most unhappy accident (Mr. Smith and his wife being from home) three of their children were consumed in the devouring flames—together with all their household goods.

PORTSMOUTH, February 24.

On Friday night last, William Fall made his escape from the jail in this town, by digging through the chimney. But for fear his quitting his lodgings in so abrupt a manner might lay him open to censure, he wrote the following on the wall:

"The reason of my going is because I have *no fire* to comfort myself with, and very little provision. So I assure if I was to stay any longer, I should perish to death. Look at that bed there! Do you think it fit for any person to lie on?

"If you are well I am well.

"Mend the chimney and all's well.

"To the Gentlemen and Officers of Portsmouth, from your humble servant,

William Fall.

"N. B. I am very sorry that I did not think of this before, for if I had your people should not have had the pleasure of seeing me take the *father.*"

BOSTON, March 19.

By letters of the 12th instant, received last evening from New-York, we are informed, that the New-Congress had not then proceeded to transact the business of their mission, for want of a quorum of the two Houses. And it is confidently asserted by persons of undoubted veracity, that a gentleman has arrived at Newport, in twenty-four hours passage from the coast of the Federal Legislature, who says, that there were two gentlemen wanting to make a Senate, on Saturday last. So that on the 15th of this month, no business had been done by Congress.

Capt. Hilton who arrived at Salem on Monday last, in 40 days from Cadiz, brings intelligence of the DEATH of CHARLES III. KING of SPAIN, which took place about the first of January, his majesty being about 72 years old.

A vessel which arrived here yesterday, from Lisbon, brings accounts that his Britannic Majesty was alive on the 14th of January last, but his life was despaired of, and that the Prince of Wales was appointed Regent.

It is said his Britannic Majesty in his fits of infinity has frequently been heard to exclaim, O WAR!—O WASHINGTON!—O AMERICA—Conscience, thou art a faithful monitor, and sooner or latter the violaters of thee, feel thy corroding sting.

The Hon. Mr. Grout is chosen Representative for Worcester district.—In the Upper District there is not a choice—the votes were, for the

Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK Esq.	1449
SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq.	1557
Hon. T. J. SKINNER, Esq.	606
WILLIAM WHITING, Esq.	1083

His Excellency the GOVERNOUR has been pleased, by and with the advice of Council, to appoint THURSDAY the seventh day of May next, to be observed as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, throughout this Commonwealth

NEWPORT, March 5.

On Monday next the Hon: General Assembly of this State convene at East-Greenwich in pursuance of their adjournment.—It is probable the confession on the Sunday following may with propriety contain these words, *We have left undone those things which we ought to have done; and we have done those things which we ought not to have done, and there is no health in us.*

PROVIDENCE March 7.

Yesterday Capt. C. Godfrey arrived here from Charlestown, South-Carolina. By him we learn, that on the 4th ult. the seven Electors for that State met at the City Exchange, for the purpose of voting for a President and Vice-President of the United States: when seven votes were given for his Excellency General WASHINGTON, five for Mr. RUTLEDGE, and two for Mr. HANCOCK.

Saturday night last, Mr. John Guile, of Scituate, was found dead in the road near his house. He had been that day to Providence, and his death is supposed to have been occasioned by the severity of the weather.

BENNINGTON, Feb. 24.

The BITERS BIT.

We have the following Anecdote of an old gentleman belonging to the State of Vermont, from a gentleman of undoubted veracity in the State of New-York.

THIS aged gentleman from Vermont, being on his way to New-York, on business, put up at a tavern near King's Bridge; having rode the whole day in a storm, he desired his landlord to give him a room, fire, and provide him some refreshment, which was accordingly done; there soon after came in fifteen young gentlemen from New-York, demanded of the landlord the best room in the house, to which he replied it was engaged to a gentleman from Vermont, and he was unwilling to dislodge him—they then requested leave to speak with him, and propose to hire him to quit the room; leave was given, and proposals made, and rejected; but the old man had the complaisance to offer to let them spend the evening with him—to which they replied they should make the devil!—well, says the good man, I will pay him for you—upon which the treaty closed. The young debauchees immediately ordered fifteen bottles of wine, drank them and broke the bottles against the chimney back; the old gentleman (partook with them) called in his bottle and broke it likewise:—The young gentlemen still determined to oblige the old man to quit his post and leave them masters of the ground, agreed that some one of the company should make proposals, and execute them himself; first was to burn all their hats, the second, their coats—the third, their waistcoats—and fourth, their boots: which was executed by them—and the old man followed suit:—After which, he says, gentlemen, now it is my turn to make proposals; to which I demand your compliance under the penalty as before: to which they readily consented:—The landlord was called, and a surgeon ordered with his instrument—when the old man proposed that every one of the company should have all the teeth in their head extracted; he himself down accordingly, and ordered the surgeon to proceed; but to their astonishment the old man had but one stump left to gratify their curiosity, which was sacrificed to execute the proposal; the young men soon discovered that they were out generaled, and rather than part with their teeth, settled a treat with the old hero, paid him five pounds each; paid the landlord his bill for the wine, &c. and had only the consolation to go home naked, and tell their friends as the paddy told General Washington, when he had made prisoners of five dragoons—that one old veteran rake from Vermont had forrounded them.

PITTSFIELD, Feb. 20.

We are credibly informed from Washington, that in the late severe weather Capt. Chamberlain, of that town, had nine cattle froze in his barn yard to such degree that he was obliged to kill them.

Mr. John Terrell, in the north part of this town, about the same time lost 5 cows and a calves by the same fatality.

NORTHAMPTON, March 23.

Monday the 30th inst. is the day on which the people in the several towns in this district are again to assemble to give in their votes for a federal representative, there being no choice as yet, and the hon. *Theodore Sedgwick*, and *Samuel Lyman*, Esquires, are sent out in the Governor's precept as still having the highest number of votes.

We hear that there will be very general vote throughout the State for the

Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Esquire, as Governour, and the

Hon. BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Esquire, as Lieutenant Governour the ensuing year.

Last week the General Assembly of Rhode-Island, convened at East-Greenwich, negatived a motion for calling a State Convention for considering the federal Constitution by the usual majority.

The Hon. TRISTRAM DALTON, Esq. we are sorry to inform our readers, by a painful indisposition is prevented from giving his attendance in the Most Honourable Senate of the United States.

We hear from New-Hampshire, that the Legislature of that State have, at their late sessions, manifested their attention and patronage to the cause of literature, by a grant of 41,000 acres of valuable land, adjoining Connecticut-River, to *Dartmouth University.* In addition to this gift, we hear, that the state of Vermont have lately granted to that seminary, a valuable township containing 23,000 acres. Examples worthy States.

TO BE SOLD.

A Beautiful Situation in the center of the town of Conway, very convenient for a tradesman or trader, with good Buildings and three acres of good Land—Where may be had men's and women's *Saddles*, and other saddler's work. Enquire of

JOHN BANISTER.

Conway Feb. 10, 1789.

CASH,

And a generous price given, for all kinds of

SHIPPING FURR

and

BEES-WAX,

by LEVI SHEPARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1788.

The Partnership of

MURRAY and WHITE,

lising dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said company on BOOK or NOTE are desired to call on ASA WHITE for settlement, before the first of May next.—Those who fail of complying may expect to be called on in a more disagreeable way.

Williamsburgh, March 10, 1789.

ALL the real estate whereof Mr. *George Herbert*, late of Deerfield was possessed at the time of his decease, lying in said town of Deerfield (excepting the widow's right of dower therein) will be sold by the order of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Hampshire, at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. David Hoit, in said Deerfield on the 21st day of April next at three o'clock P.M.

ELIPHALET DICKINSON.

(administrator on said Estate.

N.B. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are hereby notified, that unless they speedily call on the Administrator and make payment, their notes, accounts &c. will be lodged in the hands of an attorney to be collected.

WE the subscribers, collectors of taxes for the town of Deerfield, in the county of Hampshire, having had the taxes for the years 1786, 87, 88, 89, 84, 85, 86, 87 and 88, on the following lands, committed to us to collect, the same belonging to non-resident proprietors of said town, and the sums hereafter mentioned yet remain due, viz.

Lands of the heirs and others, for lot No. 45, first division in first commons—part of lot No. 35, part of lot No. 23, and part of lot No. 28, all in the east mountain division, granted Northam's Hole, so called:

	£	s	d
Lot No. 27, in East Mountain division,	0	1	8
No. 30, in do.	0	6	11
No. 23, in the second division in ner commons, recorded to E. Sheldon,	1	4	8
No. 45, in do.	0	1	0
No. 29, in do.	0	0	0
No. 15, in do.	0	0	0
No 44, in the first division of inner common,	0	0	0
No. 52, in do.	0	0	0
No. 20, in do.	0	0	0
No. 19, in do.	0	1	5
No. 32, long hill, west division, recorded to John Sheldon,	3	13	3
No. 48, east mountain division,	0	2	11
No. 44, first division, inner commons, recorded to Samuel Allen:	0	5	7
No. 54, in do.	0	9	2
No. 9, first division, No. 43, second division, inner commons, recorded to Samuel Dickinson,	10	19	5
Part of Lot No. 26, east mountain division, and part of Lot No. 19, long hill, east division, recorded to Joseph Catlin,	0	13	7
Samuel Green's heirs,	0	9	5
John Sadler's heirs,	3	5	6
Amasa Nims's heirs,	1	2	5
Hane Amsden,	0	5	3
Lot No. 20, east mountain division,	0	3	8
James Graves, part of lot No. 15, second division, inner commons, recorded to E. Hinsdale,	1	15	2
Lot No. 14, first division, inner commons, recorded to Mary Wells,	8	0	11
Noah Wells,	1	0	7
David and Joshua Jones,	1	0	7
Jeremiah Williams,	0	3	4
William Shattuck,	0	2	10
Capt. Knap,	0	9	0

Notice is hereby given, that unless said taxes are paid to the subscribers, on or before the 27th day of April next, so much of said lands, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. DAVID HOIT, innholder in said Deerfield at ten o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

Joseph Stebbins, jun. Collector for	1786, & 1787.	
Ebenezer Wells,	do.	for 1787, & 1788.
Moses Chandler,	do.	for 1783.
Simeon Harvey,	do.	for 1784.
Joseph Barnard,	do.	for 85, 86, & 87.

Deerfield, March 10, 1789.

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family very in this particular. Plain cleaning, and prompt honesty without disguise, are his known char- ed round the country, where he has been employed in the public interest. all sides.

From THOMAS's MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

IMITATION.

The TEA-POT.

IN the late post-boy Green,
A stretcher on his couch along,
A fault by Doctor Byles was seen,
Alas! Tea sippers have no sting.

The musing rose the grave Divine,
Ambitious to adorn his cassock,
And to complete the brave design,
Betook him to his common place book.

Poring, and rubbing up his muse,
Awhile he sat in pensive mood,
Then wrote an ancient fable true
Of the tea drinking sisterhood.

The ode well done, pleas'd with the fun
So novel, race, admirable,
The Doctor flanted up and run,
Mo hear it sung at the tea table.

But how to introduce the matter,
A little puzl'd his invention,
Amid the clack and teacup clatter:
At length he crav'd their still attention.

Since 'tis improper to say grace
Over our teacups, toast and wine,
We'll set up singing in its place—
Come, let us sing a hymn of mine.

He read, and they began to titter;
This altered his sober phiz:
But when he ceas'd they sung his creature
Which here comes tagging after this.

HYMN.

With vast astonishment we view
The untold wonders of the teapot,
Surrounded by a jovial crew,
Kate, Bridget, Robert, Tom, and who not?

Guests of all kinds in taste, appear,
And throng the hospitable hall;
Lads old and young, from far and near,
Young dames and grandames great and small.

Dainties of all sorts, too are here,
Enough to fill our flays and knapsacks;
Cream, cake and cheese, delicious cheer:
Pies, custards, crumb'ry tarts and slapjacks.

'Tis calm, and all things nicely chord,
Th' utensils all are vastly fine,
The pot moves round the smiling board,
And, like a looking glass doth shine.

Here [illegible] and slip, sweet to the lip,
[illegible] and rich, as we desire,
We [illegible], then jump and trip,
Li[illegible] and dancing round the fire.

But when high tide succeeds to low,
And Bacchanalian tempests roar,
Mark the tremendous overthrow!
Full bowls and tumblers swash the floor.

Odd motions agitate our heels,
We sprawl about, or homewards press;
Or, like a mess of new caught eels,
Or flock of waddling, gabbling geese.

What praises, then, from us are due,
That fortune thus serenely smiles!
Instead of old pots, give us new:—
Thanks to the Rev'rend Doctor Byles.

From the UNIVERSAL TRAVELLER.

The Family of Brunswick are descended from the Guelphs, who were anciently Dukes of Bavaria and Saxony, and the reason of their being called this Name, Dr. Nicholson, and other Historians, relate, was from the following Accident.

JERMIN THRUDUS, Countess of Altof in Suabia, having accused a poor woman of adultery, and caused her to be severely punished for having had twelve children at a birth, was not long after delivered of the same number herself, and all of them sons: Her husband, Count Isenbred, being absent at that time, she commanded the nurse to kill [illegible] of them, fearing she might undergo the same scandal she had thrown on the poor woman abovementioned; But the nurse as she was going out to execute the lady's orders, was met by the Count returning home, who enquiring what she carried in her apron, the answered *Woolpen* (whelps) and the Count opening her apron to see them she confessed the whole matter; whereupon he took them from her, and obliged the woman to be secret, put them all out to nurse. At the end of six years the Count invited his friends to an entertainment, when he took an opportunity of introducing his eleven sons to their mother, clothed all alike, who being conscious of what she had done, confessed her fault, and was restored to her husband's favour; And from the eldest of these whelps, for so the Count ordered them to be named in the memory of the nurse's answer to him, descended Henry Gulph Earl of Altof, whom the Emperor Conrade II. made Duke of Bavaria; and the dominions of this family were afterwards much enlarged by the accession of *Lower Saxony*.

From a late Litchfield paper.

SINGULAR ESCAPE.

THOSE libertines who are lavish of invective against the female world, if it is possible for such to possess a passion which can be wrought upon, must feel a conviction of sympathy for the *amiable fair*, on the bare recital of the following adventure;—indeed that woman sour'd philosopher, who exclaimed, on seeing a condemned female suspended on the fatal tree—"would to God *every tree bore such fruit*."—had he lived until now, would have blushed at his despicable system, instead of indulging such whimsical conceit of the sex, must have melted into compassion for the fair descendants of mother Eve, and have *slip nosed* himself, rather than died an *old bachelor*. On the afternoon of the 29th of January last a person who had been committed to the jail in this town, for counterfeiting money, was visited by his wife, who, possessing the engaging charms of her sex, was indulged by the jailer to an admittance within the jail, without attendants; though from the sequel, to visit his spiritin prison, for the purpose of condolence, was not so much her object as to spirit him away; she during the interview, persuaded him to submissive obedience to wives, by inducing him to a voluntary surrender. not only of the *breeches*, but other apparel. About dusk, our *festicated* hero, decorated in a federal cap, and other appendages was let out of the jail, and assuming an appearance of extreme grief, which excited the pity of observers, got off undiscovered; leaving his fair friend a prisoner in his stead. After giving him sufficient time to elude pursuit, our heroine discovered the plot, and resuming her dress (which was returned) demanded liberation. The door being opened, she departed, to enjoy the pleasing reflections of her successful adventure; and though the publick must regret her triumph, they cannot but applaud the singular ingenuity and address of the feeling sex.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In Senate, February 17, 1789.

WHEREAS a Committee was appointed by a resolve of the General Court of the 17th April, 1781, empowering and directing them to settle with this State's quota of the Continental army, for the depreciation of their wages for the year 1780, and all the allowances made them agreeably to the resolves of the General Court; which Committee having been kept in office for near eight years, at a very considerable expence to Government, for the purpose of compleating the said business; and it being unreasonable that the Commonwealth should be subject to such continual expence on account of the delays of claimants:

Therefore Resolved, That the power given to the said Committee by the said resolve of April 17, 1781, shall cease at the expiration of the last day of August next.

And the said Committee be, and they are hereby directed, as soon as may be after the expiration of the said last day of August, to deliver into the Treasury-office, all the Account Books, Rolls and Papers, that shall then be in their possession, and that may have relation to the said business.

And it is further Resolved, That no application for payment of wages and allowances, refered to in the said resolve, shall be admitted after the expiration of the said last day of August, unless such wages and allowances shall, previous thereto, have been settled and certified by the said Committee.

Resolved, That the Secretary be, and he is hereby directed, to cause the aforegoing resolves to be published six weeks successively, in one of the news-papers in each county of this Commonwealth where a news-paper is published.

Sent down for concurrence,
SAM. PHILLIPS, jun. President.

In the House of Representatives, February 17, 1789.

Read and concurred,
Wm. HEATH, Speaker, pro. tem.

Approved, JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy, Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

The Instructions of a Mexican Mother to her Daughter.

MY daughter, born of my substance, brought forth with my pains, and nourished with my milk; I have endeavoured to bring thee up with the greatest possible care, and thy father has wrought and polished thee like an emerald, that thou may'st appear in the eyes of men a jewel of virtue. Strive always to be good; for otherwise who will have thee for a wife: Thou wilt be rejected by every one. Life is a thorny laborious path, and it is necessary to exert all our powers to obtain the goods which the gods are willing to yield us: we must not therefore be lazy or negligent, but diligent in every thing. Be orderly, and take pains to manage the economy of thy house. Give water to thy husband for his hands, and food for thy family. Wherever thou goest, go with modesty, and composure; without hurrying thy steps, by laughing with those thou meetest; neither fixing thy eyes upon them, nor casting thy eyes thoughtlessly about, first one side and then to another, that thy reputation may not be sullied; but give a courteous answer to those who salute and put any question to thee.

Employ thyself diligently in spinning and weaving, in sewing and embroidering; for by these arts thou wilt gain esteem, and all the necessaries of food and clothing. Do not give thyself too much to sleep, nor seek the shade, but go in the open air and there repose thyself; for effeminacy brings along with it idleness and other vices.

In what thou dost encourage not evil thoughts;—but attend solely to the service of the gods, and the giving comfort to thy parents. If thy father or thy mother call thee, do not stay to be called twice; but go instantly to know their pleasure, that thou may'st not displease by slowness.

Return no insolent answers, nor show any want of compliance; but if thou can'st not do what they command, make a modest excuse. If another is called and does not come quickly, come thou, hear what is ordered and do it well. Never offer thyself to do that which thou can'st not do. Deceive no person, for the gods see all thy actions. Live in peace with every body, and love every one sincerely and honestly, that thou may'st be loved by them in return.

Be not greedy of the goods which thou hast. If thou seest any thing presented to another, give way to no mean suspicions; for the gods, to whom every good belongs, distribute every thing as they please. If thou would'st avoid the displeasure of others, let none meet with it from thee.

Guard against improper familiarities with men; not yield to the guilty wishes of thy heart; or that wilt be the reproach of thy family, and wilt pollute thy mind as mud does water. Keep not company with dissolute idle or lying women; otherwise they will infallibly infect thee by their example. Attend upon thy family, and do not go on slight occasions out of thy house, nor be seen wandering through the streets, or in the market-place, for in such places thou wilt meet thy ruin. Remember that vice, like a poisonous herb, brings death to those who taste it; and when it once harbours in the mind, it is difficult to expel it. If in passing through the streets thou meetest with a forward youth, who appears agreeable to thee, give him no correspondence, but dissemble and pass on. If he says any thing to thee, take no heed of him nor his words; and if he follow thee, turn not thy face about to look at him, lest that might inflame him more. If thou behavest so, he will soon turn and let the proceed in peace.

Enter not without some urgent motive, into another's house, that nothing may be either said or thought injurious to thy honor; but if thou enterest into the house of thy relations, salute them with respect, and do not remain idle, but immediately take up a spindle to spin, or do any thing that occurs.

When thou art married, respect thy husband, obey him, and diligently do what he commands thee.—Avoid incurring his displeasure, nor shew thyself passionate or ill-natured; but receive him fondly to thy arms, even if he is poor and lives at thy expence. If thy husband occasions thee any disgust, let him not know thy displeasure when he commands thee to do any thing; but dissemble it at that time, and afterwards tell him with gentleness what vexed thee, that he may be won by thy mildness, and offend thee no further. Dishonour him not before others; for thou shalt by so doing be dishonoured. If any one comes to thy family husband, accept the visit kindly, and shew all the civility thou can'st. If thy husband is foolish, be thou discreet. If he fails in the management of wealth, admonish him of his failings; but if he is totally incapable of taking care of his estate, take the charge upon thyself, attend carefully to his possessions, and never omit to pay the workmen punctually.—Take care not to loose any thing through negligence.

Embrace, my daughter, the counsel which I give thee; I am already advanced in life, and have had sufficient dealings with the world. I am thy mother.—I wish that thou may'st live well. Fix my precepts in thy heart and bowels, for then thou wilt live happy. If, by not listening to me, or by neglecting my instructions, any misfortune befall thee, the fault will be thine and the evil also——Enough my child. May the Gods prosper thee.

Vol. III.] THE [Numb. 136.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our LORD one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

An ACT for rendering Processes in Law less expensive.

(Continued from our last.)

Record of a Case where the Defendant appears and makes a Confession, which the Plaintiff does not accept of.

SEAL. S——. ff. At a Court (the same as in other cases until it comes to the end of the confession, then add) "But the plaintiff refused to accept thereof, and under wrote his non-acceptance, and signed the same as on file," (then add as before) "The Justice used his best endeavours to induce the parties to leave the dispute to the determination of Referees as the Law directs, but the parties would not consent, (as before) But if the parties agree to submit the dispute or demand, to the determination of Referees, then after the words, "The Justice used his best endeavors to induce the parties, to leave the dispute to the determination of Referees as the Law directs," (add) "And the parties agreed to submit the dispute and all other disputes (if that is the agreement) to the determination of A. L. B. M. and C. O. and entered into a rule for that purpose, as is by Law provided."

A. B. Justice of the Peace.

But if the defendant denies the demand without confessing any part thereof, and they submit the dispute to a reference, then the record of the Justice shall conform to the foregoing form, saving only in that particular.—But if the plaintiff after the defendant has confessed, will not accept, or refuse the confession, as aforesaid, then after the record of the confession add,

—But if the plaintiff would neither accept of, or refuse the said confession; but became non-suit; it is therefore considered by the said Justice, that the defendant recover of the plaintiff, his reasonable cost, taxed at

A. B. Justice of the Peace.

Record of a Case, when the Plaintiff does not enter his action.

SEAL. S. ff. At a Court before A. B. Esq; one of the Justices of the Peace for the said County of at his dwelling-house in on the day of in the year of our Lord, A. D. of (addition) plaintiff, C. F. of (addition) defendant, in a process of confession, the plaintiff did not appear to enter his action and the defendant appeared and entered complaint, filled his summons, and prayed for his cost.—It is therefore considered by the said Justice, that the defendant recover of the plaintiff, his cost, taxed at

A. B. Justice of the Peace.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all such cases where a defendant comes, and confesses to the acceptance of the plaintiff, or when the defendant is defaulted, execution shall issue from the said Justice, after the expiration of twenty days, from the time of confession or default, for the debt or damage recovered, together with lawful interest for the same, from the time of rendering judgement to the issuing such execution, and the cost recovered, by such judgment; which execution may run into any county or place in this Commonwealth, and hereby made awardable into any county or place in this Commonwealth, and shall there be executed by the Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff or Constable to whom it shall be directed, and it shall be in the form following, viz.

Commonwealth of *Massachusetts.*

SEAL. S. ff. To the Sheriff of the County of S, or either of his Deputies, or any Constable of the Town of within the same County Greeting.

WHEREAS C. D. of (addition) on the day of in the year of our Lord, by the confederation of A. B. Esq; one of the Justices of the Peace for the said County of S, on the confession for non-appearance, as the case may be) recovered judgment against F. F. of (addition) for the sum of debt (or damage as the case may be) and cost of suit, as appears of record, of which execution remains to be done: We command you therefore, that of the goods, chattles, or lands of the said E. F. within your precinct, you cause to be paid and satisfied to the said E. F. at the value thereof in money, the aforesaid sums, together with , the interest of such debts or damage, being in the whole, with more for this writ; and thereof also to satisfy yourself for your own fees; and for want of goods chattles, or lands of the said E. F. to be shewn to you, or found within your precinct, to satisfy the said sums, to the acceptance of the creditors, we command you to take the body of the said E. F. and him commit to our goal in , in our County of aforesaid, and detain in your custody, in our goal, until he pay the full sums above enumerated, with your fees, or that he be discharged by the said E. F. the creditor, or otherwise, by order of Law:—Hereof fail not, and make due return of this writ, and of your doings herein, to our said Justice, within ninety days next coming. Witness our said Justice at B. aforesaid, the day of in the year of our Lord,

A. B. Justice of the Peace.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That on the removal from office or death of any Justice of the Peace, the records of the said Justice which by this act he is obliged to keep, shall be lodged in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the same county, together with all the papers on his files relating to any action brought before him under this act: And any Justice of the Peace who on his removal from office, shall neglect to lodge such records and papers in the Clerk's office, as aforesaid, for the space of three months, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred pounds. And if any executor or administrator of any deceased Justice, shall neglect to lodge said records and papers as aforesaid, which shall come to his hands, in the Clerk's office, for the space of three months after his acceptance of said trust, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred pounds. And if any person shall knowingly destroy, deface or conceal any records of any Justice of the peace, after his decease, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand pounds. And all such forfeitures shall be one half to the Commonwealth, and the other half to him or them who shall sue for the same, to be recovered in an action of debt in the county where such Justice lived.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all executions issued by any Justice of the Peace, under this act, shall be extended, levied, returned and recorded in the same manner, as is prescribed by a law of this Commonwealth, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty four, entitled "An act directing the issuing, extending and serving of executions," and shall give the same title to any real estate on which execution is extended and served, as is therein provided.

Provided, That all such executions shall be returned, within ninety days from the time of issuing the same, into the office of the Justice from whom such executions issued, instead of the Clerk's office, as is in the aforesaid act provided.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That on any action brought forward under this act, on an account stated by the parties, an account current, a *quantum meruit*, *quantum valebat*, for services done at a stated price, or for goods sold and delivered for an agreed price, the defendant may file any account he has against the plaintiff in the office of the said Justice, on or before the time of confession; and if the action is carried up to Court of Common Pleas, or submitted to the determination of referees, the same proceedings shall be had thereon, as are directed in a law of this Commonwealth, passed in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, intitled "An act prescribing forms of writs in civil causes, and directing the mode of proceedings therein."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, When any Justice of the Peace shall die or be removed from office, after he has rendered judgement on any cause brought before him, under this act, and before execution is issued thereon, that may bring forward an action of debt on such judgment, before any Justice of the Peace for the same county; and such proceedings shall be had thereon, as in this act is provided for actions in general; and in every such case, if the writ in said action shall be issued while the attachment on the original action is valid, such attachment shall hold good during the whole of the process on such action, and until forty days after the time allowed by this act for the issuing execution on final judgment; and if any Justice shall die or be removed from office, after the service of any writ by him issued and before the time of confession, or shall otherwise be prevented from holding his Court, it shall be in the power of any Justice of the Peace, within the same county, on application made to him for that purpose to issue a citation to the defendant, in the form hereafter in this act prescribed, directing him to appear before the said Justice, at a day and hour therein mentioned, to confess judgment on the said action, if he see cause: which citation shall be duly served by the proper officer to whom it is directed, fourteen days at least before the said day; and the same proceedings shall be had thereon, as though the action had been originally brought before the said Justice; and in every such case, the attachment made on the original process shall be good in law, through the said process, and until thirty days after the time by law provided when execution may issue on the final judgment; and the plaintiff failing to prosecute his action in any stage of the process, shall be considered as non-suit, and the defendant shall recover his cost: Provided always, That such citation shall issue within forty days next after the decease or removal of such Justice, otherwise the attachment on the original action shall become void.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person having process commenced against him, as aforesaid, may at any time after such process is commenced, tender the plaintiff the damages he has sustained, and the legal cost he has been at thus far; and if the plaintiff shall not accept of such tender, but shall prosecute his suit, and on final judgment shall not recover judgment for more damages than the defendant did tender him, as foresaid, in every such case, the plaintiff shall recover no more cost than had arisen at the time of the said tenders being made.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the following shall be issued by a Justice, to direct a defendant to appear to answer to a suit commenced before a Justice who dies before judgment is rendered, or is removed from office, or prevented holding his Court, as aforesaid.

S. ff. To the Sheriff of the county of S——, or to either of the Constables of the town of within said County Greeting.

SEAL. Whereas a writ or attachment, (or original summons, as the case may be) was issued against A. B. of (addition) at the first of C. D. of (addition) by E. F. Esq. late (or now) one of the Justices of the Peace for the said county of S——, since deceased, (or removed from office, or prevented holding his Court at the time appointed, as the case may be,) which writ was made returnable to the said Justice, on or before the day of You are therefore required to summon the said A. B. to appear before me G. H. Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for the said county, at my dwelling-house, in B—— in the said county on the day of to answer to said process.

Hereof fail not, and of this precept and your doings therein, you are to make true return, at or before the said time set for appearance. Dated at B aforesaid, the day of in the year of our Lord,

G. H. Justice of the Peace.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Justice who issues a writ under this act, shall be intitled to one shilling for the blank, and one shilling for each citation to a defendant, in case of the death or removal of the Justice who issued the original process, and shall have for entering an action or filing a complaint and summons, one shilling; for filling papers one penny each; for writ of execution one shilling and four pence; for examining and allowing a bill of cost three pence; for swearing and examining witnesses and assessing damages in a defaulted action, two shillings; for recording judgment, one shilling; for all copies of the proceeding papers, eight pence per page; for a rule of submition to referees, two shillings; for each declaration, one shilling and eight pence; recording the defendant's denial of the demand, eight pence; for entering on his records the submission to a rule of referees four pence. And if any person shall demand any other, or greater fee for any of the services that shall be performed by virtue of this act, than is by this law allowed, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of ten pounds,

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family very [illegible] in this particular. Punctuality, and prompt honesty without disguise, are his known char-

[illegible] engaged to [illegible] all sides, that he loses sight of [illegible] ed round the country, [illegible] nate [illegible] en employed to [illegible] the public interest.

with each other in form on them that will be proceeded and the thereupon, action of debt, which was year after the office was commenced, in any Court in the same.

Provided always, That the said Commissioners may be directed to shall be obliged to appear in the Court for the County wherein the said Plaintiff dwells, after the Writ returned, and to plead or defend further, as the Court shall direct.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any writ shall be issued out of original jurisdictions of execution as aforesaid, in any of the Courts of Common Pleas, and the Sheriff or other officer to whom the same shall be directed to the several parts of the respective Counties of [illegible] their respective Deputies, any thing in the form of the said writs to the contrary notwithstanding. And when a process is commenced in which a Sheriff or his Deputy is a party, the direction in the said writ shall be: To the Coroner of the County of [illegible]

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when an Execution issued under the Seal as aforesaid, may be directed to the several Sheriffs

Mr. BUTLER,

In reading over the Massachusetts Magazine for February last, I met with a bill of Enigmas, in one of which was introduced the goddess of History. Upon perusing it I sat down and wrote the following lines in great haste—but if you should think them, without amendment or correction, worthy of a place in your GAZETTE, you will be kind enough to insert them in your next. Yours,

N. H.

Proposed as an introduction to the history of ——, and particularly designed for the perusal of his Excellency J. H.

HISTORIA hail! *Saturnian* offspring deign
To accept the tribute of my humble strain,
Instructive goddess! of the pictorick page,
Whose growing precepts spread thro' every age,
Whose manly virtues strengthen with their end,
The pen to venture and the future mend!
Imperial painter! on the change of *times*,
Of *men*, of *manners*, *products*, *Hills*, and *climes*,
Thro' whose perfective hues no order runs,
But *men* and *things* in *strife* with their *offspring* *shades*;
Say, *virgin*, by what nature's daring art,
In figure two *antagonist* from the heart,
In different ages, and succeeding days,
Contrast the *vice*, or *laugh* to *merit* pass;
What thousand of powers mean contrasted,
Point out the *Patriot* with unerring hand;
Compel to fly the hatred from the *tyrant's* brow,
Or trace on greatness's fair worthless scar,
Entwine the *Cypher* of his glowing pride,
And *immortalize* in its native hue:
While I my pen at the *mysterious* whole
Unveil the *grossly* motives of the soul,
Those [illegible] of ascending wave,
Those [illegible] made
By [illegible] friends who aid,
Connect [illegible] with reproach's harsh found,
Intimate [illegible] the deepest wound,
And [illegible] Enlightened *nature*,
Commission me to minister to his *fame*.

Northampton, April 3, 1789.

For the EXPOSITOR of LOUISA.

CATHERINA Alexowna, was born near Derpsit, a little city in Livonia, and bore to mother inheritance that the virtues and frugality of her parents. Her mother being dead, she lived with her aged mother, in their cottage covered with straw; and both, though very poor were very contented. Here, retired from the gaze of the world, by the labour of her hands, she supported her parent, who was now incapable of supporting herself. While Catherina span, the old woman would sit by, and read some book of devotion: thus when the fatigues of the day were over, both would sit down by their fire-side, and enjoy the frugal meal with vacant festivity.

Though her face and person were models of perfection, yet her whole attention seemed bestowed upon her mind; her mother taught her to read—and she Lutheran minister instructed her in the maxims and duties of religion. Nature had furnished her not only with a ready, but a solid turn of thought, attended with strong but right understanding. Such early female accomplishments procured her several solicitations of marriage from the peasants of the country; but their offers were refused, for she loved her mother too tenderly to think of a separation.

Catherina was sixteen when her mother died—she now left her forlorn cottage, and went to live with the Lutheran Minister, by whom she had been instructed from her childhood. In his house she resided in a manner perfectly agreeable to his children, at once reconciling in her character, unerring prudence with surprising vivacity.

Every man who regarded her as one of his own children, and her acquired innocence and mulick by the mother with attention the rest of his family—thus she continued to improve until she died, by which accident she was reduced to pristine poverty. The country of Livonia was at this time wasted by war, and by its attendants, famine. Those calamities are ever most heavy upon the poor: whereon Catherina though perfected of so many accomplishments, experienced all the miseries of hopeless indigence. Provisions became every day more scarce, and her private stock being entirely exhausted, she resolved at last to travel to Novgorod, a city of great plenty.

With her scanty wardrobe, packed up in a wallet she set out on her journey on foot—she was to walk through a region miserable by nature, but rendered still more miserable by the Swedes and Russians, who at each happened to become masters, plundered it at discretion—but hunger had taught her to despise the dangers of the way.

One evening, upon her journey, as she had entered a cottage by the way-side, to take up her lodging for the night, she was enlisted by two Swedish soldiers, who insisted upon quartering her, as they termed it, *to refresh the camp*. They might, probably, have carried their hostile into violence, had not a subaltern officer, accidentally passing by come to her assistance—upon his appearing, the soldiers immediately desisted; but her thankfulness was not greater than her surprise, when she instantly recollected in her deliverer, the son of the Lutheran minister, her former instructor, benefactor, and friend.

This was an happy interview for Catharina: The little stock of money she had brought from home was by this time quite exhausted; her cloaths were gone, piece, by piece, in order to satisfy those who had entertained her in their houses—her generous countryman, therefore, parted with what he could spare, to by her cloaths—furnished her with an horse, and gave her letters of recommendation to Mr. Gluck, a faithful friend of his father's and superintendant of Marienburgh.

Our beautiful stranger had only to appear to be well received—she was immediately admitted into the superintendant's family, as governess to his two daughters; and though yet but seventeen, shewed herself capable of instructing her sex, not only in virtue, but politeness. Such was her good sense and beauty, that her master himself, in a short time, offered her his hand, which to his great surprise she thought proper to refuse. Actuated by a principle of gratitude, she was resolved to marry her deliverer only, even though he had lost an arm, and was otherwise disfigured by wounds in the fore face.

In order, therefore, to prevent further solicitations from others, as soon as the officer came to town upon duty she offered him her person, which he accepted with transport, and their nuptials were solemnized as usual. But all the lines of her fortune were to be thwarting: The very day on which they were married the Russians laid siege to Marienburgh—the unhappy soldier had now no time to enjoy the well earned pleasures of matrimony—he was called off before consummation, to an attack, from which he was never after seen to return.

In the mean time the siege went on with fury, aggravated on one side by obstinacy, on the other by revenge. This war between the two northen powers at that time was truly barbarous. The innocent peasant and the harmless virgin often feared the fate of the soldier in arms.—Marienburg was taken by attack—and such was the fury of the assailants, that not only the garrison, but almost all the inhabitants, men, women and children, were put to the sword—at length, when the carnage was pretty well over, Catharina was found hid in an oven.

She had hitherto been poor, but still was free—she was now to conform to her hard fate, and learn what it was to be a slave: In this situation, however, she behaved with piety and humility—and though misfortunes had abated her vivacity, yet she was cheerful. The fame of her merit and resignation reached even Prince Menzikoff, the Russian General—he desired to see her, was struck with her beauty, bought her from the soldier, her master, and placed her under the direction of his own sister. Here she was treated with respect which her merit deserved, while her beauty every day improved with her good fortune.

She had not been long, in this situation, when Peter the Great paying the Prince a visit, Catherina happened to come in with some dry fruits. The mighty monarch saw, and was struck with her beauty. He returned the next day, called for the beautiful slave, asked her several questions, and found her understanding even more perfect than her person.

He was accustomed, when young, to marry from motives of state—he was now resolved, to marry pursuant to his own inclinations. He immediately inquired the history of the fair Livonian, who was not yet eighteen. He traced her through the vale of obscurity, through all the vicissitudes of fortune, and found her truly great in them all. The meanness of her birth was no obstruction to his design.—Their nuptials were solemnized; the Prince assuring his courtiers, that virtue alone was the properest ladder to a throne.

We now see Catharina, from the low mud-walled cottage, Empress of the greatest kingdom upon earth. The poor solitary wanderer is now surrounded by thousands, who had happiness in her smile.—she, who formerly wanted a meal is now capable of diffusing plenty upon the whole nation. To her fortune she owed a part of this pre-eminence, but to her virtue more.

She ever after retained those great qualities which first placed her on a throne; and while the extraordinary Prince, her husband laboured for the reformation of his male subjects, she studied in her turn the improvement of her own sex. She altered their dresses, introduced mixed assemblies, instituted an order of female knighthood—and, at length, when she had greatly filled all the stations of Empress—friend—wife—and mother, bravely died without regret—regretted by all.

Ran-away from the Subscriber,

on the 22d inst. a Boy named Denison Billings, in the 19th year of his age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, dark brown hair. Had on when he went away a white linnen shirt, brown waistcoat, grey surtout; light blue stockings, black silk handkerchief, felt hat.——Whoever will take up said runaway and convey him to the Subscriber shall have four pence reward and no charges paid.

ABNER LULL.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting said boy, on my account.

Williamsburg, March 25, 1789.

We the subscribers, collectors of taxes for the town of Deerfield, in the county of Hampshire, having had the taxes for the years 1780, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87 and 88, on the following lands, committed to us to collect, the same belonging to non-resident proprietors of said town, and the sums hereafter mentioned yet remain due, viz.

James Pitt's heirs and others, for lot No. 45, first division of inner common—part of lot No. 35, part of lot No. 23, and part of lot No. 28, all in the east mountain division, a grant Northam's Holes so called.

	rl.	ıqu.	qd.	lq
Lot No. 27, in East Mountain division,	0	1	8	1
No. 30, in do.	0	6	11	1
No. 23, in the second division, inner commons, recorded to E. Sheldon,	1	4	8	3
No. 45, in do.	0	2	0	0
No. 29, in do.	0	7	9	1
No. 15, in do.	0	11	3	0
No. 44, in the first division of inner commons,	0	4	3	0
No. 52, in do.	0	9	4	3
No. 20, in do.	0	1	0	0
No. 19, in do.	0	1	3	2
No. 32, long hill, west division, recorded to John Sheldon,	3	13	3	1
No. 48, east mountain division,	0	2	11	4
No. 44, first division, inner commons, recorded to Samuel Allen.	0	10	4	1
No. 54, in do.	0	9	2	1
No. 9, first division, No. 43, second division, inner commons, recorded to Samuel Dickinson,	10	19	3	1
Part of Lot No. 26, east mountain division, and part of Lot No. 19, long hill, east division, recorded to John Catlin,	0	13	7	1
Samuel Green's heirs,	0	10	2	1
John Sadler's heirs,	3	5	6	1
Amasa Sims's heirs,	1	2	5	0
Isaac Amsden,	0	5	3	0
Lot No. 20, east mountain division,	0	5	8	1
James Graves, part of lot No. 15, second division, inner commons, recorded to E. Hinsdale,	1	15	2	1
Lot No. 14, first division, inner commons, recorded to Mary Wells,	0	12	11	3
Noah Wells,	0	17	4	1
David and Joshua Jones,	1	2	7	1
Jeremiah Williams,	0	1	4	1
William Shattuck,	0	2	10	1
Capt. Knap,	0	9	9	2

Notice is hereby given, that unless said taxes are paid to the subscribers, on or before the 25th day of April next, so much of said lands, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. DAVID HOIT, innholder in said Deerfield at ten o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

Joseph Stebbins, jun.	Collector	for 1780, & 1781
Ebenezer Wells,	do.	for 1782, & 1783
Moses Chandler,	do.	for 1785.
Simeon Harvey,	do.	for 1784.
Joseph Barnard,	do.	for 85, 86, & 87.

Deerfield, March 10, 1789.

CASH,

And a generous price given, for all kinds of

SHIPPING FURR

and

BEES-WAX,

by LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1788.

We the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of ISAAC DANIELS, late of Conway, deceased, represented insolvent, and four months from the 3d of March inst. being allowed the creditors of said estate to bring in and support their claims—We hereby give notice that we shall attend said business at the house of Mr. AARON BILLINGS, in said Conway, on the 3d Thursdays of April, May, and June next, from one to six o'clock on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

JOHN CLARY, } Commissioners.
OLIVER ROOT, }

Conway, March 23d, 1789.

SPRING.

While I with lofty lay employ,
To sing of cheerful Spring's great joy,
The Birds in accents nobler still,
Praise its return from every hill.
Each warbler flies from spray to spray.
Salute the Morn's returning day.
The Meads bedeck'd with vernal flow'r,
That bloom and fade in the same hour;
Declare "the Winter gone and past,
And beauteous SPRING return'd at last."

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS): Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

By his EXCELLENCY
JOHN HANCOCK, Esquire,
GOVERNOUR of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

A Proclamation,

For a DAY of FASTING and PRAYER.

It being the Duty of all Men publickly to Acknowledge, their Dependence upon ALMIGHTY GOD, and by Prayer and Supplication, to seek unto HIM, for those Blessings and Favours, which the returning Seasons of the Year, render necessary to their Support and Comfort: And it being the indispensible Duty of the Rulers of a People professing Christianity, as well to cultivate amongst them by Public Acts, a Temper of Piety and Devotion, as to recommend upon particular Occasions their uniting in earnestly and humbly imploring the Divine Blessings, upon their Public and Private Concerns; & it having been the laudable Practice in this State, to set apart one Day in the Opening Session of the Year, for Fasting and Prayer.

I HAVE THEREFORE THOUGHT FIT to appoint, and by, and with the ADVICE of COUNCIL, I do appoint THURSDAY, the *Seventh* Day of *May* next, to be observed as a DAY of HUMILIATION, FASTING and PRAYER, throughout this Commonwealth. And I do recommend it to the people of every Religious Denomination, to assemble themselves upon that Day, and with true Contrition of Heart, to confess their Sins, and to implore Forgiveness of GOD, through the Merits of the SAVIOUR of the World; and most fervently to beseech the ALMIGHTY RULER of the UNIVERSE, that it will please HIM, to Smile upon and Bless the United States of America; to give Wisdom, Virtue, and Firmness, to the General Councils of our Confederated Republic; to Bless this Commonwealth and to Guide and Direct its Government; that HE will continue to Save and Protect us from all external Enemies, and to Bless us with internal Peace and Security; That HE will continue to Shower upon the People, the Blessings of Health; That HE will Bless the Labours of the industrious, and cause the Earth to yield her encreased Increase; That HE will prosper Manufactures, Trade, Navigation and Fishery; and that HE will Bless the Spirit and Grace, that the People of this Land, under a Wise Administration of Government, to lead Quiet and Peaceable Lives, in all Godliness and Honesty: And still continue to them the Blessings of Religion and Civil Liberty; that HE will Bless and Prosper our Allies, and cause the Religion of JESUS CHRIST, to be extended, and the whole Earth filled with the Glory of GOD.

And I no earnestly exhort the People of this Commonwealth, to cease from all Labours and Recreations on that DAY; and to observe it with Seriousness and Devotion.

GIVEN at BOSTON, *the Sixteenth Day of March, in the Year of our LORD One Thousand seven Hundred and Eighty-nine and in the Thirteenth Year of the* INDEPENDENCE *of the* United States *of* AMERICA.

JOHN HANCOCK.

By his Excellency's Command,
With the Advice and Consent of the Council,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

GOD *Save the Commonwealth of* MASSACHUSETTS.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our LORD one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

An ACT to regulate the Trial of Siezures of Goods and Merchandize for breach of the Laws of Impost and Excise.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same*, That all goods, chattels and merchandize which have been seized, or which may at any time be seized in any of the counties of this Commonwealth, for breach of any act of the same for laying duties of impost or excise, or for any regulation of commerce or manufactures, shall be libelled, before the Court of Common Pleas in such county where the same shall be seized, and the libel being filed in the Clerk's office of the same Court, the said Clerk shall give publick notice thereof, by publishing the same in one or more of the weekly news-papers in the county where the seizure was made, if such papers there be; and in the Independent Chronicle, fourteen days at least before the trial of such seizure, which proceedings shall be sufficient to bring the same cause to a trial and determination, whether the seizure be made, and the libel filed before or after the same Court begins to set for the usual term, and such causes shall be tried, and the Justices of the Courts of Common Pleas, in the several counties, are hereby empowered to hear, adjudge, determine, and award execution on all such causes now depending before them, or that may hereafter be brought, as in other causes; And an appeal shall be allowed to the libellant or claimant from a judgment of any of the said Courts of Common Pleas, to the Supreme Judicial Court as in other causes, and the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court are hereby empowered to receive, hear, adjudge, finally determine and award execution on all appeals in causes now depending or that hereafter may be brought before them.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall claim any goods, chattles or merchandize seized and libelled for any of the causes aforesaid, and shall not support his claim, he shall be liable to pay the costs arising on such prosecution.

In the *House of Representatives*, Jan. 24, 1789.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

WILLIAM HEATH, Speaker, pro tem.

In *Senate* January 24, 1789.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun President.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

AN ACT to prevent the Destruction of Salmon and Shad, in Connecticut-River.

WHEREAS *it has been represented to this Court, in sundry petitions from the inhabitants of several towns in the county of Hampshire, that by reason of the great number of dams and nets, which are constantly used during the fishing season, the taking salmon and shad in Connecticut-River they have decreased for a number of years past, and there is great danger the fishery in said river will be destroyed.*

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That no person or persons from and after the passing this act, shall catch any salmon or shad in any part of Connecticut-River, within this Commonwealth, or in any stream running into the same, either or more than four days in a week, the days to be Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, in each week, namely, from sunrise on Monday, to sunrise on Wednesday, and from sunrise on Thursday, to sunrise on Saturday.

And whereas the fishing on or near the falls, in the said river, called South-Hadley-Falls, *tends greatly to obstruct the fish in going up the said falls*:

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing this act, no fish shall be taken on the falls, called *South-Hadley-Falls*, or within one mile below the falls, except on Tuesday and Wednesday in each week, and from sunrise on Tuesday to sunrise on Thursday. And if any person or persons shall catch any salmon or shad, in *Connecticut River*, or in any river or stream running into the same, or shall drag any seine or dragnet, to use or set any scoop-net, or any other net or machine for the purpose of catching any of the said fish, at any other time or place, than by this act is allowed, in the said stream, within this Commonwealth, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offence, the sum of *ten pounds*.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person or persons whatsoever, from and after the passing this act, shall catch any salmon or shad, with seines or nets, more than twenty rods in length, in the said *Connecticut-River*; and if any person shall presume to fish in the said river, with a seine or net exceeding the length of twenty rods, he shall for each offence, forfeit and pay the sum of *ten pounds*.

And be it further enacted, That all fines and forfeitures incurred by any offence committed against this act, shall enure, the one moiety thereof, to the use of the county of *Hampshire*, and the other moiety to him or them who shall make information of the same, shall be recovered by action of debt or information, or by indictment or presentment in the Supreme Judicial Court, or Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the said county.

(This act passed *June* 20, 1788.)

The following is a letter from an Indian Chief to his friend in the state of New-York.

Dear Sir,

YOUR letter came safe to hand. To give you an entire satisfaction I must, I perceive, enter into the discussion of a subject on which I have often thought. My thoughts were my own, and being so different from the ideas entertained among your people, I should have certainly carried them with me to the grave, had I not received your obliging favour.—You ask me then, whether in my opinion civilization is favourable to human happiness. In answer to the question it may be observed that there are degrees of civilization from Cannibals to the most polite European nations; the question is not, whether a degree of refinement is not conducive to happiness, but, whether you, or the Natives of this land, have obtained the happy medium. On this subject we are at present, I presume of very different opinions; you will, however, allow me in some respects to have had the advantage of you in forming my judgment. I was, Sir, born of Indian parents, and lived with a child among those you are pleased to call Savages; I was afterwards sent to live amongst the white people, and educated at one of your schools; since which period I have been honoured much between my self and my deserts, by an acquaintance with a number of principal characters both in Europe and America. After all this experience, and after every exertion to divert myself of prejudice, I am obliged to give my opinion in favour of my own people. I will now, as well as I am able, collect together and set before you some of the reasons that have influenced my sentiments on the subject before you.

In the governments you call civilized the happiness of the people is constantly sacrificed to the splendor of empire; hence your code of civil and criminal laws have had their origin; from hence your dungeons and prisons. I will not enlarge on an idea so singular in civilized life, and perhaps disagreeable to you; will only observe, that among us we have no law but that written on the heart of every rational creature by the immediate finger of the great Spirit of the universe himself. We have no prisons—we have no pompous parade of courts, and yet judges are as highly esteemed among us as they are among you, and their decisions as highly revered; property, to say the least, is as well guarded, and crimes are as impartially punished. We have among us no splendid villains above the controul of that law which influences our decisions; in a word, we have no robbery under the colour of law—daring wickedness is never suffered to triumph over helpless innocence—the estates of widows and orphans are never devoured by enterprising sharpers. Our fachems, and our warriors, eat their own bread, and not the bread of wretchedness. No person, among us, desires any other reward for performing a brave and worthy action, than the consciousness of serving his nation.—Our wife men are called fathers—they are truly deserving the character; they are always accessible, I will not say to the meanest of our people, for we have none mean but such as those that render themselves so by their vices.

Civilization creates a thousand imaginary wants, that continually distress the human mind. I remember to have read, while at one of your schools, the saying of a philosopher to this purport, "*The real wants of human nature are very few*;" on this maxim our people practice, without ever having read. We do not hunger and thirst after those superfluities of life, that are the ruin of thousands of families among you. Our ornaments in general are simple, and easily obtained. Envy and covetousness, those worms that destroy the fair flower of human happiness are unknown to this climate.

The palaces and prisons among you, form a most dreadful contrast. Go to the former places; and you

family rely in this particular. Fish-curing, and prompts honesty without disguise, are his known char- ed round the country, engaged to [illegible] all sides, that he loses sight of the publick interest.

will see perhaps, a deformed piece of earth swelled with pride, and assuming airs that become none but the spirit above.—Go to one of your prisons—here description utterly fails!—certainly the sight of an Indian torture, is not half so painful to a well informed mind. Kill them if you please—kill they too by torture, but, let the torture last no longer than a day. Let it be too of such a nature as has no tendency to unman the human mind. Give them an opportunity by their fortitude in death, of inviting themselves to sympathy of the human race, instead of exciting in them the mortifying reflection of being inveloped in the gulph of eternal infamy. Those you call savages release—the most furious of our tormentors exhausts his rage in a few hours, and dispatches the unhappy victim with a sudden stroke.

But for what are many of your prisoners confined? For debt—Astonishing!—and will you ever again call the Indian nations cruel?—Liberty to a rational creature, as much exceeds property, as the light of the sun exceeds that of the most twinkling star; but you put them on a level, to the everlasting disgrace of civilization. Let me ask, is there any crime in being in debt? While I lived among the white people, I knew many of the most amiable characters contract debts and I dare say with the best intentions. Both parties at the time of the contract, expected to find their advantage. The debtor, suppose, by a train of unavoidable misfortunes, fails—Here is no crime, nor even a fault; and yet your laws put it in the power of that creditor to throw the debtor into jail, and confine him there for life: a punishment infinitely worse than death to a brave man. And I seriously declare, that I had rather die by the most severe tortures ever inflicted by any savage nation on this continent, than languish in one of your prisons for a single year.—Great Maker of the world! and do you call yourselves christians? I have read your Bible formerly, and should have thought it divine, if the practice of the most zealous professor had corresponded with their professions. Does then the religion of him whom you call your Saviour inspire this conduct, and lead to this practice? Surely no. It was a sentence that once struck my mind with some force, that *a bruised reed he never broke*. Cease then, while these practices continue among you, to call yourselves christians, lest you publish to the world your hypocrisy—Cease too call other nations savage, while you are tenfold more the children of cruelty than they.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

I am one of your constant readers, and perused with a degree of pleasure and satisfaction, Epaminondas's letter on Marriage—and I believe I am not alone in it. Therefore, if you will be pleased to give the following a place in your useful paper, you will at the same time exhibit my gratitude to the author of said letter, and oblige a constant reader.

I Am a girl now turned of eight and twenty, am of a reputable character, and without vanity—I believe I may say of a good family, was intitled to 1 sol. in cash on the day that I was eighteen years old—The scarcity of cash induced me to take the value thereof in lands, which have ever since been profitably rented, and the rent paid annually—By the help of which, added to my own industry & economy, I have furnished myself in the best manner for keeping house, and superintending the affairs of a family; which had been my condition long since, had I not been unhappily guilty through misconception of men, supposing among such a multitude, in a wide world, I should find one exactly to my mind in every respect—and vanity naturally led me to imagine, that a person of my address and fortune would soon make a conquest of any man's heart, especially when I considered a large share of beauty crowned all my other good properties. But alas! too late I find my mistake, and what is now a greater discouragement than that of my advanced youth, is my former contempt of very respectable suitors, who would once have eagerly catch'd at an opportunity of forming the nuptual tie, but are now totally negligent of me, and quite regardless of any prepossessions on my part for promoting that union which once I thought beneath me. I don't expect by these hints to retrieve my lost courtiers—No—I anticipate no such thing—though if I might by these lines awaken the heart of any one to meditate on the subject, he may depend on every possible attention on my part, and nothing in my power shall be wanting to make him happy—My having a little passed the morning of youth need be no discouragement, for though I have not acquired that artificial skill in pleasing by my charms, yet I profess to have them all implanted within me, and still retain my virgin treasure—however, our fashionable beaus deride such pretensions, but I still flatter myself I have charms and good nature enough to please the men, which our late writer* offers as requisite on one part, and I would very readily acknowledge the superiority on the other so necessary for a happy life—I would hereby take occasion to recommend to the consideration of all young ladies the letter hinted at above, and early give up their hand to matrimony, without contending for that superiority necessary on one part, but be content to boast of a large share of good nature, which is the other requisite to happiness, which I do hereby assure any one of but ordinary capacities shall be readily acknowledged by me, if that can be any inducement to any one to form that union with me which is already granted to be absolutely necessary for the happiness and prosperity of mankind, and peculiarly happifying to my sex, but more especially so to her who has now got to be almost

* *Epaminondas.*

AN *OLD MAID.*

LONDON, December 6.

PROGRESS *of the* MARCH *of the* PRINCE *of* HESSE, *Commander in Chief of the Danish auxiliary forces in Sweden. Being an official letter from his Royal Highness to the Minister of the War department at Copenhagen.*

HEAD QUARTERS, TUNIS, Nov. 29. 1788.

THE body of auxiliary troops assembled on the 23d of Sept. between Fredericksstadt and Frederickshald, were divided into two columns, in approaching the Swedish frontiers; the first was composed of four squadrons of dragoons, nine battalions and a company of rangers, under the orders of generals During, Mosbach, Hesselberg, and Col. Stricker. The other column consisted of a body of chasseurs, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Winker, four squadrons of dragoons, and six battalions. The first column I entrusted to the care of Count Schmettau—the last I commanded myself.

On the 23d in the afternoon I repaired to Ide, by the way of Fredericksthald, in company with his Royal Highness the Prince of Denmark. The main army arrived there the following night, and the next day marched towards Orebakke; At midnight they embarked in 29 boats, and arrived at Krogstand at six the next morning. Immediately took possession of all the heights and other advantageous posts, without meeting the least opposition. I determined the next morning to march towards Skee with four battalions, the dragoons and company of rangers. I ordered Col. Stricker to follow me with three more battalions. I there understood that Col. Tranefeld (the Swedish commander) was in march with 400 men and 4 cannon; that on the 22d they had passed through Stromstadt, and on the 24th arrived at Swinesund. My debarkation at Krogstrand was the more unexpected to the Swedes, as no military detachment had ever before passed the river there, on account of its danger, much less a whole body of an army.

My debarkation, however, at Krogstrand, reached the knowledge of Col. Tranefeld, as my march from thence was considerably impeded by hard rains, which prevented the coming up of the troops, so that Colonel Tranefeld had time to retire in haste towards Stromstadt, after destroying all the passages and bridges in his way. On hearing that he was posted before that place, near a bridge called Wetlands. I repaired thither, and on my arrival, perceived a very extended line of troops, but only one deep, with artillery, and a large number of different carriages. The bridge was broken down and the river deep. However we advanced, and found another river, with the bridge likewise broken down. We were busy in repairing it, when an officer, accompanied with a drum, advanced towards me, and asked me in the name of Col. Tranefeld, *what was the design of our army?* I answered him, that the manifesto I had previously sent him, contained all I had to say.

In the mean time the bridge was repaired, and I passed it in defiles. I posted at about 1500 paces from the Swedish army, and covered the troops behind some eminences, placing myself on a battery, situated on a rock, in a very advantageous position. Once more I was complimented by a message from Colonel Tranefeld, delivered by an officer of artillery, requiring some explanation of my manifesto.

I immediately returned him for answer, that the King of Denmark was not at war with the King of Sweden; but that, in virtue of his alliance with the Empress of Russia, he found himself obliged to furnish her with a body of auxiliaries, and that I was under the necessity though much against my will, to attack the Swedish troops wherever I found them; that nevertheless, it depended on him to retire, and otherwise I should march without delay against him.

I thought, however, proper to give a formal explanation to Col. Tranefeld, through one of my own officers, and sent my aidde-camp to him, who went with the Swedish officer. I then ordered some battalions to take possession of the rock, and formed the order of attack.

At the moment we were preparing to fire, our attack was impeded by a kind of whirlwind, attended by hail and rain, and so violent that I never was witness of the like before. All the arms were wetted, and the troops needed further time to make another disposition of attack. I profited of this interval to reconnoitre the right wing of the Swedish army, posted along the river. At some distance, on the banks of it, opposite to me, I perceived a troop of rangers; an officer approached and cried out to me "*Friend!*" I begged of him to hear me, and asked where Colonel Tranefeld was, adding, "that I should receive much satisfaction on seeing him before we began."

The Colonel came, and alighting from his horse, desired to know my final purposes. I refused him at once this request, on which he retired, and took the road in the night time from Quistrom to Uddevalla. In the morning, I continued my march, and detached two battalions to the help of Count Schmettau to repair the bridges which lay in his road. I ordered the battalion of Sundenfeld to take possession of Schomdahl and of the royal magazine there. The troops found in it 2,700 tons of wheat and 1,500 gallons of spirits. I established the hospital there.

The Prince Royal is with me. I design to march on to Quistrom, where I am told the Swedes are posted. The troops are in high spirits, notwithstanding the continual rains, and the fatigues of daily marches. I am myself, with the advanced guard, nine miles from Stromstadt, and design to assemble the greater part of the army near Quistrom.

The count Schmettau is since arrived at Wethind, and colonel Stricker at Skee.

HESSE.

NEW-YORK, April 10.

Last Wednesday the doors of the House of Representatives of the United States, were thrown open for the admission of the citizens.

The business of the day was entered upon by the introduction of the Hon. Mr. Morris, Chief Justice of this state, who agreeably to the request of the House made yesterday, administered the oath of office to the Hon. the Speaker, and other members of that body. The oath was prescribed by a resolution of the House on Monday last, and was to be to the following effect: "I ———, a Member of the House of Representatives of the United States do swear (*or affirm as the case may be*) that I will support the Constitution of the United States."

The Chief Justice having withdrawn, the Hon. Mr. Parker moved the adjournment of the day, and the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

ON THE STATE OF THE UNION.

Mr. Page being placed in the chair,

Mr. Maddison arose; and opened the subject by some general observations upon the expediency of adopting a general system of impost FORTHWITH; the plan he offered on this occasion to form such a system, was that recommended by the Congress of 1783. He admitted that variations might be proper in particulars, but the general outlines were sufficiently accurate to form the basis of a bill, and he concluded by moving, that certain enumerated duties be laid on spirits, wine, sugar, teas, pepper, cocoa and coffee; and that a proportioned tonnage be collected for vessels owned by citizens of the Union, subjects of foreign nations in alliance, and other nations.

He was followed and supported in his motion by Mr. Boudinot and Col. White. But it appearing to be the general sentiment of the House that time was necessary to mature the subject, it was agreed for the Committee to rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again. This being granted the House adjourned.

A Sketch of the Proceedings of Congress, Thursday, April 9, 1789.

The House being met, Mr. Boudinot from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported further Rules and Orders for the government of the House, which were ordered a second reading; but some difficulty arising respecting their propriety, the report was postponed.

Mr. Ames requested and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Leonard. Mr. Wynkoop, at his own request, was indulged in a similar manner.

A letter from Mr. Elmer was read, informing the Senate, had appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Lee, Strong, M'Clay and Basset, to confer with the committee of the House, on the subject of meeting and conferences, to fix rules for conducting the same; whereupon Messrs. Boudinot, Tucker, Bland, Maddison and Sherman, were appointed. Mr. Sherman called for the order of the day upon which the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole *on the state of the union*. Mr. Page in the Chair.

Mr. Sherman proposed ascertaining the duty to be imposed on the enumerated articles mentioned in Mr. Maddison's motion of yesterday.

Mr. Lawrence, for the sake of saving time, thought it better to lay a certain per cent. ad valorum, upon all goods, wares and merchandize, without descending to specify particular articles: This, though was but an immatured idea, and only thrown out for the consideration of the House. Mr. Fitzimons differed decidently from the honourable gentleman from New York, respecting the mode of obtaining revenue: he conceived that if every particular article was enumerated, and charged, the amount could be more certainly relied on, the collection insured, and less left to the discretion of the officers employed in the business. He had also in contemplation to encourage domestic manufactures by protecting duties; whereupon he should move to amount the propositions made by Mr. Maddison yesterday, by adding an additional number viz. beer, porter, beef, pork, butter, candles of tallow, wax and spermicite, cheese, soap, cyder, boots, wrought steel, cables, tared cordage and antared, twine, malt, nails, spikes, salt, manufactured tobacco, snuff, blank books, writing, printing and wrapping paper, paste-board, cabinet ware, leather, hats, millstone castings of iron and steel, roll and plate iron, lead, tanned, and all manufactured do. shoes, slippers and gallooshoes, coaches, charriots, chairs solas and 4 and wheel carriages, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, raisins, currants and almonds.

Col. White was of opinion, that enumerating these articles would make the system too complex, and occasion so much delay, that more revenue might be lost by procrastination, than could be gained by addition of duties, as the spring importation was daily escaping them.

Mr. Tucker wished the subject to be delayed until a fuller representation took place in Congress, because it was of so much importance to have the business well done. He enforced the necessity of due deliberation by a variety of arguments, especially by stating the several interests of the eastern, middle and southern States, in the article of tonnage—He concluded by declaring he should call for a division of the House, if the gentlemen persisted in pressing the measure forward at this time.

Mr. Hartley replied to Mr. Tucker, and expressed a strong desire to preserve unanimity; he stated that the committee could not conceive themselves bound to support the amendment by voting for it on this occasion. No, it was only intended to give gentlemen an opportunity of considering the subject more maturely—the business would present itself in several shapes before them, ere it was finally settled upon, and might till then be opened for discussion.

Mr. Maddison, in an elegant and argued manner, maintained the propriety of a free commerce, though he believed it to be only a theoretical subject, yet he lamented the many exceptions which the policy of nations had made necessary.—He made some striking allusions on this subject, which we are sorry to omit, but the extreme difficulty of collecting and preparing at so late an hour any thing of this kind for the public eye, must be admitted as our excuse.

Mr. Boudinot followed and supported Mr. Fitzimons' motion, though he was happy it was not now ripe for final decision, because commerce was a topic on which he was not so well informed as he wished and hoped to be when he had time to consider it more fully.

Mr. Fitzimons hoped no difficulty could arise with respect to admitting the amendment, especially if gentlemen considered that by the original motion the articles be mentioned were subjected to impost advalorem, and when they considered the articles one by one, if they deemed it expedient, they might make the sum just equal to the intended per cent meant to be laid on their value.

Mr. Maddison added a few words, and the amendment was adopted.

The committee thereupon rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Adjourned until to-morrow 11 o'clock.

On Tuesday last the committees of both houses of the legislature of New-York (appointed for the purpose at the late session) began to canvass and estimate the votes for representatives from this State to the Congress of the United States, at the Secretary's office.—This committee, Wednesday evening, had finished counting the ballots from three districts.

By this estimation it appeared, that *William Floyd*, Esq; had 894 votes, and was elected by the district composed of Long and Staten islands.

That *John Laurence*, Esq. Had 2257 votes, in the city and county of New-York, and 291 in Westchester: and was elected by the district of New-York and the southern part of Westchester.—And, That *Egbert Benson*, Esq had 584 votes, in the district of Dutchess county and the Northern part of Westchester, and was elected.

THEODORUS BAILEY, Esq. had 574 votes as competitor to Mr. Benson.

The Hon. *John Laurence*, Esq. is elected to represent this District in the Congress of the United States, and Wednesday took his seat in that Honourable Body.

The Hon. *Egbert Benson* Esq. is elected representative from the District composed of Dutchess and part of Westchester county.

John Hartborn Esq. is elected a representative to the Congress of the United States, to represent Orange and Ulster County District—and Peter Sylvester, Esq. for Kenderbook District.

We are informed that the Hon. Mr. Otis is appointed Secretary to the Senate in the Congress of the United States.

James Mathers is appointed Door-Keeper, and Cornelius Maxwell, Messenger.

BOSTON, March 30.

A singular kind of Robbery, for this part of the world, took place on Friday evening last:—As a woman was walking alone, she was met by another woman, who seized hold of her and stopped her Mouth with a Handkerchief, and tore from her head her Bonnet and Cushion, after which the stung her down, took her Shoes and Buckles, and then fled. She was soon after overtaken and committed to Goal.

Madame Combe, the mistress of a coffeehouse on the Place des Terreaux, at Lyons, died on the 29th ult. in consequence of her 25th lying in, after 24 years and nine months marriage. She was 41 years old; 15 of her children are living.

NORTHAMPTON, April 15.

Number of votes returned to the Secretary's office for a Representative to the Congress of the United States, from the district of Hampshire and Berkshire, April 1789, viz.

Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK,	1564
SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq.	1309
Hon. WILLIAM WHITING,	391
Scattering votes,	64

The following are the votes given in for Governor Lt. Governor and Senators, in the towns hereafter mentioned, viz.

Northampton—for Gov. Mr. Bowdoin 131, Mr. Hancock 10—for Lt. Gov. Gen. Lincoln 138. Mr. Adams 15—for Senators, Mr. Hastings 141, Gen. Shephard 140, Mr. Sexton 108, Mr. N. Bliss 103, Mr. Henshaw 49, Col. Lyman 52, Mr. Fowler 16.

South-Hadley—for Gov. Mr. Bowdoin 6, Mr. Hancock 56—Lt. Gov. Gen. Lincoln 62—Senators, Mr. S. Lyman 50, Col Mattoon 28, Mr. Goodman 42, Gen. Shephard 27, Mr. M. Bliss 6, Mr. Hastings 6, Mr. Sexton 5, Mr. P. Bliss 7.

Easthampton—for Gov. Mr. Bowdoin 32 Mr. Hancock 8—for Lt. Gov. Gen. Lincoln 41—Senators, Mr. Henshaw 35, Mr. Hastings 22, Mr. Sexton 29, Gen. Shephard 20, Mr. J. Bliss 34.

Belchertown—for Gov. Mr. Bowdoin 38, Mr. Hancock 54—Lt. Gov. Gen. Lincoln 42, Mr. Adams 44—Senators, Mr. Hastings 40, Mr. Sexton 42, Gen. Shephard 39, Mr. M. Bliss 42, Col. Lyman 34, Mr. Phinstebbins 34, Mr. Bodman 34, Mr. Phelps 34.

Shelburne—for Gov. Mr. Bowdoin 3, Mr. Hancock 81—Lt. Gov. Gen. Lincoln 31, Mr. Gorham 29—Senators, Mr. Bliss 10, Gen. Shephard 34, Mr. Goodman 35, Mr. Hastings 35, Mr. Smead 33.

Goshen—for Gov. Mr. Bowdoin 20, Mr. Hancock 22—Lt. Gov. Gen. Lincoln 40—Senators, Mr. Hastings 40, Mr. Sexton 16, Mr. Henshaw 16, Mr. Simmons 12, Col. Lyman 15, Mr. Phelps 25.

Springfield—for Gov. Mr. Bowdoin 30, Mr. Hancock 64—Lt. Gov. Gen. Lincoln 49, Mr. Adams 37—Senators, Mr. Hastings 47, Mr. J. Bliss 46, Mr. Sexton 77 Mr. Smead 56, Mr. S. Lyman 56, Gen. Shephard 13, Mr. M. Bliss 16, Mr. T. Dwight 8.

In *Conway* and *Ashfield* they were unanimous for Mr. Hancock, Gov. and Mr. Adams, Lt. Gov.

Hadley—for Gov. Mr. Bowdoin 33, Mr. Hancock 30—Lt. Gov. Gen. Lincoln 71—Senators, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Henshaw and Gen. Shephard, had the greatest number of votes.

Harrandston—for Gov. Mr. Bowdoin 5, Mr. Hancock 85—Judge Cushing 6—Lt. Gov. Gen. Lincoln 19—Senators, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Henshaw, Mr. J. Bliss, and Col. Mattoon, 19 each.

Williamston—for Gov. Mr. Bowdoin 16, Mr. Hancock 84—Lt. Gov. Gen. Lincoln 50.

In most of the towns there were a number of scattering votes.

Copy of a letter from Governor Sewier, to the Privy Council, on the new State of Franklin dated at Buffaloecreek, Jan. 21, 1789.

"It is with the utmost pleasure I inform your Honours, that the arms of Franklin gained a complete victory over the combined forces of the Cherokees, on the 10th inst. Since my last I received information that the enemy were collected in a considerable body, near Flintcreek, within twenty five miles of my headquarters, with an intention to attack me; to improve this favourable opportunity, I immediately marched my corps toward the spot, and arrived after enduring great hardships by the immense quantity of snow and the piercing cold. On the morning of the 10th inst. we were within a mile of the enemy; we soon discovered the situation of their encampment by the smoke of their fires, which were extended along the foot of the Apalachian Mountain. I called a council of war of all the officers, in which it was agreed, to attack the enemy without loss of time, and in order to surround them I ordered General M'Carter, with the bloody rangers and the tomahawk men, to take possession of the mountain, the only pass I knew, that the Indians could retreat by; whilst I, with the rest of the corps, formed a line nearly extending from the right to the left of their wings. The arrival of Gen. M'Carter on the mountain, and the signal for the attack was to be announced by a discharge of a grasshopper, which was accordingly given, and the attack began. Our artillery soon raised the Indians from their huts, and finding themselves pretty near surrounded on all sides, they only tried to save themselves by flight, from which they were prevented by our riflemen posted behind the trees; their case being thus desperate they made some resistance, and killed the people who were serving our artillery. Our ammunition being much damaged by the snow, on our march, and the enemy's in good order, I found it necessary to abandon that mode of fight, and trust the event to the sword and tomahawk; accordingly gave orders to that purpose; Col. Loid, with 120 horsemen charged the Indians with sword in hand, and the rest of the corps followed with their tomahawks. The battle soon became general, by General M'Carter coming down with the mountain to our assistance; death presented itself on all sides in shocking scenes, & in less than half an hour the enemy ceased making resistance, and left us in possession of the bloody field. The loss the enemy sustained in this action, is very considerable; we have buried 145 of their dead, and by the blood we have traced for miles, all over the woods, it is supposed the greatest part of them retreated with wounds.—Our loss is very inconsiderable, it consists of five dead 16 wounded, amongst the latter is the brave General M'Carter, who whilst taking of the scalp of an Indian, was tomahawked by another, whom he afterwards killed with his own hand. I am in hopes this good & brave man will survive, I have matched the army back to my former cantonment, at Buffaloecreek, where I must remain until I receive some supplies for the troops, which I hope will be sent soon—we suffer most for the want of whiskey. I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very humble servant,

JOHN SEIVIER."

(Published by particular request.)

From the HAMPSHIRE CHRONICLE.

Mr. *Printer*,

THE other day, for want of proper information, I was a little dissatisfied with respect to Mr. Lyman's conduct, relative to a Specie Order, which he bought of me, and for which he gave me eighteen shillings on the pound—but I am now fully satisfied, that his conduct was both just and honest; and I do not know that there is now any complaint among any of his constituents, but that his treatment of them has been just, honest, and honourable; and I had no idea, that the report of my uneasiness would have spread, as I find it has, by the publication in last week's Northampton Paper.

ZENAS PARSONS.

Springfield, April 6, 1789.

THE Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire hereby gives notice, that he shall attend to settle the accounts and receive the said duties in the several Towns within the said County, (himself or by his Deputy) in the following order, viz.

At Mr. Elihu White's, in Hatfield, and Mr. Joshua Thayer's, in Williamsburgh, on Monday the 4th day of May next; at 8 o'clock A. M.—And the same day at Mr. Joel Wait's, in Whately, and Mr. Ebenezer Parsons's, in Goshen, at 11 o'clock A. M.—The same day at Mr. David Hoit's, in Deerfield, and Mr. Seth Wait's, in Ashfield, at 3 o'clock P. M.—And the same day at Mr. Caleb Alvord's, in Greenfield, and Mr. Aaron Billings's, in Conway, at 5 o'clock P. M.—And on Tuesday the 5th, at Major Edwards's, in Barnardston, and at Mr. Reuben Nims's, in Shelburne, at noon.—The same day at Capt. Elisha Hunt's, in Northfield; and at Mr. William Stewart's, in Colrain, at 3 o'clock P. M.—On Wednesday the 6th, at Capt. Kinsley's, in Montague, and Col. Taylor's, in Charlemont, at 9 o'clock A. M. The same day at Col. Leonard's, in Sunderland, and at Mr. Mitchel's, in Cummington, at noon. The same day at Mr. Elisha Cook's, in Hadley; and Mr. Thaddeus Chapin's, in Worthington, at 3 o'clock P. M. On Thursday the 7th at Mr. Stone's, in Chesterfield, and at Mr. Wright's, in Chester, at 10 o'clock A. M. The same day at Maj. Douglass's in Norwich at noon. The same day at Mr. Wright's, in Westhampton, at 3 o'clock P. M. And at Mr. Jonathan Clap's, in Easthampton, at 5 o'clock P. M. On Friday the 8th at my office in Northampton at any hour of the day. On Monday the 11th at Col. Dwight's, in Belchertown, at 10 o'clock A. M. At Capt. Quintius's, in Ware, at 1 o'clock P. M. At Mr. Thomas Powers's, in Greenwich, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Tuesday the 12th at Capt. Ashley's, in Pelham, at 7 o'clock A. M. At Mr. Oliver Allen's, in Shutesbury, at 10 o'clock A. M. At Mr. Kendell's, in New-Salem, at 1 o'clock P. M. At Mr. Benjamin Mayo's, in Orange, at 6 o'clock P. M. On Wednesday at Mr. Caleb Mayo's, in Warwick, at 9 o'clock P. M. At Mr. John Needham's, in Wendell, at noon. At Mr. William Field's, in Leverett, at 2 o'clock P. M. And at Mr. Gideon Parsons's, in Amherst, at 4 o'clock P. M.

And the assessors of the several Towns above mentioned are called upon to make return of the duties carriages in their respective Towns as the law directs.

ELIJAH HUNT, Collector of Impost and Excise, for the County of Hampshire.

Northampton, April 14th, 1789.

TO BE LET for one or more years, upon very reasonable terms, two thirds of that excellent

FARM,

in Chesterfield, late owned by BENJAMIN MILLS, Esquire, deceased.——For terms enquire of the Subscriber in Northampton, who would also be glad to raise about £.60 by the sale of almost any part of the said Farm. ELIJAH HUNT.

Northampton, April 14th, 1789.

GARDEN-SEEDS.

ALL kinds of GARDEN-SEEDS, for sale by TEMPERANCE GIBBS, near the ferry.

Northampton, April 15, 1789.

FOR SALE, cheap for stock,

half a mile east of the Meering-house in Worthington, a convenient dwelling HOUSE, and BARN, with a MALT-HOUSE, and Shoemaker's SHOP.——The buildings well finished, with four acres of Land, and a Stream sufficient for a Clothier's business, or a Tanner, &c. DAVID WOODS.

Worthington, April 7, 1789.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Berkshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JOSHUA WITHAM, late of Adams, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors of said estate from the fourth day of March current to bring in and support their claims, hereby give notice that we shall attend said business at the house of MARSHAL JONES, innholder in said Adams, on the first Tuesdays in May and June, and the last in August next, from one until six o'clock on each day.—No accounts will be allowed after said term.

Israel Jones,
Ezra Parker, } Commissioners.
Giles Barnes,

Adams, April 2, 1789.

firmly rely in this particular. Plain dealing, and prompt honesty without disguise, are his known character.

In addition to this *calumny* that has been whispered round the country, *rumour* have been employed to

to learn a trade, who is so engaged to please all parties and keep fair with all sides, that he loses sight of the publick interest.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

The Journey of Life:

An allegorical Elegy in the manner of sir WALTER RALEIGH.

"WHILE thro' life's thorny road I go,
I will not want companions too:
A dreary journey, and alone;
Would be, alas! too troublesome:
But company that's choice and good,
Makes trouble hardly understood:
For toil divided, seems to be
No toil, but a felicity;
Therefore will I companions take,
As well for ease as safety's sake:
Fair truth shall serve me for a guide,
Justice shall never leave my side;
Integrity my trusty guard,
Nor will I caution quite discard;
Experience shall my tutor be,
Nor will I wiser seem than he;
Discretion all my thoughts shall weigh,
And modesty my word convey:
Soft innocence protect my sleep,
And charity my purse shall keep.
Thus through this wilderness I'll stray,
Nor ever fear to lose my way,
With guileless mirth an hour beguile,
Or with free spoken satire smile,
With meditation often walk,
Or with sweet melancholy talk;
With these companions dear I'll sport,
Nor heed the journey long or short.
So health supply the doctor's place,
And for a chaplain I've God's grace."

The LADY'S SKULL.

BLUSH not ye fair, to own me but be wise,
Nor turn from sad mortality your eyes;
Fame says, (and Fame alone can tell how true)
I, once, was lovely, and belov'd, like you.
Adieu the rose's red and lily's white,
Adieu those eyes that made the darkness light;
No more, alas! those coral lips are seen,
No longer breathes the fragrant gale between.
Turn from your mirrour, and behold in me,
A once, what thousands can't or dare not see;
Unvarnish'd, I the real truth impart,
Nor here am plac'd but to direct the heart.
Survey me well, ye fair ones, and believe
The grave may terrify, but can't deceive.
Oh beauty's transient flate no more depend;
Here youth and pleasure, age and sorrow, end;
Here drop the mask, here shuts the final scene,
Nor differs grave threescore to gay eighteen;
All preis alike to that same goal, the tomb,
Where wrinkled Laura smiles at Chloe's bloom.
When coxcombs flatter, and when fools adore,
Here learn the lesson and be vain no more;
Yet, Virtue still against decay can arm,
And even lend morality a charm.

From a late PUBLICATION.

SOME years ago, a gentleman in Paris, by the name of Le Febvre de la Marre, being heated with liquor, offered provocation to a crucifix. For this outrageous insult, joined to a number of blasphemous expressions, and a professed warm attachment to the *Dictionnaire Philosophique* of Voltaire, he was condemned to be beheaded. He heard his sentence with great tranquility. When it was finished, he laughed. The confessor applied to him with great fervency; but he would not talk with the priest of any thing but trifling matters, and those with pleasantry. At the place of execution he appeared with the same tranquility. But, on mounting the scaffold, there was an alteration in his face, at which the Priest cried out "you have then some fear of death?" "Not at all; but I behold with indignation many of my enemies got together here to feast themselves on my execution. There they are (pointing to them) Good God! is it possible that the hatred of man should proceed to such extremities?" The priest taking the advantage of this reflection, to speak to him of the tremendous moment in which he was to pass from life to death, and of the consequences; "My reverend Sir, says the young man, "I shall in a very little time, know more of the matter than yourself." As he stood upon the scaffold, he saw seven men well dressed. "Who are they?" He was told that were seven executioners. "That is very ridiculous! What! seven executioners for me!" He smiled, and beckoned one of them to come to him.—"Pray who are you, Sir?" I have the honour to be the executioner at Paris"—"Was it you who beheaded Mr. Lally?" I had the honour Sir. "I will tell you what, friend, it has not done you much honour—for you did it clumsily. It is true, there was a fault—but it was not mine: Major Lally would not have the complaisance to lay his head properly.—"Well, tell me, Sir, what I must do for your honour, and I will—I am not experienced in these matters—this is the first time I ever had my head cut off—please my yourself." With all my heart, Sir, replied the executioner, and he placed him directly. But the young man stirred a little, the executioner whispered to the priest, he does not lie right. Upon which Le Febvre turned round to him; "Why the devil then don't you place me? It is your business, and if you fail, you will lay blame upon me. How am I now?" The executioner answered with a stroke with his sword, which cut off his head at once; and his body was directly thrown into the fire with the *Dictionnaire Philosophique*.

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.
(Printed in Boston)

"Hide not thy Fate, from thine own Flesh," although seduced into the paths of wice.

THE frailties of human nature being such, as the attention of the public, has been of late repeatedly called upon to reflect on scenes, too shocking to relate under all their humiliating and horrid circumstances. Infants murdered! Female suicide committed! How degrading to human nature? For the prevention of such dismal crimes, and to discourage such unnatural attempts, humanity and love of mankind hath prompted one, who has employed his time and talents for more than twenty years, in restoring health to the sick and relieving the human kind, from one of the greatest misfortunes to which they are incident. To extend the same beneficient disposition yet further —he has provided an *asylum* for the *unfortunate*, in a country town not more than sixty miles from *Boston, Portsmouth, Salem*, or *Newbury-Port*—in an airy and pleasant part of the country, where all such unfortunate ones as can be properly recommended, may be accommodated with apartments suitable to their particular circumstances—provided with every necessary, and afforded all that assistance which their case may require. Good care will be taken to preserve the helpless fruits of their folly, which is ever innocent of the crimes of their illicit amours,—that they may not only be freed from those dismal temptations, which otherwise may take place, but save their characters from public infamy and repent of their wickedness and folly, and become useful members of society, which will be much better than to become, (which otherwise is too often the case) common prostitutes and glory in their shame. Witness the great aristocratical political Boreas, in his late spurious offspring. Contentious, ill natured and envious persons, may possibly find fault with this very laudable provision. However, I flatter myself it will answer the design for preventing those evils in life, which have been hinted at, and hereby be found a great public benefit, which is intended and desired above all things. A conscientiousness of an useful undertaking & an upright mind, is beyond all kind of frowns and flatteries:—This satisfaction will never be wanting to him who feels he has the public good at heart, and thinks that he is born not for himself only, but for mankind.

N. B. Secrefy and every other qualification fully equal to the great MAN-MIDWIFE, who lately made his appearance in the Metropolis of this Commonwealth may be depended upon, and at a moderate rate.

Letters or proposals, and recommendations, post paid, and left at the printing-office, addressed to the director of the *asylum for the unfortunate*, will come safe and be attended to and punctually answered.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The following melancholy affair lately happened a Chichester:—A young man, son of a tradesman, being intoxicated with liquor, went to his mother, and demanded a shilling of her, which she refused, and requested him to go to bed; but he persisted in his request, and threatened, if she continued to deny him that sum, he would instantly go and hang himself, the means he often made use of with effect to extort money from her, when others would not. His sister, who was but just come from London, to see her friends, expostulated with her brother, on the impropriety of his request. This so worked on his passion, that he immediately went into the stable, fixed his handkerchief to a tack; where he was found seated on the ground, leaning with his neck in such a manner, that those who afterwards took him up, on seeing him, supposed he was only in a joke; but on speaking to him, and not finding any answer or motion, they disengaged his neck, and used every means prescribed by the faculty to bring him to life, but to no purpose. On his sister's seeing him, she ran screaming into the house, which the mother hearing, and supposing what had occasioned her cries, immediately sunk lifeless on the floor. The girl has been ever since in a most distracted state of mind at so melancholy a loss of mother and brother, who were both interred in one grave on Thursday night. The jury sat on the body, and brought in their verdict Lunacy.

The following unfortunate, though ultimately happy case, that lately happened to a child of four years of age, the son of Mr. Roberts, of Hammersmith, may be of use to the publick. On Thursday last, as the boy was playing upon the green at Margate, he lay upon his back, with a halfpenny in his mouth, and swallowed it. A vomit & a purge was given him by a surgeon of the place, without answering the view. On his conveyance home on Sunday night, another purge was exhibited with the like consequence. The parents sent for Mr. J. Oliphant of Addle-Street, for his assistence. He constructed an instrument in imitation of one used by the late Dr. Cleghorn, of Dublin, to extract a feather from the gullet. The present one was made of bent doubled wire, like the hook at the peak of female flays, only the lateral sides were more distant from each other. This hook was tied upon a piece of flexible whale bone. On his visit on Tuesday afternoon he introduced it, and to the inexpressible pleasure of the anxious parents, himself and attendants extracted the halfpenny from upwards of three inches down the gullet, and left the child in a fair way to recover.

A fact that happened some time ago at Birmingham: A tradesman's wife of that place dying on Tuesday, her husband buried her on Thursday following, married another on Friday; his new wife was brought to bed on the Saturday, and he hanged himself on Sunday.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In Senate, February 17, 1789.

WHEREAS a Committee was appointed by a resolve of the General Court of the 17th April, 1781, empowering and directing them to settle with this State's quota of the Continental army, for the depreciation of their wages for the year 1780, and all the allowances made them agreeably to the resolves of the General Court; which Committee having been kept in office for near eight years, at a very considerable expence to Government, for the purpose of completing the said business; and it being unreasonable that the Commonwealth should be subject to such continual expence on account of the delays of claimants:

Therefore Resolved, That the power given to the said Committee by the said resolve of April 17, 1781, shall cease at the expiration of the last day of August next.

And the said Committee be, and they are hereby directed, as soon as may be after the expiration of the said last day of August, to deliver into the Treasury-office, all the Account Books, Rolls and Papers, that shall then be in their possession, and that may have relation to the said business.

And it is further Resolved, That no application for payment of wages and allowances, refered to in the said resolve, shall be admitted after the expiration of the said last day of August, unless such wages and allowances shall, previous thereto, have been settled and certified by the said Committee.

Resolved, That the Secretary be, and he is hereby directed, to cause the aforegoing resolves to be published six weeks successively, in one of the news-papers in each county of this Commonwealth where a news-paper is published.

Sent down for concurrence,
SAM. PHILLIPS, jun. President.

In the House of Representatives, February 17, 1789.

Read and concurred,
Wm. HEATH, Speaker, pro. tem.

Approved, JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy. Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of ISAAC DANIELS, late of CONWAY, deceased, represented insolvent, and four months from the 3d of March inst. being allowed the creditors of said estate to bring in and support their claims—We hereby give notice that we shall attend said business at the house of Mr. AARON BILLINGS, in said CONWAY, on the 3d Thursdays of April, May, and June next, from one to six o'clock on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

JOHN CLARY, } Commissioners.
OLIVER ROOT, }

Conway, March 23d, 1789.

Ran-away from the Subscriber,

on the 22d inst. a Boy named Denison Billings, in the 19th year of his age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, dark brown hair. Had on when he went away a white linnen shirt, brown waistcoat, grey surtout, light blue stockings, black silk handkerchief, felt hat.——Whoever will take up said runaway and convey him to the Subscriber shall have four pence reward and no charges paid.

ABNER LULL.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting said boy, on my account.

Williamsburg, March 25, 1789.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our LORD one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

An act providing for the Support of the Poor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That when any person shall be poor and unable to support himself, it shall be the duty of the Overseers of the Poor, where such officers are chosen, otherwise it shall be the duty of the Selectmen, to take care of and comfortably provide maintenance, at the charge and expence of the the Town, or District, whereof he is an inhabitant, unless he has one or more relations within the Commonwealth, in the line or degree of Father, or Grandfather, Mother, or Grandmother, Children, or Grandchildren, who in the opinion of the Court of Common Pleas of the County where he belongs, are of sufficient ability to support him; in which case, such relation or relations shall receive and support him in such manner as the said Justices shall order and assess; and when a poor person unable to support himself, shall have several relations within the Commonwealth, in the degree aforesaid, of ability to contribute to his support, the Justices of the said Court of Common Pleas, may from time to time, apportion his support among them, or any of them, in such proportion as under all circumstances shall appear just and equitable.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Court of Common Pleas, may assess the relations of a poor person, within the degrees aforesaid, for any cost and charge incurred for his necessary support, before he shall be so burthensome as to be cast upon the town, and also for charges incurred for his maintenance before application is made to the Court of Common Pleas; Provided that no assessment be made in favour of any particular relation, or town, for any support afforded for more than one year preceding such application to the Court of Common Pleas.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any person, who is not an inhabitant of any town or district in this Commonwealth, shall stand in need of support and maintenance, and have no relations within the degrees aforesaid, residing within this Commonwealth, of ability to support such poor person, he or she shall be relieved by the Overseers of the Poor, or Selectmen of the town or district where he or she is situated, at the expence of this Commonwealth; and any town or district who shall incur expence for the necessary support of such person, shall be reimbursed the same from the Treasury of the Commonwealth, by a warrant from the Governor with advice of Council, a particular account of the expence being exhibited; and after the same has been examined, and so much thereof as shall be just and equitable allowed by the General Court, or such person as they from time to time shall appoint for that purpose.

Provided always, That the allowance of any sum for the support of a poor person as aforesaid, shall in no manner operate as a determination that such person is not an inhabitant of some town or district in this Commonwealth.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the overseers of the Poor in any town or district, where such officers are chosen, otherwise the Selectmen or the major part of them, are hereby fully authorized and impowered, by and with the assent of two Justices of the Peace, to set to work, or bind out apprentice, all such children, whose parents shall in their opinion be unable to maintain them, (whether they receive alms, or are chargeable to the town or district or not) in case they are not assessed to the government, town or district for rates, male children until they arrive to the age of twenty one years, and females to the age of eighteen, unless such females are sooner married, which binding shall be good and effectual in law to every intent and purpose, as if such child being of full age, had of indenture or covenant bound himself; provision to be made in the indenture for instructing the males to read, write and cypher, and females to write, as they respectively may be capable; and it shall be the duty of the Overseers or Selectmen, to make inquiry into the treatment of children, bound out by themselves or their predecessors in office, and if they find them injured, to seek a redress thereof; and the said Overseers of Selectmen, or the major part of them, are hereby further authorized an impowered, by and with the assent of two Justices of the Peace, to set to work, or bind out to service for the space of one whole year, at a time (by indenture, or by any other form of covenant) all such persons, married or unmarried, upwards of twenty years of age, able of body, who have no visible means of support and live idly, and neither use or exercise any lawful trade, or ordinary calling for a subsistence; and the proceeds of the labour and service of every person who by virtue of this act, shall be bound out to service, (over and above the necessary cost in and about the same) shall be taken by the Overseers or Selectmen respectively, who shall bind out such person, to be improved by them, for the support of the family of such person, if any he hath; but in case he hath no family to provide for, then to be laid out at the discretion of the said Overseers or Selectmen, for the use of such persons bound out as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any inhabitant of, or resident in any town or district, shall receive, admit, or entertain any person not being an inhabitant of the same town or district, either as an inmate, boarder, or tenant, or by any other qualification, for more than ninety days, and shall not in writing give information thereof, to one or more of the Selectmen, or town or district Clerk, or the name of the person thus entertained, with the time he first received him, the place from whence he came, together, with such circumstances respecting such person as have come to his knowledge, he shall forfeit, and pay the sum of five pounds, one moiety for him that will sue and prosecute therefor, and the other moiety for the use of the town or district where the offence shall be committed: Provided the prosecution is commenced within one year after the said forfeiture shall be incurred.

And to prevent the importation of poor, vicious and infirm persons, who may prove chargable to the Commonwealth, or some particular town or district therein:

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any Master of a Ship or other Vessel shall arrive within this Commonwealth, with any passengers from any dominion or country without the United States of America, he shall before entry of his Vessel make return to the office where he shall enter, of the names of all passengers on board the same Vessel, their nation, age, character and condition, so far as has come to his knowledge, and that if any persons entering such a Ship or Vessel, shall neglect to make such return, or wittingly and willingly make a false return therein, such person so offending shall forfeit his share and part, and all interest which he shall have in such Vessel, and the cargo therein, and shall further be liable to the forfeiture of the sum of fifty pounds, which forfeitures shall be recovered by libel, indictment or action before any Court proper to try the same, one, moiety thereof to the use of the Commonwealth, and the residue to him or them who shall inform or sue for the same.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any Master of a Ship or other Vessel, shall bring into and land within this Commonwealth, from any State, country, any person who has been convicted of any crime, or who is notoriously of a dissolute, infamous and abandoned life and character, knowing him or her so to be such, the Vessel in which such person is imported, shall, together with the cargo therein, be forfeited, and the Master, or any other person entering such Vessel, shall for every person so brought in or landed contrary to this act, forfeit the sum of fifty pounds; the fines and forfeitures to be recovered in the same manner, and to the same uses as is provided for making a false return of passengers.

And whereas disputes may arise respecting the place of habitancy or legal settlement of a poor person:

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for any town, district or person, who has been at expence for the support of a pauper, not an inhabitant of the same town or district, to file a memorial in writting, in the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas, in the county where the pauper is said to belong, stating the facts and requesting a determination of the habitancy, and a reimbursement of the expence incurred, and an order for a removal, and shall thereupon cause the town or district, where the pauper, in the memorial is said to belong, to be notified thereof, thirty days at least before the sitting of the said Court, by leaving with some one or more of their Selectmen, or with their town or district Clerk, an attested copy of the said memorial from the Clerk of the said Court:—And the said Court of Common Pleas shall hear and determine the matter, with or without the intervention of a Jury, as the answer in writing to the memorial may require.

Provided always, It shall be lawful for any town, district or person who has been at expence for the support of a pauper, said to be an inhabitant of either of the towns in the county of *Nantucket* or *Duke's County*, to file a memorial in manner already provided, in the Clerk's office of the *Court of Common Pleas*, in the county of *Barnstable* or *Bristol*; and the said Court of Common Pleas, shall hear and determine the matter in the same manner as if the pauper was said to belong to any town within either of the said counties of *Barnstable* or *Bristol*. And in case a town or district, when the Selectmen or town or district Clerk have been seasonably notified as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to appear and make answer in writing to the memorial by their Selectmen, or an Agent duly chosen therefor, the Court may proceed to hear the evidence, and determine the question of habitancy, in their absence. And in case the Court determine the question of habitancy, in favour the of Memorialist or Memorialists, they may proceed to examine and determine the *quantum* of the expence incurred for the pauper, and order and decree a reimbursement, and issue execution therefor with the necessary costs attending the decision, & may also order the pauper to be removed to the town or district where he belongs, in case it be requested in the Memorial: But in case the determination be in favour of the respondents, they shall recover their reasonable costs: And the inhabitants of any town or district, merely as such, shall not be excluded from being witnesses upon any prosecution on this statute, on a supposition of being interested as members of the Corporation.

And whereas indigent persons are frequently brought into this Commonwealth, under various pretences, who are not inhabitants of any town or district within the same:

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person, who shall bring into this Commonwealth, any pauper or indigent person, and leave him or her in any town or district, within the same, of which town or district, he or she is not an inhabitant, he shall forfeit and pay for every person brought in and left, the sum of twenty pounds, to be recovered in any Court proper to try the same, for the use of such town or district.

In the *House of Representatives*, Feb. 14, 1789.

This bill having had three several reading, passed to be enacted.

WILLIAM HEATH, Speaker, pro tem

In *Senate* February 14, 1789.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy. Attest.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Addressed to "*An Old Maid.*"

MADAM,

I WILL save you the trouble of enquiring into the motive you mark in its operation, which impels me to observe upon your friendly effusion in the last Gazette, by telling you that I conceive it my duty as well as that of others, to give you the easiest possible testimony of the high opinion I entertain of your merit, and the gratitude which I feel for your generous expression of friendship to our sex, and still greater to your own. I cannot but acknowledge that I was exceedingly mortified to find that a lady whose understanding was apparently so refined as your's, and the goodness of whose heart was so very perceptibly unadulterated with the alloy of selfishness, had travelled up the path of life to her eight and twentieth year, unbit by the *trembling carpus* of the little *blind* God, & unregarded by the impartial Hymen. My surprise was the more aggravated, and my chagrin rendered more exquisitively pungent, as I had always considered that of all the captivators in the female compositions, those

and I know of no gentleman upon whom I would more firmly rely in this particular. Plain dealing, and prompt honesty without disguise, are his known characteristics. In addition to this *calumny* that has been whispered round the country, *rumour* have been employed to

to [illegible] who is so engaged to please all parties and keep fair with all sides, that he loses sight of the publick interest.

two qualities meet at once the most expeditious and ourable. For although your case robs me of the plication of the general rule, and again involves me in the labyrinth of doubt and uncertainty.

UNFORTUNATE MISS SEDGWICK! That a lady endowed with the most mental accomplishments, and a luxuriant genius, should find the most flattering and honourable feeling that can warm the human heart coldly met and added to these a fond *conceited* wish beauty itself, should have seen our Mercantile Law [illegible] *cruel cancer* to stop [illegible] and twenty times [illegible] the [illegible] the connubial cup!—!

It seems however exalted heroine! by your own confession, that you have oftentimes been engaged in the externals of *love*, and frequently played the prelude to the *nuptial flame*. Do not mistake me: I mean only that your heart has frequently received the condensed rays of attention from many a moderate luminary, but like other hard bodies that are artificially glazed, reflected them back again with a very scattered light.

What I have said however, is founded on the supposition that your misfortune, if you call it one, has overtaken you independently of any fault of your own. But I observe you obscurely hint to us that your own *will* has not been totally inactive in creating it. If so, you have only to lament that you have made too high an estimate of those airy pranks in conduct and behaviour, which are adapted in the first stage of acquaintance to captivate and allure; but in the second, seldom fail to forfeit and disgust. I beg you would not construe my last idea into a reprehension of your manners. No—I am well aware of the original distinction between the elementary parts of *elegance*, and those little vagrant singularities which are sometimes permitted to scale over its surface, and designed perhaps like spots in the sun, to reconcile its lustre to the weak eyes of mortals. And who knows more evil but that you have injudiciously *strained* the *opticks* of your admirers, by letting in upon them too hasty a profusion of *insupportable radiance*?

Unfortunate *Woman!* did you not observe that in the second line of your performance, you *frankly* told us that you were free from *vanity*, and in the very next sentence, in offering a hasty apology for your *coquetry*, said "that your *vanity* naturally led you to imagine that a person of your address and fortune, would soon make a conquest of any man's heart, especially when you considered that a large share of beauty crowned all your other good properties?" I will not from this apparent contradiction, lay upon you the redoubled imputation of absurdity, and inconsistency—for I had rather resolve the difficulty into my own inability to disentangle it. I cannot help observing however that it seems to imply that although you have from time to time extended your do minions to a very ample circumference, yet you have always done it without the *last application* and found yourself secured by a distinction in your *subjects* that needs not the hand of restraint or oppression to render it more glaringly specific.

Have you then been a perpetual traitor for the stock of other people's affections, and never had the purity of your own feelings tried in the *furnace of love?* Such instances are rare indeed. But if you have, as you tell us, been surrounded by so many courtiers and admirers, and never found your own heart tranfixed with the *arrow of Cupid*, you deserve to be complimented with an uncommon skill and dexterity in your passage on the *ocean of amour*. For what *Lady* besides yourself (do not blush when I ask a question that seems tinged with flattery) what *Lady* I say besides yourself through a voyage of twenty eight years could have steered the tender *bark* of her affection among the sea of *coquettish fondness*, unshattered by the *rocks of constancy*, unimpaired by the *quick-sands of jealousy*, and undelayed by the retarding *shallows* of *apathy* and *indifference?* Permit me now, not to *censure*, but only to *chide* you for thus setting yourself up at publick auction, and to remind you that an article of so *perishable* a nature as beauty seldom meets with a rapid or an advantageous sale. I wish however, with all my heart that some partial *gale* of fortune may ere long waft to your ears the voice of a pretty high bidder. But stop the *current* of delusion! Am I not mistaking in thus addressing you as female? *Venerable veteran*, by what name shall I call you? Must I believe your performance stamped with sincerity and truth, or shall I not more humanly suppose that the mind of no female could have conceived, nor her pen brought into existence so base a being? I confess the latter sentiment greatly preponderates in the scale of my inclination. And if it preponderate with justice, I cannot but observe that it argues much experience in the way of iniquity, to admit from your mint of malice so *counterfeit* a coin, and palm it upon the world for a genuine one, in order to give it a more general currency. If you are indeed one of our sex, I am inclined to think you will be obliged to stand alone without the acknowledgment of it. But if you are in reality a *female*, I must tell you that you are guilty of the most unnatural prick of wounding the character and the feelings of your fair friends and acquaintance, and will submit to your future consideration, this *valedictory* remark which is worthy of your attention, that THE DAGGER OF DEFAMATION IS A very UNCOUTH WEAPON IN THE DELICATE HAND OF A LADY.

Your friend,

EPAMINONDAS.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

UNFORTUNATELY on the return day for the last election of a Representative in this District, the Towns of Conway, Greenwich, New-Salem, Chesterfield, Charlemont, Ashfield, Worthington, Shutesbury, Leverett, Montgomery, Buckland, Middlefield, Rowe, Heath, Whitingtown, Adams, New-Ashford, Windsor, Hancock and Sandisfield sent in no votes, otherwise we thought, most probably, have been refused from the inconvenience of holding a meeting; as we may reasonably presume that the voters of the aforesaid towns [illegible] the election in favour of SAMUEL [illegible] he had the honour of their suffrages [illegible] elections. However, be that event as it may, [illegible] neglect or design in dispersing [illegible] precepts, may prevent an universal meeting on the seventh day of May, being the day appointed for giving in the votes, and also making certain and reasonable returns consequent thereon.—It is further to be hoped that if any towns through either design or neglect, shall fail seasonably to receive their precepts, they will nevertheless meet and send in their votes as there can be very little doubt in this case of their reception.

April 20th, 1789.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WHILE the several parties in the district are endeavouring to raise to the important office of a Representative of 80,000 people, each their own creature, a friend to good order and peace, society and good neighbourhood cannot but lament the folly of a large number of the people, who suffer themselves to be influenced by men who are governed by party-prejudice and party-interest, who, having no lawful business of their own, are forever walking "to and fro in the earth, and up and down it," like their father the *Devil*, to disturb the peace of communities, and set all by the ears; who delight in nothing but anarchy and confusion; who, in order to effect their nefarious designs, drive about from day to day, through town to town, and from country to country, who are not deterred from their grand object, either by hedges or ditches, storms or tempests; even hell is disturbed by their restless dispositions. They solicit their father to preside in their councils, and when they have in combination with hell, brewed all the mischief that is possible for such miscreants to invent, their president after assigning to each their duty, adjourns their meeting *sine die*. But while they are executing his orders, he strokes his grisly beard, and laughs in his sleeve, when he reflects upon the immensity of the harvest he shall soon gather in; and like Dives in the Gospel, says to his soul, "Soul, thou hast many goods laid up for thee, take thy ease, eat, drink, and be merry."

It is well known that two of the three candidates have exerted their whole strength, stretched every nerve, and it is feared have brought an incurable consumption upon their purses, in order to effect their own election—and it is a fact have worn a coat of as many colours, as that of ancient Joseph. But what would appear to be beyond any man's belief, is, that a MINISTER has drove the quill in their cause, and what is more incredible, has with his brother runners gone from town to town *deceit-like*, prejudicing the minds of men against the remaining candidate, because he had a personal quarrel with him:—Very different this conduct from the precepts of his divine Lord and Master, who commands his followers to love their enemies, do good to them who hate them, and pray for those that despitefully use or persecute them. But the prospect brightens upon us, the scales begin to fall from the eyes of the electors, and they are convinced of the folly of spending so much time to gratify the pride or vanity of any man; and they are also convinced of the justice of a Representative being chosen from the County of Berkshire, and who he shall be, was sufficiently pointed out at the first Election; for it is a truth, that Mr. SEDGWICK was then chosen by the people; but owing to the negligence of a number of the towns, the votes were not returned to the Governour within the limited time. Free Electors! should it so happen that you are again called upon to vote for a Representative, act your own judgment, act like freemen, let every man be persuaded in his own mind, but spurn with contempt the man who shall offer to influence your conduct in a case of the great importance to the district. Should this be the case, that every elector, regardless of the insinuations and misrepresentations of artful and designing men, votes for the person who he is conscious would do the most good to the District and State, I have not the least doubt in my own mind, but that Mr. SEDGWICK will be the man.

An Impartial Observer.

LONDON, January.

The following is an authentick copy of the account sent to Prince Gallitzin, ambassador from Russia at Vienna.

"Ockzakow was carried by assault on the 17th of December. The number of the besigers were 14,000 men, that of the garrison 12,000. There were 7400 killed on the fields without reckoning those slained in the houses. There were found in the place 300 mettle cannon & mortars. The grand magazine blew up, but a great quantity of ammunition of every species was taken. The number of inhabitants are 25,000 amongst whom are 4000 very fine women. The Russians have lost 3000 men, including 180 officers. The Pasha who commanded the fortress, has been [illegible] with the garrison; but the A[illegible] was cut to pieces, as he refused [illegible]

The capture of Ockzakow [illegible] having been effected by an accidental [illegible] of a powder magazine [illegible] the possession of the Russians under [illegible] the year 1737. Although the garrison [illegible] of 20,000 men, besides inhabitants, it was [illegible] 3 days, the siege having begun on the 11th [illegible] owing to the abovementioned accident of the [illegible] zine, which buried under its ruins 6000 Turks.

Many persons were massacred by the Russian [illegible] ry upon their getting possession of the place and [illegible] were drowned in their attempts to swim on board the vessels, which, on the capture of the town, weighed anchor, and made the best of their way to Constantinople, with the news of the success of the Russian arms.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople.

"A certain number of Christian heads are [illegible] mostly those of Austrians, are exposed at the gates of the Seraglio daily. The prisoners are treated abominably, and most of them sent up the country into [illegible] ry. Amongst these prisoners they have distinguished Mess. Wallner and Jelcki, two Austrian Captains; the former is dead of his wounds, the second has been shewn as a spectacle to the people at Constantinople, and exposed to their insults. To judge of this treatment, one need only read the following extract from a letter of Lieutenant Geirz, who is prisoner with him at Constantinople, dated 24th of June last.

"They transported me in ten days from the Confines of Croatia (near the Defile of Temesch) to Constantinople. We went with incredible swiftness, and our horse fell twice; but I could not fall off myself, as we were placed on large pack saddles with our hands behind us, and our feet fastened under our horses bellies. They likewise treated us every where we came in the most cruel manner, and we were in the hands of barbarians. On the 12th of April we arrived at Constantinople. They tied twelve Christian heads round my neck, and in that manner made me pass through the city, amidst the shouting and insults of the populace, the women even spitted in our faces. [Sign'd] GRITZ.

"All the prisoners who arrive are treated in the same manner, the people thinking it a merit to exterminate the Christians. Those that are in the country, the masters who bought them, are put to the hardest and most dangerous tasks, and if they show the least [illegible] or repugnance, are whipped in a most cruel manner; if a heavier crime their punishments are reserved for many days; and if a crime, which they must expiate by their lives, they are put to the most painful death, such as being impaled, burnt alive, and mutilated.

The Diet of Poland has given an answer to the Empress of Russia's memorial; it contains three points, the chief of which goes to assert the full independency of the republic upon any foreign powers consequently, it maintains that the popish nation in Diet assembled, has a right to make and repeal laws without the intermeddling and concurrence of any Prince whatever.

The Diet moreover desires a fresh the Empress to order her troops to evacuate the territories of the Republic, although if they were under the strictest discipline, yet they must prove burthensome to its subjects.

The Turks at Grandison were not terrified by the threats of a siege: but learning that the Austrians had cut 6000 cords of wood in their own forest, they crossed the Save, attacked and routed the covering party, and then celebrated their success with a bonfire, composed of the materials which their enemies had prepared for them.

The horrors of war, the absurdity, and with such respect to crowned heads, the wickedness of making war, merely to gratify ambition, never was the [illegible] colours so flaring, as we find it the case of the [illegible] war between the Imperial armies & the Turks. The Austrians according to their letters from Vienna [illegible] lost by sickness and engagements above 80,000 [illegible] present campaign; men of acknowledged bravery, [illegible] the best of the standing forces, and what [illegible] gained in return, merely that the Turks have [illegible] ed the places which they previously destroyed, [illegible] number of villages laid waste, by the Turks [illegible] their flay in the Banant, amounts to upwards [illegible] hundred. Imagination can form but a faint [illegible] of the misery and desolation to families and individuals by this method of carrying on war. The guilt, however, must be traced to the folly and ambition of princes who have already more territory than they can govern with propriety.

Extracts of a letter from Florence, Oct. 4.

"Our city has lately been witness of a very singular phenomenon in the history of literature. A female underwent a public examination before all the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and to the surprize of every one, proved superior to all expectation.

"This extraordinary lady is Mrs. Mariana Petronilli Fetrerri of Bagnacavallo, who desirous of rendering herself useful to mankind, and especially to many of her own sex, who often, through perhaps too great modesty, but natural to female education, fall victims to their own delicacy, has applied herself with such assiduity to the study of surgery, that in the space of a year she has enabled herself to add to science, to her sex, to our city, and to her country an honour and advantage, of which in the present manner of bringing up female youth in Europe, it will be difficult to hear of another example."

Extract of a letter from Madrid December 21.

"The King went a hunting on the 8th, and on his return, found himself attacked with a violent cold and cough, which carried him off this day. The Prince of Asturia immediately assumed the throne, under the title of Charles the IVth, and as usual on such changes, many new projects are talked of; however, the only one that seems most probable, is a new reform in the military, which the new King has much at heart."

In the seventh century, Ofury one of the petty Kings of England, having been instructed in the christian religion by a North-British Monk, celebrated Easter after the Asiatic fashion, whilst his Queen, who had been taught by an Italian Priest, observed that festival in the Roman mode; and it sometimes happened, that this Majesty was, in publick, commemorating our Saviour's resurrection, while the Queen was piously fasting on account of his crucifixion. To get rid of this inconvenience, the King summoned a council to meet at Whitby, to determine the real time of Easter. The clergy on the one side refused their cause on tradition derived from St. John; while the other party urged that which came from St. Peter. The King was judge; the balance inclined neither way; and long was he perplexed with authorities quite equal. At length being informed, that however great St. John might be, St. Peter kept the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven; the king very prudently declared for the latter, and Easter since that decision, has fallen on a Sunday in England, as well as the rest of Europe. Before this determination, violent wars, attended with extraordinary barbarity, had taken place in various parts of the world, which induced a poet equally celebrated for his wit and morality, to exclaim in commiseration of the sufferings of the enthusiasts in those days—

"Happy for them, had Easter never been!"

BASSETERRE, (St. Kitt's,) Jan. 2.

On Monday last, about 5 o'clock in the morning, we had a severe shock of an earthquake, which was felt in all the neighbouring islands.

ST. GEORGE'S (*Bermuda*) Jan. 24.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia Jan. 4.

"We felt two shock of an earthquake here the 26th of December, between 5 and 6 in the morning; the last shock was so violent as to be felt all through the island, but we do not hear of any damage being done by it. The inhabitants were terribly frightened."

CHARLESTON, March 17.

A gentleman has in his possession a tooth that weighed seven pounds and an half. It was taken from the jaw-bone of a skeleton found in Kentucky, in 1784, and was the smallest tooth of three. The socket of the thigh appeared large enough to contain a 32 pound ball.

YORK, (Pennsylvania) March 25.

On Saturday last, the barn, stable, six fine horses, and a quantity of grain and fodder, belonging to the widow Shetter, in Newbury township, were consumed by fire. This melancholy accident is said to have happened by some thoughtless children making a fire close to the barn.

MIDDLETOWN, April 13.

Last Sunday a Cave was discovered in Chatham, in which were deposited a number of articles of stolen goods, and a considerable quantity of provision, cloathing, &c.—The Cave is in a thick unfrequented wood, having a passage just large enough for a man to crawl in upon his hands and knees for some ways, when it opens to a convenient room, with a fire-place in it &c. It is supposed to have been occupied for some time past by a gang of villians who infested this State.

BOSTON, April 16.

ON Thursday last, Mr. *Sylvanus Bourne*, arrived at the seat of his Excellency JOHN ADAMS, Esq. at Braintree, in 30 hours from New-York, with despatches from the federal Congress.

The following are the particulars, viz. That on Wednesday the 1st instant the House of Representatives formed a quorum, and made choice of the Hon. *Frederick Augustus Muhlenbergh*, of Pennsylvania, for their Speaker, and *John Beckley*, Esq. of Virginia, for their Secretary. On the Monday following, (6th inst.) by the arrival of the Hon. *Richard H. Lee*, from Virginia, a quorum was formed of the Senate of the United States, when they proceeded agreeably to the Constitution and made choice of the Hon. *John Langdon*, Esq. of New-Hampshire, for their President *pro tem.* who in a convention of both Houses, sorted and counted the votes for President—which are as follows: His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, 69, being the whole number. His Excellency JOHN ADAMS, 34. Hon. John Jay, 9. Hon. R. H. Harrison 6. Hon. John Rutledge 6. His Excellency John Hancock, 4. His Excellency George Clinton 3. His Excellency Samuel Huntington 2. Hon. John Milton 2. Hon. James Armstrong 1. His Honour Benjamin Lincoln 1. Hon. Edward Telfair 1.

The Senate then made choice of *Charles Thomson*, Esq. to bear the dispatches to the President General, and of Mr. *Sylvanus Bourne* to bear the dispatches to the Vice President.

Mr. *Thomson* proceeded on the 7th inst. to Virginia, and 'tis expected the President will arrive at the seat of government in all this month. He will be taken from the Jersey shore in an elegant large, new building for the purpose. Preparations are making for fireworks, parade of the militia, illuminations, &c. to demonstrate the joyful feelings which his arrival cannot fail to inspire.

MR. ADAMS's DEPARTURE.

On Monday last, at 10 o'clock, the Vice-President of the United States, JOHN ADAMS, Esq. set out from his seat in Braintree, on his departure from this Commonwealth for the seat of Federal Government. On this happy occasion his Excellency our worthy Governour and Commander in Chief appointed every possible mark of attention and Respect for the Vice-President of our great American Republick, by ordering a military escort of Horse to attend him through the counties of Suffolk, Middlesex and Worcester, by giving an elegant collation at his house to a numerous collection of gentlemen who assembled there to take leave of the Vice-President, and by various honourary notices, both civil and military, which the Governour must opportunely displayed, and which our patriotick countryman richly merited.

At eight o'clock in the morning, Col. Tyler, with his Troop of Horse of the first division, well-mounted, completely caparisoned, and in uniform arrived at the seat of the Vice-President, in Braintree; where they all breakfasted. At 10 o'clock, the Vice-President set out under escort of the troop, and was saluted by the Dorchester Artillery as he passed that town, with a federal discharge. At the entrance of this town he was met by a large body of respectable gentlemen on horseback, who proceeded by Gen. H. Jackson, accompanied his Excellency to the house of the Governour, where the whole arrived at twelve o'clock. As the Vice-President ascended from his carriage, a detachment from Capt. Johnston's Artillery under Lieutenant Bradlee, saluted with 13 guns; and a multitude of respectable citizens who had assembled on the occasion testified their sense of his merit, and applause of his great Republican virtues, by loud huzzas. He was very respectfully received by the Governour, and saluted by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governour, by the gentlemen of the Council in town, and by various gentlemen of distinction and respectability—and after partaking of the collation with them, he took an affectionate leave of the Governour, and the gentlemen present. At half past twelve, Major Fuller arrived with his troop of the third division, in beautiful uniform; and, at half past one, the Vice-President again entered his carriage, to continue his journey, while his numerous friends felicitated themselves, in anticipating the many eminent services he shall hereafter continue to do his country, he departed under another salute from the detachment of Artillery, and the huzzas of his admiring fellow citizens, and was escorted and accompanied as follows—The cavalcade being under the orders of Col. Tyler, viz.

Advanced Corps of uniform Horse,
Gen. JACKSON,
About 150 citizens on horseback, in platoons, of six.
Middlesex Troop of Horse, in platoons, in
ted uniform.
Major FULLER,
The Roxbury Blues, in platoons,
Col. TYLER,
His Excellency the Vice-President in his coach, accompanied by Mr. BOURNE.
About 40 carriages, in which were
His Honour the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
The Hon. French and Dutch Consuls.
The President of the University.
Several of the Hon. Council, and Representatives of this town.
The Sheriff of Suffolk county.
Messrs. RUSSEL, JEFFERY, SEARS, CODMAN, SMITH and other respectable merchants,
in their carriages.
Private citizens, &c.

The *tout ensemble* forming as brilliant a scene, and as expressive of esteem and respect for the illustrious person who was honoured by it, as ever was witnessed in this town.

In this manner the procession proceeded through the town, and on his Excellency's arrival at Charleston, he was again saluted with a federal discharge from Major Calder's Artillery. The Roxbury Horse took leave of Mr. ADAMS at Cambridge. At Watertown, Major Kent's Artillery saluted his Excellency—and on its being known that he intended to alight at Willmington's, the citizens on horseback formed a line in time—when Col. Bradford, who acted as Marshal of the Volunteer Horse, waited on the Vice-President with the compliments of the cavalcade, and received from his Excellency his grateful thanks for the honour conferred on him by his fellow citizens—After which they saluted him as he passed—and returned to town. The gentlemen in the carriages alighted with Mr. ADAMS at Wilmington's; and after a short tarry, took their leave, his Excellency pursuing his journey, escorted by the Middlesex Horse, to Sudbury, where he lodged.

Merit must be conspicuously great when it can thus call forth the voluntary honours of a free and enlightened people.—But the attention shewn on this occasion were not merely honourary—they were to the tribute of gratitude due to a man, who after a few months retirement from trials and services which were of 18

NORTHAMPTON, April 22.

Monday the 11th of May next, is appointed by the Supreme Executive of this Commonwealth, for the people of this District to make a fifth trial for a Federal Representative.

A Convention for the District of Kentucky was held at the Court-House in Danville, in the county of Mercer, on the 3d day of November last. At this Convention it was resolved, "that a committee be appointed to draw up a decent and respectful address to the Assembly of Virginia, for obtaining the Independence of the District of Kentucky, agreeably to the late resolution and recommendation of Congress." It was also resolved to address Congress, "requesting immediate and effective measures to be taken to obtain the navigation of the river Mississippi.

Advices from the Spanish colony of New-Orleans at the mouth of the Mississippi, informs us that Governour Don Miro, has granted permission to the inhabitants of the Western counties of North-Carolina that border on that river, to trade thereon, even down to new Orleans. The General Assembly of North-Carolina have established a new district, which they have named Mero district, after the Spanish Governour.

DIED, *on the 7th inst. Mr.* JOSIAH CLARK, *of this town, in the 62d year of his age. He was the last of 11 children, (five sons and five daughters) three of whom lived to be above 80, four above 80, and three above 70 years of age. The sons, without an exception, lived above fifty years with their cattle, and surveyed them.—— If his family were not more remarkable for their longevity, than for their numerous offspring. From the five sons only have descended 1158 children, grand-children, and great-grand-children; 925 of whom are now living.* ✝ *This venerable old man came to his grave like a shock of corn in its season. He had long waited for the salvation of God—satisfied with life, and reconciled to death, "He "passed the time of his sojourning here in fear" 1 Pet. i. 17—From which passage his funeral sermon was delivered to a large assembly, who did him honor at his death.*

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."

*** The votes which will be given in on the 11th of May next in this county for a Representative to Congress, will be received by the Sheriff, at his office in Hadley, any time from Monday to Saturday evening of that week.

*** The subscribers for the Massachusetts Magazine are requested to call for the 2d and 3d number.

MR. BUTLER,

AS *the election of a Federal Representative for the Western District is to be on the 11th of May next, and as there have been many imputations cast on the two candidates—the friends of Mr. Sedgwick charge Mr. Lyman with being a* false double dealing *man—also the friends of Mr. Lyman charge Mr. Sedgwick with being a* public defaulter, *&c.—now as neither of these charges have been proved or disproved to the satisfaction of the publick, and as they or either of them will have an opportunity before the election, I wish them to embrace it.*

An ELECTOR.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of ISAAC DANIELS, late of CONWAY, deceased, represented insolvent, and four months from the 3d of March inst. being allowed the creditors of said estate to bring in and support their claims—We hereby give notice that we shall attend said business at the house of Mr. AARON BILLINGS, in said CONWAY, on the 3d Thursdays of April, May, and June next, from one to six o'clock on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

JOHN CLARY, } Commissioners.
OLIVER ROOT, }
Conway, March 23d, 1789.

TO be sold at Public Vendue, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, on Monday the 11th of May next, at the house of the subscriber in New-Salem, so much of the real estate of *John Berry*, late of New-Salem deceased, as will raise the sum of *eighteen pounds, fourteen shillings and six pence.*

WILLIAM BERRY, Executor.

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and I know of no gentleman upon whom I would more firmly rely in this particular. Plain dealing, and prompt honesty without disguise, are his known characteristick.

In addition to this *calumny* that has been whispered round the country, *rumours* have been employed to [illegible] much injury through the district.

[illegible] would they [illegible] not attend to [illegible] little better, if any, [illegible] to send a man who is to engaged to please all parties and keep fair with all sides, that he loses sight of the publick interest.

The VIOLET.

SERENE is the morning, the lark leaves her nest.
And sings a salute to the dawn,
The sun with his splendor illumines the east,
And brightens the dew on the lawn.
Whilst the sons of debauch to indulgence give way,
And slumber the pride of their hours,
Let us, my dear Stella the garden survey,
And make our remarks on the flowers.

The gay gaudy tulip observe as you walk,
How flaunting the gloss of its vest!
How proud! and how stately it stands on its stalk,
In beauty's diversity drest!
From the rose, the carnation, the pink and the clove,
What odours delightfully spring!
The south wafts a richer perfume to the grove,
As he brushes the leaves with his wing.

Apart from the rest, in her purple array,
The violet humbly retreats,
In modest concealment she peeps on the day,
Yet none can excel her in sweets:
So humble, that, though with unparallel'd grace,
She might e'en a palace adorn,
She oft in a hedge hides her innocent face,
And grows at the foot of the thorn.

So beauty, my fair one! is doubly resin',
When modesty heightens her charms;
When meekness, like thine, adds a gem to her mind,
We long to be lock'd in her arms.
Though Venus herself from her throne should descend,
And the Graces await at her call,
To thee the gay world would with preference bend,
And hail thee the Vi'let of all.

From a late Magazine.

LET us enter this amphitheatre without shuddering, where *man* before he descends to the *grave*, pays the last tribute to admiration, and again evinces the glory of the Creator. The man is no more, and yet his beauty still subsists: The pure and sacred flame that animated this body, now motionless, has left on it the stamp of its divine essence; the devouring insects wait until the decree of destruction is repeated—and the interval between *death* and corruption, testifies with how much reluctance nature discomposes its most magnificent work.

Hence, pale grave digger, more greedy than thy tombs! Await before thou darest seize on thy prey, until the features of this master-piece are defaced.—Let not thy rude hand hide in the bosom of the earth, what the astonished eye may discover with rapture in this labyrinth, where every glance will meet a prodigy.

Let us go in my friends, let us enter without dread, since death is repose, and the soul is verging towards immortality, is the first to smile on what it has cast off. The mind that comprehends the power and goodness of the supreme being, blesses *death* as well as life; and under his all powerful and extensive hand, what matters it, where the thinking principle acts, which is as indestructible as its author! He is great, he is good—terror insults him—it belongs to the vile slave. And thou young fair one, to whom I devote this article, it is for thee I colour these funeral objects! Thou could'st not bear the sight of this cold, inanimate body, but through the magic of the pencil. I trace out to thy imagination, what thy delicate eye would turn from.—Draw near, it is a young man stretched out on this black marble—approach, he is no longer to be dreaded—his eye which caught as thou passed along the assemblage of thy graces, is closed—his ear will no longer hear thy enchanting voice; this heart which perhaps thou hast rent, has found a fence against thy charms. If thy beauty hath always made thee inflexible, do not be so haughty at this moment—*death* you see, saves him from thy charms and subdues love. Ah, my friends! you have seen the active suppleness of his motion, while he sported lightly on the earth; you would have shuddered to have hurt the delicate texture of his skin; a drop of blood from his veins would have frightened you into paleness. Now cast down and extended the smooth and polished exterior of his body is the least object of attention. The insensibility of marble overspreads *his* body, whose every fibre was susceptible of pleasure or pain. Pain no longer has power over him. Draw near! and get the better of thy secret horrors. Let the living man contemplate himself in the dead one; and while others go to pray in vast and gloomy inclosures built of stone, by the hand of man, let, us before the sanctuary where dwelt the pure breath of divinity, prostrate ourselves and adore.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Not long since, was sold at Carlow market in Ireland, a monstrous large eel; it weighed about 40 pounds, measured in length upwards of 6 feet 2 inches, with only one eye, and that placed at the back part of his head, with a spike 13 inches long growing out of its forehead resembling a large candlestick.

WILLIAMSBURG, *(Virginia)* March 4.

Several Gentlemen in this city have procured a machine, with which a single hand will card from 40 to 50 pounds of cotton per day.—It is accompanied with every other machine necessary to make the cotton into cloth of almost any fineness. These machines are erected here, and wait for meterals only, to be carried into full effect. Three hundred pounds are subscribed; a larger sum (probably 600l.) will be necessary for the execution of the scheme, upon a scale even of moderate extent. It is therefore agreed, that any person inclined to subscribe may be received, on application to Col. James Southall. No subscriber shall be admitted for less than 25l. and every such sum shall constitute a share, and entitle the holder to one vote.—One half of each subscription is to be paid down in money, tobacco public securities at their value, or picked cotton. The other half will be proportionately called for.

BALTIMORE, March 24.

Extract from the celebrated Mons. Necker's Treatise upon the Administration of the Finances of France.

"The Colonies of France contain, as we have seen, near Five Hundred Thousand Slaves, and it is from the Number of these Wretches, that the inhabitants set a Value on their Plantations. What a fatal prospect! and how profound a subject for Reflection! alas! how inconsistent we are both in our morality and our principles!—We preach up humanity, and yet go every year to bind in chains Twenty Thousand Natives of Africa! We call the Moors Barbarians and Russians, because they attack the Liberty of the Europeans, at the Risk of their own; yet these Europeans, go without danger, and as mere speculators, to purchase Slaves, by gratifying the Cupidity of their masters; and excite all those bloody scenes, which are usual preliminaries of the Traffic! In short, we pride ourselves on the superiority, of Man, and it is with Reason that we discover this superiority, in the wonderful and mysterious unfolding of the intellectual Faculties; and yet a trifling Difference in the hair of the head, or in the colour of the Experdermis, is sufficient to change our respect into contempt, and to engage us to place beings like ourselves, in the rank of those Animals devoid of Reason, whom we subject to the Yoke, that we may make use of their Strength and of the Instinct at command."

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

An Address is now perparing in a Committee of the Assembly, suggesting to their constituents, the propriety of chusing, at the next election of Members of Assembly, suitable persons to represent them in a Convention of the State, for the purpose of altering the Constitution so as to make it agreeable to the Federal Constitution.

NEW-YORK, March 28.

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, in Delaware, March 21.

"Mr. Andrew Pennington was accosted on Saturday last between Newport and Christiana by a man who induced him to go into a field a little distance out of the road on pretence of selling a horse. He there found another man standing by the fence and a horse tied; one of the villians seized him by the leg, and the other swore if he did not deliver, he would blow him through. Mr. Pennington told them he supposed they must have what they wanted, but desired leave to alight and tie his horse, which he had no sooner done, than he declared he would not be robbed. Upon this they both attacked him with cutteau knives; but met with so warm a reception from a stick which Mr. Pennington had, that after a smart engagement, they took to their horses, and rode off through the field."

An elegant Barge is building to waft the great WASHINGTON across the Hudson, to be rowed by ten SEA-CAPTAINS, and one to act as cockswain.

PORTLAND, April 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Newyork to his friend in this town, dated March 23.

"But, my friend, the General Court of Massachusetts are doing the State an irreparable injury. By the multiplicity of laws they are daily making, they are letting loose anarchy and confusion like a mighty torrent. I fear they will see it when too late. The General Court have, within five years, passed and repealed more laws, touching the property of the people and the administration of justice, then the Parliament of Great-Britain have done for a century past. Hence a question offers itself—was property insecure, or was not justice impartially administered before this flood of the new laws?—Our government can hardly, at this time be called a government of laws; For individuals, who conceived themselves injured or borne hard upon by a law, do not stay to take a judgment of Court upon the laws that are in force, but apply directly to the legislature, and get a law passed for their particular case. This practice has become so frequent, that it begins already to affect the character of the State, and makes foreigners cautious of becoming settlers among us.—Fools think it mighty clever to have laws made to suit their own whims, & demagogues pride themselves in beholding the influence they have in getting passed what laws they please. But these things are incontestible evidences of a weak, unstable government."

Anecdote of Major-General Putnam. A person by the name of Palmer, who was a Lieutenant in the tory new levies, was detected in the camp at Peck's Kill. Governor Tryon, who commanded the new levies, reclaimed him as a British officer, represented the heinous crime of condemning a man commissioned by his Majesty, and threatened vengeance in case he should be executed. General Putman wrote him the following pithy reply:

"SIR,

"Nathan Palmer, a Licut. in your King's service, was taken in my camp as a spy—he was tried as a spy—he was condemned as a spy—and you may rest assured, Sir, he shall be hanged as a spy. I have the honour to be &c.

ISRAEL PUTNAM.

"P.S. Afternoon—he is hanged."

THE Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire hereby gives notice, that he shall attend to settle the accounts and receive the said duties in the several Towns within the said County, (himself or by his Deputy) in the following order, viz.

At Mr. Elihu White's, in Hatfield, and Mr. Joshua Thayer's, in Williamsburgh, on Monday the 4th day of May next, at 8 o'clock A. M.—And the same day at Mr. Joel Wait's, in Whately, and Mr. Ebenezer Parsons's, in Goshen, at 11 o'clock A. M.—The same day at Mr. David Hoit's, in Deerfield, and Mr. Seth Wait's, in Ashfield, at 3 o'clock P. M.—And the same day at Mr. Caleb Alvord's, in Greenfield, and Mr. Asaph Billings's, in Conway, at 6 o'clock P. M.—And on Tuesday the 5th, at Major Edwards's, in Barnardston, and at Mr. Reuben Nims's, in Shelburne, at noon.—The same day at Capt. Elisha Hunt's, in Northfield, and at Mr. William Stewart's, in Colrain, at 3 o'clock P.M.—On Wednesday the 6th, at Capt. Kinsley's, in Montague, and Col. Taylor's, in Charlemont, at 9 o'clock A. M. The same day at Col. Leonard's, in Sunderland, and at Mr. Mitchel's, in Cummington, at noon. The same day at Mr. Elisha Cook's, in Hadley, and Mr. Thaddeus Chapin's, in Worthington, at 3 o'clock P. M. On Thursday the 7th at Mr. Stoor's, in Chesterfield, and at Mr. Wright's, in Chester, at 10 o'clock A. M. The same day at Maj. Douglass's in Norwich at noon. The same day at Mr. Wright's, in Westampton, at 3 o'clock P. M. And at Mr. Jonathan Clap's, in Easthampton, at 5 o'clock P. M. On Friday the 8th at my office in Northampton at any hour of the day. On Monday the 11th at Col. Dwight's, in Belchertown, at 10 o'clock A. M. At Capt. Quintus, in Ware, at 2 o'clock P. M. At Mr. Thomas Powers's, in Greenwich, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Tuesday the 12th at Capt. Ashley's, in Pelham, at 7 o'clock A. M. At Mr. Oliver Allen's, in Shutesbury, at 10 o'clock A. M. At Mr. Kendell's, in New-Salem, at 1 o'clock P. M. At Mr. Benjamin Mayo's, in Orange, at 6 o'clock P.M. On Wednesday 13th at Mr. Caleb Mayo's, in Warwick, at 9 o'clock P. M. At Mr. John Needham's, in Wendell, at noon. At Mr. William Field's, in Leverett, at 2 o'clock P. M. And at Mr. Gideon Parsons's, in Amherst, at 4 o'clock P. M.

And the assessors of the several Towns above mentioned are called upon to make return of the duried carriages in their respective Towns as the law directs.

ELIJAH HUNT, Collector of Impost and Excise, for the County of Hampshire.

Northampton, April 14th, 1789.

TO BE LET for one or more years, upon very reasonable terms, two thirds of that excellent

FARM,

in Chesterfield, late owned by BENJAMIN MILLS, Esquire, deceased.—For terms enquire of the Subscriber in Northampton, who would also be glad to raise about £.60 by the sale of almost any part of the said Farm. ELIJAH HUNT.

Northampton, April 14, 1789.

GARDEN-SEEDS.

ALL kinds of GARDEN-SEEDS, for sale by TEMPERANCE GIBBS, near the ferry.

Northampton, April 15, 1789.

FOR SALE, cheap for stock, half a mile east of the Meeting-house in Worthington, a convenient dwelling HOUSE, and BARN, with a MALT-HOUSE, and Shoemaker's SHOP.—The buildings well finished, with four acres of Land, and a Stream sufficient for a Clothier's business, or a Tanner, &c. DAVID WOODS.

Worthington, April 7, 1789.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Berkshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JOSHUA WITHAM, late of Adams, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors of said estate from the fourth day of March current to bring in and support their claims, hereby give notice that we shall attend said business at the house of MARSHAL JONES, innholder in said Adams, on the first Tuesdays in May and June, and the last in August next, from one until six o'clock on each day.—No accounts will be allowed after said term.

Iffael Jones,
Ezra Parker, } Commissioners.
Giles Barnes,

Adams, April 2, 1789.

Vol. III.] THE [Numb. 139.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, April 29, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON (Massachusetts) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

THE following ADDRESS was published in the Springfield paper of March 25, and had a very happy effect upon the minds of many of the worthy Electors in the District. It is a composition of so much good temper, and real sentiment, and is so much approved by the impartial and dispassionate, that we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of re-printing it for the entertainment of our customers.

Addressed to the ELECTORS of the WESTERN DISTRICT.

THE business which will come before the first Congress, is of great moment to this Commonwealth and to the Union. A system of administration must be formed not to interfere with the constitutional claims of individual States, and yet at the same time to comprehend the various interests of all the citizens; to guard the rights of government and the privileges of the subject. Attention must be paid to our interests, as connected with other nations; trade and commerce are to be placed upon a respectable footing; arts, manufactures and agriculture, are to be encouraged, that all our citizens may reap the advantages of our wide and extensive territories, and the numberless productions with which we are furnished by the Author of nature. Propositions will be made relative to the claims and interests of the several States, demands upon the union must be adjusted, and demands of the union upon the different States must be supported. Equitable regulations must be made, to give each State the advantage of its local situation and commodities, so as not to interfere with the interests of other States. Measures must be taken for the general government, respectable in themselves, and to secure to the subjects a peaceful protection in the enjoyment of personal liberty and property. In propositions which respect an alteration in any of the articles of the general government, care and skill will be requisite, that the peculiar privileges of particular States be improved by the Strength of the Union; and, that no undue preferences be given to one State before another.

Unavoidable prejudices in members of different States, will produce if the work of liberal sentiments and consummate wisdom, to balance nicely the claims of several communities, various in their climates and natural productions. And while we are looking for men of enlarged minds, disposed to act impartially, we ought to choose a man who has an interest in his own State, an attachment to his constituents, and a clear discernment of their most important interests. Discussions concerning privileges and property, are apt to bind the mind and seduce it into selfish measures. The watchfulness of different members is in this case a security to individuals and to the publick. I mention these considerations as what ought to have weight in the choice of our Representative. If we do not pay attention to these considerations, our particular interest will be endangered, the State be disgraced and overburthened—and this not so much through the corruption and perverseness of the members of the other States, as through our own negligence in not delegating one to act for us, who can *candidly support our claims*, and offer conviction to Congress, that while he vindicates our claims, he consults the general good.

The multiplicity of transactions, of the greatest importance both foreign and domestick, demands a Representative of superior abilities, firmness and integrity, to do honour to the State, and become a blessing to his country. We ought certainly to be as attentive and careful in choosing a Representative to manage our national affairs, as in appointing an agent to manage our private interests. We ought to choose the man most able and best disposed to serve us. I should be unhappy if my observations should be construed into a reflection upon any of the worthy gentlemen, who have in our late unsuccessful attempts to choose a Representative, been honoured with the suffrages of the electors. I should be still more unhappy if what I have said could be *fairly* construed into a reflection upon either of them. My wish is to avoid personal abuse, and to offer reasons which may strike the publick mind with a conviction of their truth.

I profess an earnest wish for the choice of Mr. Sedgwick; not for my own sake, for I have nothing in particular to fear or expect from him: not for his sake, for his abilities and integrity will I believe always find him with full and useful employment. I desire that he might be chosen, because, of all the gentlemen who upon this occasion have been called to publick view, I think him the best qualified to honour the district, promote the good of the State, and perpetuate the blessings of the Union.

From long acquaintance, I esteem him a man of rectitude and unbiassed honesty. This is the first qualification of a good Representative; it is indispensable, and I know of no gentleman upon whom I would more firmly rely in this particular. Plain dealing, and prompt honesty without disguise, are his known characteristicks. With these we may join moderation and liberality of sentiment.—The dignity and approbation with which he has presided as a Speaker of the House of Representatives, in a season where there has been evidently much jealousy and party spirit, is a demonstration that he possesses a fair and impartial mind. All parties give him full credit in this respect.

His law abilities capacitate him to decide upon the laws of nations, of other States, and of our own State—and to determine when these are infringed. Long educated in the school of publick business, he has thoroughly learned the science of government, and by study and experience he has become an acknowledged statesman. His natural and acquired knowledge will enable him to shine upon questions which are to be solved by the institutions and history of civilized nations. A long residence has attached him to the interests of this government, and made him acquainted with those interests. The distinctions which he has received from his country, will operate as a debt of gratitude to his constituents to serve them with fidelity. His *weighty reasoning*, his *eloquence* and *influence*, will render him equal to the first characters in the new government. An informed mind and an honest heart, will prevent his wandering from the object of his appointment, the *publick good*. I am constrained to ask his pardon, while I say things that may wound his delicacy. But if what I have said, I am conscious of regarding the *publick*, and not the *candidate*. To the publick reason and judgment I appeal, that I have stated important and well founded arguments for the choice of Mr. Sedgwick, which will fairly apply to him, but will not equally apply to the other candidates. With all their merit, further those gentlemen cannot feel themselves injured, when Mr. Sedgwick has the preference. Let those gentlemen shine in their sphere, but the sphere of a Representative in Congress, more properly belongs to Mr. Sedgwick.

It will be asked, how is it that a gentleman of these distinguished abilities has so often failed of the suffrages of the electors? The answer is obvious. Respectable characters have their friends, and it is not strange, that in a district so extensive, several gentlemen should be thought worthy of an appointment; and when we have begun to vote for a person, we are not very willing to give him up. Oftentimes party has too much influence in such elections. In party contentions the publick interest is forgotten. Prejudices have been raised against Mr. Sedgwick, from his law profession. Pardon me, fellow citizens, when I say (for I am no lawyer) that commonly prejudices against professions are highly injurious; they are narrow prejudices. The calling is useful; and if it has been abused, it is no argument against the calling itself, and much less against the individuals who belong to it.—He has been a faithful counsellor to his clients, and therefore as a Representative he will be habitually faithful to his constituents. In my opinion, his law knowledge is a desirable qualification, and will be a safeguard to the publick, especially when civil institutions are to be formed for the Union. In fact, law knowledge is interwined with knowledge of other branches of business absolutely necessary. This prejudice has had no doubt great influence in impeding his choice. I am the more sorry for it, since I view his eminence in his profession as a flattering circumstance in his favour, and it would be thought so by any of us who wanted their help in a trial of character, privilege or property.

Men of shining talents are most subject to envy and calumny. Interested persons who aspire at their eminence, are ever ready to disseminate among the people jealousies and suspicions, and thus weaken the publick confidence, and prevent the improvement of men best able to serve their country. In this respect the publick have been abused in the case of the gentleman whose true character I am canvassing. A malicious report which has had more influence than any thing else upon the conduct of a great part of the electors, is,—*that Mr. Sedgwick is a publick defaulter, that he owes the publick fifteen hundred dollars, out of which he would defraud them.* This calumny, for it is certainly no better, has been whispered about in private circles, and has sought to conceal itself, while it rended the reputation of the injured person. The report is *wholly*, and in *every part* without foundation; and there is no man of character who dares to pledge himself publickly to support the charge. Secret slander, whispered in corners, is the *hidden dagger*, with which the assassin murders the characters of honest men, and weakens the publick confidence of their most tried friends. I say, *no man of character* dare pledge himself to support the imputation upon Mr. Sedgwick, which has done him so much *injury* through the district.

In addition to this *calumny* that has been whispered round the country, *rumour* have been employed to carry false intelligence through the district; that Mr. Sedgwick's voters had given him up, and were about to vote for another candidate. I have now five towns in my mind in which Mr. Sedgwick lost a majority, merely in consequence of such false information. And if these *rumours* should again attempt to abuse and mislead the electors as they have done before, they may be assured that Mr. Sedgwick's voters have too much regard, not to him, but to themselves and the publick, to give up their expectations of honouring and serving the district in the choice of that gentleman to the important trust of a Federal Representative. If is not from any prejudice to the other candidates, that the voices of the electors are solicited for Mr. Sedgwick, at the next election. When the freemen view their own interest, and reflect upon the imputations they have suffered from misrepresentation and dark insinuation, they will, I am firmly perfuaded, give their suffrages for the person whom I have named, and who has served his country with so much reputation and ability.—The electors ought to reflect, and they will reflect, the *self* design and intrigue of a few busy agents in impelling upon them false information to *mislead* them, and *malicious slander* to *wound* them from their *faithful friend*—I wish that what I have said upon this subject may be canvassed and brought to the bar of candid examination; if I have misrepresented, I wish to be corrected, but if I have stated to the electors their true interests, I wish to be heard.—Yes—for *their sakes* I wish to be heard.

Do we desire a man to represent us who is attached to us by long residence, by landed property, and who has a *stake* in the government? Do we wish for a man who is able to make laws for the *common good*; to prevent regulations of trade and agriculture injurious to the northern States? Do we wish for a *stateſman*, faithful and skilful, to set at the head of our publick affairs? I sincerely believe that we shall not be able to find a man who answers the description so well as Mr. Sedgwick—and should he be chosen, I am persuaded he would never violate his trust, nor disappoint our expectations from him.

A *FRIEND* to the *PEOPLE*.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

The INDEPENDENT REFLECTOR.

WHOEVER takes an impartial survey of mankind, is every age, and considers their conduct and the various springs of it; were he to draw a just portrait of it, without any artful colouring, would exhibit a very lamentable picture to discerning spectators. Pride, ambition, selfishness, and vain glory excite one class of mortals to labour to exalt themselves above others much wiser and better than themselves—and there is nothing but what they will attempt, if it promises them success, right or wrong:—They will bow and cringe, fawn and flatter in the most abject manner, to gain the assistance of the ignoble & vulgar to promote their designs. Another set are mere dupes and tools of others, and blindly led by the nose—these are these the smallest number. Others are influenced by party, and great numbers by prejudice. 'Tis strange how easily the bulk of mankind are set on tip-toes.—Let a man of promptness but speak ill of a ruler or a candidate for some important office or station, or only call out some fly incendo against him, and numbers will be prejudiced against him—for men, especially in free states, are always jealous of those in publick stations, and much more inclined to think ill of them than well, and to hearken to ill reports than good ones.—If mankind were as they ought to be, a wise and good ruler would have the confidence of the people, and men of any other character would very rarely be exalted to places of public power and trust:—But while mankind are what they are at present, favour is not to men of skill, but folly is often set in great dignity, and the wise sit in low place.

I abhor electioneering, and I pity the herd of mankind who are blind as to their own interest. I have no particular acquaintance with either of the candidates (for a seat in Congress) in this district, but I know the characters of each of them. And when we consider the matters to be transacted by the new Congress, we shall find them of the greatest magnitude—they require the skill of the greatest, wisest, and best men. A man therefore whose merely plausible among men is by no means fit for that trust—it needs a thorough-proved politician, who has wisdom to discern, and steadiness to pursue the interest of his country; who will not be awed, flattered, duped nor enjoied. It would shew the greatest folly and stupidity in the electors, should they chuse a man who is ignorant and would not attend to the business—and it would be but little better, if any, to send a man who is so engaged to please all parties and keep fair with all sides, that he loses sight of the publick interest.

Besides transactions with regard to foreign nations; settling treaties of commerce, &c. &c. which require great knowledge of the national interest—There are many and important concerns to be settled and adjusted between the States, in which the interests of different States will clash. And, I presume to say, there is not a state in the union which has greater need of able statesmen to manage her cause than this. We did much more than our proportion in the war, and ought to be credited accordingly in the general account.—Many of the states never raised their quotas of men—none save Connecticut, and next to that New-Hampshire, come any ways near to us in proportion—we were at a great expence in hiring men for three years, or during the war—and ought we not, yea had we not, reason to expect we should be allowed for it? But how shall we obtain justice, unless we have men of knowledge and force to advocate our cause? Was the case to be left to a reference, which of the candidates would you prefer to advocate our cause?

We have vast quantities of paper-money in our Treasury, and vast quantities more in the hands of individuals—and as other states have not a like proportion; when it was a dying in the southern states, waggon loads of it was brought northward and lodged here and here died—we surely ought to have justice done us in this respect—we should send able statesmen to procure it for us.

The Penobscot affair ought to be a common one, but at present the whole charge lies upon us—when I consider these and many other things of the like nature, and consider how stupid and blind many electors are to their own interest, as well as that of the publick, it fills me with some anxious thoughts, which at present I chuse to conceal.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

AFTER such a multiplicity of endeavours to influence the public mind in the election of a Federal Representative for this district. No apology will, I presume, be expected at this time, for enquiring whether the motives urged for some and against others who have presented themselves as candidates, have been fair and generous. For if it appears on examination; that the advantages of electing any particular character, are mere illusive phantoms of over-heated imaginations, we shall undoubtedly spurn them from us with the utmost disdain. How far this is the case, I submit to your determination, on a review of the inducements held forth.

And first, what is really more deceptive than the pretended claim of some, that justice and equity both require that the Representative should be taken from the county of Berkshire—and that because we have a Senator chosen from this county, we are to gratify their prejudices in the choice of a Representative—however unreasonable, such a right is certainly too untounded to deserve the smallest serious notice.—For if local and personal motives are to have any weight, each town would do well to earnestly contend the privilege of sending one of their number. It seems to me that we ought ever to consider the person most actuated by local and personal motives, the least worthy of our confidence.

And then the ghosts of the Penobscot expedition, and the old continental money are introduced as questions most probably to be agitated by the new Congress, as likely enough they may with others of far more importance, and perhaps far better understood by many persons in the community than Mr. Sedgwick.

But the finishing touch to the picture declares the very great partiality of Mr. Sedgwick to the farmer and yeomanry, and his heightened aversion to the land, and onious poll taxes. "Incredible effrontery to our understandings. I have we ever on any former occasion known either him or any of his zealous partizans discover any such disinterestedness? And have not their pursuits always centered in the vortex of self-interest; and I may add, that there is reason to fear if he should now be chosen, that he would be more solicitous to please the aristocratic faction, composed of the designing, crafty office-hunters, than to give dignity and respectability to the great body of the people. I might proceed to supply the shades to the portrait which they have left, but forbear from an abhorrence to personalities, which public safety may not at present require, and pass to the agreeable enquiries of whom we shall choose to represent the district—to which the suffrages do proclaim Samuel Lyman, Esquire, who it is believed was really chosen, if an unaccountable neglect or design had not prevented the seasonable return of votes of twenty towns on the return day, but is charged with speculating and trimming between two opposites—a full proof of the want of proper accusation, when recourse is had to such pitiful subterfuge—for it is the property of exalted and philosophic understandings, raised above the low mill of narrow prejudices, to draw forth truth from the violence of party zeal like the spark from the collision of flints.

There cannot be a greater pledge of his ability and integrity expected, than the unmerited obloquy and abuse with which he constantly has been treated by the faction before suggested, composed of characters not famed for their patriotism and public spirit. It is the highest characteristick of virtue, that it is obnoxious to vice. Under these considerations, we cannot hesitate to determine whether we chuse to risk the operation of the flowing zeal of THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq. or experience the benign influences of the candid and enlightened understanding of SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq. I submit to your determination.

CURTIUS.

NEW-YORK, April 15.

Proceedings of CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives of the UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, April 9, 1789.

THE House having again resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. PAGE took the chair,

When Mr. *Sherman*, of Connecticut propased resuming the resolve submitted to the Committee yesterday, by filling up the blanks.

Mr. *Goodhue*, suggested the propriety of again reading the resolve—which being done,

Mr. *Lawrence*, of New-York, observed, that the immediate necessity of a public Revenue, to answer the exigencies of the Union, was universally acknowledged, and the mode of raising it by Impost was generally supposed to be the best; but that as the resolve, as present proposed, was designed as a temporary measure; and it being requisite that some system should be speedily adopted, so as to embrace the advantages that would result from the spring importations, it appeared to him the most eligible plan, to adopt a general idea with respect to Impost, and lay a *per cent ad valorem*, on articles indiscriminately, in preference to specifying particulars at various rates.

Mr. *Fitzsimons*, of Pennsylvania, in opposition to the Hon. Mr. *Lawrence*, replied, that a specification of certain articles, with various rates of impost affixed to each, had been found to be more productive, easier collected, and a more certain revenue, than a per centum, assessed in a general way; that so far from wishing to abandon the original idea, he thought it of so much importance to be adhered to, that he had prepared an additional list of articles, which he asked leave to read and lay on the table, that they might form some part of the system, which should finally be adopted. The gentleman observed, in the course of his speech, that the encouragement of the manufactures of our own country, was doubtless an object with the hon. House, and this was connected with the laying proper restrictions on foreign articles. The Hon Gentleman's additional lists, viz.

Beer, ale, porter, beef, pork, butter, candles of all kinds, cheese, soap, cyder, malt, nails, paper, blank books, cabinet wares, cables, cordage, salt, manufactured tobacco, snuff, ironmongery, hats, millenary, tanned leather, shoes and corriagers.

Mr. *White* observed, that as the season was advanced, and entering fully into the consideration of the several branches of the subject, would possibly protract the debates, so as to defeat the original design; and as the present situation of the manufactures of our country was not fully known to him, and perhaps to many other gentlemen, he was opposed to an incorporation of the additional articles with those at first proposed, for the present.

Mr. *Boucher* proposed, that the blank annexed to the article "RUM," should be filled up with 15 goths of a dollar.

Mr. *Tucker*, in a speech of considerable length, opposed a sudden decision upon the subject, as the House was not full, the Members from Georgia and South-Carolina, himself excepted, were absent, and in the article to which it was now proposed to have a duty affixed, those states were as much interested as perhaps any state in the union. The gentleman represented his own situation as peculiar, being the only member from the southward of Virginia, and that he should be obliged in this state of the business, to give his negative upon the question, should it be precipitated; but were his colleagues present, whatever his sentiments now were, he might then be disposed to adopt a different opinion. More particularly, he was not prepared to form a judgment upon that part of the resolve, which referred to a duty on shipping of various descriptions: This was a particularly critical topic, about which gentlemen had very much differed; and that without consulting his colleagues in the delegation, he should not possess confidence enough in his own judgment to decide affirmatively upon a question of so great magnitude.

Mr. *Hartley*, in a short address, advocated the additional articles proposed by Mr. *Fitzsimons*.

Mr. *Maddison*, in a speech of considerable length, entered into the subject of commerce—its restrictions, &c. with respect to the resolve before the committee, his design was to have proposed a temporary system; he however, perceived gentlemen were much divided; he conceived that very powerful motives existed, to induce the adoption of a plan that should come into immediate operation. He admitted there was force in the observations of the Hon. Gentleman from South-Carolina, but that *national* objects were paramount to all local considerations. The hon. gentleman appeared to reprobate excessive restrictions, or impositions on commerce, as impolitic and unproductive. With respect to the discrimination upon the subject of tonnage, it was made upon principles of the best policy. Mr. *Maddison* agreed with the hon. Mr. *Fitzsimons*, that specific duties on particular articles, was the most eligible mode of laying an impost. He remarked that some of the articles proposed, had reference to the encouragement of our own manufactures. How far the committee was prepared to determine upon this part of the business, he could not say, but he considered it as a business that ought to be deferred for the present. Mr. *Maddison* spoke low, we were not in the most favourable situation to hear, and therefore could not follow that gentleman through a speech, which we are informed discovered great theoretical knowledge of the general subjects of discussion.

Mr. *Boudinot* made some general observations, pertinent to the subject, and concluded by enquiring, why the article of glass was not included, as there are several manufactories of that article already established in the country.

Mr. *Fitzsimons* and some other gentlemen added a few more observations, when on motion of Mr. *Lee*, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 10.

The House met and adjourned without doing business.

SATURDAY, April 11.

The House assembled agreeably to adjournment.

A petition from the tradesmen, manufacturers, and others, of the town of Baltimore, was presented by Mr. *Smith*, and referred to the committee of the whole House.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

Mr. Page in the chair.

The order of the day being called for by Mr. *Sherman*,

Mr. *Goodhue* moved, that an addition to the list of articles already enumerated in the resolve, might be made by the following, viz. anchors, wool-cards, wrought tin ware, limes and lemons—which was done.

Mr. *Parker* arose, and made a motion, that a select committee be appointed to take the important business of a system of revenue into consideration, prepare a bill and report.

The chairman upon this, observed, that the motion was not in order,—as the house was then in a committee of the whole. It was a previous question whether that committee should rise and the speaker resume the chair.

Upon which the gentleman varied his motion by an amendment, and moved, the committee report, rise, and the speaker resume the chair, and then that the aforesaid committee be chosen,—the gentleman forced the propriety of his motion with observations of considerable length; but his voice was so low, that it was impossible to hear him distinctly, so as to continue a connection. Mr. *Boudinot* in a lengthy address combated the idea of Mr. *Parker*. He was in favour of an immediate, but temporary system;—as an attempt to form a permanent plan invaded an enquiry which comprised a great variety of particulars, that the present object would not admit of;—it would be necessary, he observed, to attain information from various sources, viz. with respect to the actual imports of the several states. 2dly, The produce of the imposts realized upon their amount of the respective governments. 3d. Communications from the mercantile interests through the union, without the species of information to be derived from the last mentioned source—gentlemen must be sensible that very essential errors might be committed.

A permanent system also included the idea of framing suitable provisions for the collection of the duties, which opened a field wide and complicated.

To obviate these difficulties, the gentleman proposed that a simple temporary system should be adopted—that the mode of collection should be conformable to the laws already extant in the several states for that purpose; in those states where no such laws had existed those of the next state should be adopted.

Col. *Bland* rose next. He was likewise opposed to the motion of the Hon. Mr. *Parker*, as involving the idea of permanency: He therefore proposed, that the gentleman should withdraw his motion, in which case he was prepared to introduce a resolve which in his opinion would expedite the business before the committee, which was, that it should now be determined whether the system should be a temporary, or a permanent one. A previous resolution of this kind, the Col. observed, would relieve the minds of many gentlemen, who in that case, would be prepared for filling up the blanks.

Mr. *Parker* however, did not see proper to withdraw his motion, but re-inforced it with additional observations.

Mr. *Maddison*, was opposed to Mr. *Parker's* motion. He said that as the committee had made some progress in the business now under consideration, and gentlemen appeared to be principally divided as to the expediency of a *temporary* or *permanent* system,—it would in his opinon rather protract than expedite decisions, to throw back upon a select committee the investigation of the subject, especially as it was certain, that the same enquiries might now be made, with facility, which would arise after a select committee had prepared a draught to submit to the considering of the whole. He was therefore opposed to the rising of the committee.

Several other gentlemen spoke upon the question, but on a revision of the house it was finally lost.

This motion being negatived, Col. Bland's propositions respecting taking the sense of the committee, whether the System should be temporary, was taken up.

Mr. *Thatcher*, observed, that it was impossible to determine with accuracy, as to the duration of a system, before it was formed—when once completed, the house could give as long, and as short a period for operation, as should appear most eligable. Should the system appear to be good, no person would wish it a temporary existence; Should it not prove salutary, no assigned date for its termination would warrant its being continued beyond experience of its beneficial effects. He was therefore for leaving the periods to be after consideration.

Mr. *Boudinot* was in favour of the temporary resolve of Col. *Bland*, as on the contrary sentiment, the bill to be framed must go to making provision for the collection of the duties, as also to a continental judicial system, and of such magnitude, as would preclude any decisive measures till such time as will entirely disappoint all our expectations of the immediate advantages that would result from a temporary system, which the gentlemen observed, might be mutual in two or three days.

Mr. *Maddison*, Mr. *Lee*, and other gentlemen spoke upon the motion,—which was finally withdrawn.

Mr. *Maddison* then brought forward a motion to this effect,—That it is the opinion of this committee, that a committee of the House ought to be appointed to prepare the draught of a Bill to regulate the collection of duties on Imposts and Tonnage within the United States. This motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. *Lee*, it was resolved, to proceed in filling up the articles in the original resolution.

Mr. *Maddison*, proposed 15 goths of a dollar on rum.

Mr. *Sherman*, as an assessment proposed 15 cents.

Another gentleman proposed 10 cents; but without the question's being put, the committee, moved for by Mr. *Maddison*, was elected, and consisted of a member from each state.

Adjourned to Monday, 11 o'clock.

(To be continued.)

LONDON, February 6.

Prussia, by yesterday's Dutch Mail, is buying up all the grain that can be procured in Poland, for ready money, by which she obtains a preference over the others.

At Petersburg orders have been given to every person to carry in their plate for coining, for which they receive government paper security for its repayment.

Accounts from Berlin, dated Jan. 20, mention, that an answer has arrived from Russia, but is kept a profound secret. Arming with vigor in all quarters continue, and therefore it seems not to be peaceable.

All over Russia, they are levying troops and money likewise.

On the 20th ult. the King of Sweden held a meeting with the Magistrates, and fifty Antients of the citizens at their Town Hall in Stockholm. In which they mutually agreed to defend each other, against the attack of the commonenalty. It is sixteen years since the above parties met each other, being at the time of the revolution in that country.

In consequence of the above, the preparations for war have attained fresh vigor, and there does not seem any probability of a peace this Spring. The Emperor has ordered his field equipage to be ready the mid. of this month.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) March 31.

That money is the root of all evil has been an adage so long established that to doubt it would be heresy against antiquity. The rich man, who thinks he never can have enough, until he has a little more, and the poor one that is without a shilling, join both in an anathema against money. But an honest countryman, neither very avaricious or very poor, has occasion to execrate money for a misfortune perfectly novel. Having sold his country articles at market, and received in payment a considerable sum of corporation bills; in going home to his lodgings, he took a survey of the property, which being exceedingly mortified and obscured into little difficulty occurring in distinguishing the figure of the celestial justice from that of a shark; he cocked up a little flour and water into paste, set about furbishing up his wealth; after piecing and patching until the bills looking like Sir John Cutler's silk-stockings which had been so often darned with black silk, that it was supposed to be their natural colour, he put them into his breeches pocket, and went to rest. Arising early in the morning he looked for his breeches, but looked in vain; a crowd of wild, harrying thoughts rushed at once into his afflicted bosom, and all he could do was to exercise his flustrorian faculties in rousing the drouse inhabitants of the house from their peaceful slumbers.—A general consultation now took place about the inexplicable loss of the breeches, which was interrupted by a boy observing, that, "Maybee the rats had got 'em," and sure enough so they had, for in a dark corner of the room lay the remains of the animals' meal, who had munched away both the pockets, & of the paper money nothing was left but a few crumbs. The poor countryman bore his loss with tolerable patience, but when putting on the remains of his small cloaths, could not help exclaiming, that, Charlestown was a plaguy droll place, where a man could not even be sure of keeping his breeches.

April 2. Yesterday being the 1st day in April, in conformity to long continued practice, several persons busily employed themselves, in devising expedients to render their friends and acquaintance ridiculous, by sending them on fireeless errands, and to purchase commodities that never before were heard of in the world. One man however literally experienced the truth in saying, "*Bite the Biter.*" His next neighbour possessed a dog, valued for many good qualities; the man of fun went to him and in a friendly way whispered, that the dog was mad, and had bit a negro, whole master could recover his value if he died. Alarmed at this, and to prevent similar danger, the poor dog was instantly put to death. In the course of the day his master began to discover the wanton imposition and glowing with indignation, he went to the informer, and affecting to be mad by a bite of his dog, seized him by the hair, and bit a piece out of his cheek sufficiently large to allow the joker to pick the teeth on one side of the head without opening his mouth.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, Feb. 29.

Nothing in my opinion, contributes more to add new honors to the truly great and glorious character of General Washington, than the universal wish and desire that he should accept the first Presidency over the American states. It is with regret, however, that this amiable man will leave his favourite shades of Vernon, and that repose which he so gloriously enjoys. Nothing but the purest principles of patriotism, and the sincerest affection for the future happiness of a country, which his sword has delivered from the grasp of tyranny, could induce him even to a temporary absence from his philosophical retreat. That retreat, where with some others, formerly officers in the army under his command, I lately passed a most agreeable day, in the company of his excellency, and where, on his part, all was politeness and urbanity, on ours veneration and respect.

Still, still our Stirling Chief, we all were and,
Our heart adored him, tow'ring as he trod,
A host supreme, in each hard influence try'd,
Above all pain, all passion, and all pride—
Nor more his patience than his prudence shin'd,
Not more his courage than his conscious mind.
Virginia's glory—Hero of the field,
And Patriot to the last age shall tell.

YORK, (Penn.) March 25.

By a correspondent from Carlisle, we learn that the spirit of political enmity (like its kindred passion, religious zeal) has begun another persecution—while national and private peace pervade the other parts of Pennsylvania, that town is in a state of civil war;—Every man's hand is raised against his neighbour. Bludgeons are walking-sticks, and bricks are finger stones. Neither sex or age are free from the insults of a newly imported rabble, who have scarcely escaped from the offended laws of their own country until then have commenced outrage on ours, who have already forfeited their lives for transatlantic crimes and playing the desperate game of *nothing to lose*.—Conscious of insufficiency to oppose with success a government which promises the restoration of order and law, and afraid to risk a general quarrel, they now resort private lurking assault on the decent people of that town, (not almost every person of that description, is at political variance with them) and as their "deeds are evil" they "flun the light" go forth like other Prowlers in the silent hours of sleep, and "cover themselves over with darkness as with a mantle." Individuals and small companies under arms are watched in their walks of business and pleasures and assailed in the dark by ruffian wits, would shrink from single onfound combat.—We may however reflect with pleasure that these are the last struggles of a dying party, and in justice to Carlisle, it should be told that most of her respectable inhabitants who opposed the new government before its adoption, now acquiesce in it, so that the present violences are manifestly from a banditti, who have little to do and less to lose.

NORTHAMPTON, April 29.

Yesterday the Supreme Judicial Court opened in this town—when His Honour Chief Justice CUSHING, gave a most excellent Charge to the Jury. After which the Throne of Grace was addressed in a well adapted Prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Lyman of Hatfield.

LIKELY TO HAVE BEEN LOST, on Sunday the 19th inst. the sage political cousin, and mighty orator—sometimes stiled poor D. C. As the most trivial circumstances attendant on *great personages* have sometimes been known to engage the feelings of the public, and particularly so when objects of great concern are by their influence and exertions to be effected—it may not be displeasing to the inhabitants of this district to hear how high they came in the loss of a man, who has at every period exerted his various and well known talents for the choice of a *people's man* to represent us. The seemingly bitter circumstances were as follows: D. C. who by the way is no sloach at his trade, found that the flare of his politicks required his immediate presence at a neighbouring town, in order that the common people, who every body knows *are incapable of judging for themselves*, might not throw away their votes at the ensuing election of federal Representative. But the great statesman had ratherwell in misery or fallfood the drift of their purposes, than expose them to vulgar apprehension—so our political sage thought it upon this occasion to amuse common understandings with a rumour, that he was bound for a place very wide from that which he really intended to visit, that his business was quite in the line of common life, and that he should speedily return—however after he had been absent a longer time than he had proposed, whether from obstinacy or inattention to his councils was of no consequence to his particular friends—their sterile imaginations, pictured a thousand misfortunes which might befall a man of his talents, and consequence—and when they heard that he really had not been at the place which he had proposed, to their former anxiety was changed into a frantick rage, —some fell monster had seized him—some political adversary had cast him into a pit, as the only means left to withstand his *measures*.—But how easy is it for men of such profound talents to effect things, which to common understandings are perfectly astonishing.—Our hero, if I may so call him, was not hurt or even touched. But at a time when more than a hundred people were in search of him in swamps, ditches, pits, and inaccessible caverns, he had the consummate skill by a route quite unexpected, to get home almost unobserved. "Ye little stars hide your diminished heads."

Now gentlemen, if you will not enlist under this man's banners and hear to his counsels, you deserve to be all hanged for fools. But should you mind him, as I trust you will, we may have a man to represent us who will hear every man's grievance, and particular tale of woe—& who will no doubt promise them all immediate relief.

Mr. BUTLER—By publishing the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Berkshire to his friend in this town, you will oblige Yours, &c.

"NOTHING has more completely unmasked the designs of the aristocratic faction, than their deep laid attempt to displace from the chair of government our present worthy Governour, whose uniform patriotism and distinguished disinterestedness must ever command the attachment and gratitude of all, except the avengers of their understandings, are closed by the blindest bigotry and prejudice, or only open to a black design on the equal liberties and rights of mankind. I also find the same faction thus leagued against our worthy Chief-Magistrate, practicing every deception to obtain the election of *Theodore Sedgwick*, Esq. federal representative—mounting their arrogance to such a pitch as though they came into the world for no other purpose than to watch and govern the motions of others, I am therefore resolved to defeat if possible his election (of which I think there is little or no prospect) as from their plotting I am confident no good can be expected, and republican caution might very justly suspect a fatal flab aimed at the vitals of liberty. I shall consequently support the election of *Samuel Lyman*, Esq. a man I think a man of a fair, candid, unbiased mind, accompanied with good sense and information; and I think from the violent abuse attempted against him, the conclusion is natural that he is a man of integrity and a true friend to liberty.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

A Good cause needs no falsehood and prevarication to support it—Such means belong to a bad cause. —A writer in Gazette of April 22d, has named 20 towns in the district who failed of returning their votes upon the shift ballotting for a Representative; by which failure he intimates that Samuel Lyman, Esq. lost the majority. This suggestion is designed to give Mr. Lyman confidence with the electors, and stir up and interest a party in his favour. Such artifices have been too much the support of that gentleman's cause—I hope he does not encourage them. Let us examine this pretence. Of these twenty towns, six larger than any remaining six towns, I believe never in any instance gave Mr. Lyman a single vote. In four others Mr. Sedgwick has commonly had a majority. One or two of the remainder have been wavering. The rest being eight or nine towns have for some reason been engaged for Mr. Lyman. Is it fair play? Does it tend to truth and equity, to say, that had the returns been made from these towns Mr. Lyman would have been chosen? He would have been no nearer to a choice than by the votes as they now stand. But we are told by insinuation, that the precepts were not fairly dispersed. This is a calumny to raise an unjustifiable resentment. With equal ingenuity we are told that returns were not duly made. Did not the sheriff convey to the secretary all the votes handed to him? If some of the towns failed through distance and shortness of time; if others in the neighbourhood of the sheriff who voted for Mr. Lyman sickened at their own conduct and neglected to make returns, who is to fault? Is the sheriff to be slandered? Why need this busy tool of Mr. Lyman be so angry and petulent? What warrant has he in a lordly manner to direct the towns to pursue in future an unlawful conduct, and promise them approbation in it? I wish to have falsehood detected, and that the minds of the people may have a fair scope without prejudice. I have only to add, that should a stranger with whose qualifications I am unacquainted be preferred to my long tried faithful servant, (which event I do not expect) I should feel myself deeply injured, and should regret the after disappointment of my misjudging friends.

The PUBLIC.

To cover this Season

at the Stable of SAMUEL WARE, Esq. in Conway, the two famous Horses, viz. BLACK-DEAD, and SELIM, otherwise called the BOND HORSE, the noted racer—both said Horses covered in Conway the last season;—their race so well known, it is needless to recommend them further than to inform the public, that the DREAD covered the last season one hundred and five Mares, and not more than five out of the whole fail of foals.—SELIM covered near sixty mares. Constant attendance will be given at the stable aforesaid, by

J. BOND.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land, in the district of Plainfield, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a state and town tax, for the year 1788, as follows, viz.

Second division.

	State Tax.			Town Tax.		
	£.	d.	q.	£.	d.	q.
Lot No. 22	5	0	0	1	1.	0
23	5	0	0	1	1	0
25	2	6	0	0	6	2
27	3	0	0	0	10	0
28	5	0	0	1	1	0
29	5	0	0	1	1	0
31	5	0	0	1	1	0
42	1	6	0			
39	1	6	0	0	4	0
41	5	0	0	1	1	0
42	5	0	0	1	1	0
44	2	16	0	0	6	2
56	1	6	0	0	4	0
45	1	5	0	0	3	1

Hatfield Equivalent.

4	1	8	0	0	4	2
7	1	3	0	0	3	2
8	0	7	0	0	1	3
9	0	7	0	0	1	3
11	0	4	0	0	1	0
13	2	6	0	0	6	0
18	5	2	0	1	1	2

Barnard's Grant, state tax 1l. 18s. town tax 6s. 3d. 3q.—Luke Ford, state tax 1s. 9d. town tax 4d. 2q.—Lot No. 16, 3d division, state tax 2s. town tax 9d. 2q.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 3d day of June next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Elcat. Joshua Shaw, innholder, in said Plainfield, at 1 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

JOHN CUNINGHAM, Collector.

Plainfield, April 22, 1789.

Mr. BUTLER,

If you think the following extract of a letter from a Doctor to his creditor, worthy a place in your Gazette, you will please to insert it. Yours, &c.

NOT *Sinai's* law engraved on stones,
Could shake the Jewish marrow-bones,
Who made the calf for reasons slender,
Repugnant to a nat'ral gender.
As what I feel for misdemeanor
Against my will and nat'ral humour,
When from my debtors lib'ral aid,
I tho't you was as good as paid;
But mere deception was the slu't,
They promis'd fair but soon forgot.
If grace as hardly can be gain'd,
As money is to be obtained,
I dare presume not one in seven
Will gain admittance into heaven,
Being destitute of virtue civil,
As cattle are of moral evil.
The heart of man is so deceitful,
That lying is concluded needful;
Or rather 'tis a civil virtue,
That never will affect or hurt you;
Tho' once it was esteem'd as shocking,
As if a quaak should puke a stocking.
My debtors, Sir, inherit graces,
And wear memorials in their faces;
Complete divines in promise making,
And graceful too, in promise breaking;
Who with composure act as shy
As camel in a needle's eye;
Were I to try a second deluge,
Without an ark of sinner-sugar;
Or thirty shillings to advance,
I'd in the deluge take my chance.
Can debtors thus in more good nature,
Insult the honest creditor?
To falsify and flatter both,
And sanctify it with an oath;
By heaven! if this be out-an-out evil,
We might as well have had no devil
To keep in awe the tender conscience,
Or to traduce it from allegiance;
Yet they'll invoke kind heav'n with pray'r,
As if they had connections there.
But granting, Sir, all men are liars,
From council-men to country squires;
One truth I'll tell with equal dread,
As if 'twas all the fault I had;
And yet this truth, so I divine,
Will wound your feelings more than mine;
My pockets, Sir, like bankrupts shop,
Might just as well be fasten'd up;
For nothing now inherits there,
But meagre want and wrinkl'd care.
Should lying e'er be out of fashion,
And vice and virtue shift their station;
Or phraseology impart
The honest meaning of the heart;
Then will make full recompence
For my default of impotence;
'Tis then I trust I repose on reason,
And hope a more convenient season;
But soon shall visit and consult ye,
For all beside is nc plus ultra.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the ELECTORS of the WESTERN DISTRICT.

BRETHREN,

WE are called upon a fifth time to vote for a Representative to Congress—The fourth time would have been sufficient had it not been for some unhappy mistakes, precipitations and delays. However, what is past can neither be avoided or recalled—at it again we must go. Let us now act deliberately and wisely. I am no party man; I am an honest farmer of three score, and if my age or experience enables me to give good advice, I shall freely offer it to those who want it—it will cost them nothing but the reading.

1. If a stranger recommend a stranger to you, beware of him, yea, of them both—withhold your vote.

2. If a friend recommend a friend of his, suspect a vile design or intrigue.

3. If a party man recommend a party man, resent it.

4. If a man recommends himself or employs others to do it, you may conclude he is not fit for the place, and ought by no means to give him your vote.

5. If a man appears warmly against a candidate, unless he give you some very solid reasons, you may conclude he is bribed or prejudiced.

6. If a man is a candidate without any solicitation from himself or his friends, it is an argument of his merit.

7. If a candidate has objections against him which he could easily remove, and yet does not, you may conclude that he is a man of worth, and scorns low artifice or even the appearance of it. Therefore,

8. Let merit, not favour nor friendship, prejudice or prepossession, be the chief object in view; give your votes for the man who is best qualified to advocate the cause of the Commonwealth, and to procure justice to us with regard to the most weighty interests of the Commonwealth; who will be most likely to stand up in a firm and manly manner to have the Penobscot affair, which now lies on us of this state solely, become a continental affair; to have justice done us with regard to that great part of the army which we raised and supported; and also with regard to the great quantities of paper money which are among us; and in a word, if you had a difficult cause to be plead by one or the other of the candidates, chuse that for the publick which you would chuse for yourself, is the advice of

Auld Farmer.

Of the unfortunate Mr. Fitzgerald and Miss Vaughan.

THE plot of animal magnetism brings to our recollection the manœuvre, whereby the unfortunate George Robert Fitzgerald (since executed at Castlebar, in Ireland) obtained his second wife, Miss Vaughan, and with her between two and three thousand pounds a year, his first being sister to the Right Hon. Mr. Conolly. Hearing from the turbulence of his character, Mr. Vaughan could not be persuaded to give him his daughter, and unable to prevail with her to elope with him, he resolved to effect that by art he found impossible to accomplish by open means. For this purpose he paid a visit to Mr. Vaughan, where he had not been many hours, before he complained of a sudden illness; and, being placed in bed, acted his part so dexterously, as next morning to be supposed by the credulous family in a high and dangerous fever.

Pretending that he found his end quickly approaching, and expressing much sorrow for the irregularity of his past life, and living hitherto a Protestant, he earnestly entreated to have the parish priest called, in order to administer the rites of the Romish church before his death. Mr. Vaughan, who was himself a zealous Roman catholic, was so pleased with this miraculous conversion, that he not only sent for the priest, but also (the matter, by grandfathers, should subject the sick man's heirs to the penal laws) would suffer him to be attended only by himself or Miss Vaughan. The priest happening to come at a time when only Miss Vaughan was with the convert, and beginning to make his pious exordium, was; to his utter astonishment, and unspeakable terror, interrupted by Fitzgerald's leaping with much agility out of the bed, who, putting a cocked pistol to the trembling clergyman's head, compelled him that instant to tie the indissoluble knot.—Mr. Vaughan having no other child, was obliged

" Of a bad bargain to make the best."

The VALUE *of a* JEW'S EYE.

IT is very common for people when speaking of any thing valuable, to say, "'Tis worth a Jew's Eye"—a saying that few can define the origin or meaning of. The intrinsic value of an Israelite's Eye, seems to have been settled a short time ago by a bench of Justices in London—When a complaint was lodged by Moses Isaac, against an Irish Chairman, for knocking out one of his (the complainant's) eyes—it appeared that honest Mr. Moses (to use a swinging phrase) had taken in the poor Irishman by obliging him with a very good watch at little more than treble the value. This roused the indignation of the honest Hibernian (when told of the imposition) insomuch that he swore by his shoul when he met with the brisste faced jintleman again, but he'd give him a pop of his peeper.' A day or two after, cunning little Isaac was unfortunate enough to accost his friend with "will you buy a nithe sheal for your watch;" yes, my honey, says Teague, but till pay for the watch first, and without further ceremony beat out one of his eyes. The Justices being informed of the particulars fined the Irishman 5s. and dismissed the complaint; the Hibernian on paying the fine told the bench, he thought Moses's Eye so cheap, that he would give 5s. more to knock out the other.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.

Extract of a letter from Trenton, April 6.

"On Saturday evening last, a most atrocious murder was committed near this place.

"Hugh M'Lean, a poor labouring man, and his wife, having been quarreling through the day, just before dusk, a child of one of the neighbour's, and a negro came along and discovered her on the outside of the door, with a hoe in her hand, threatening him with it if he came out; he was lying on a bed in the house, with an axe and a hammer by him, swearing he would split her brains out with the axe if she attempted to come in; the negro got the axe from him under pretence of cutting some wood; she afterwards pushed the door open with a hoe, and attempted to go in;—when her husband started up from the bed, with a hammer in one hand, and snatching up a knife which lay on a table, with the other, struck her on the head with the hammer, and pushing her backwards, she fell on a pile of earth or dung which lay near the door, where he stabbed her with the knife, which penetrating her thigh a few inches below the groin, cut the principal artery, and in a few minutes put a period to her life.

"Immediately after, his son, a lad of about 18 years of age, with one of the neighbours, came to the house, found him lying on the bed, and her on the heap where she had fell; the son ran to her and raised her up, but she was past the power of speech; he called out to his father, and told him he had murdered her; he answered, what he had done, he had done. The above circumstances were obtained from several children who were present, but none of which were more than ten years of age.

"He was secured and taken before a magistrate, where he denied knowing any thing what had occasioned her death.

"A few years ago, when in the army, he was condemned to death by a court-martial, for forgery, and this same wife, by a successful application to General Washington, procured his pardon.——Fatal reward for such a service!"

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fishkill, dated March 9, 1789.

"The late surprising occurrence at Doctor Thorn's in New-Hackinsack, I believe will in some degree, re-establish the opinion, that there has been and still is such things as Wizards and Witches, notwithstanding the idea has been long thrown aside by even the vulgar. You have doubtless heard the story of that unfortunate girl—the sad disaster which has befallen her excites the curiosity of every one, twenty miles round—scarce a stage passes without stopping at the Doctor's although he lives several miles from the main road—the neighbouring Divines attend her constantly—any minute the most essential part of what occurs daily, and will, perhaps, commit it to the press. Many ways have been tried to relieve her from the agitated state in which she appears, but to no purpose; the knocking still continues, accompanied with a trembling noise, and moving of the furniture. It is supposed by some, that she is bewitched by a Hessian servant of the Doctor's, whose conduct for some time past has been very singular; he was lately brought to an examination, on which occasion his behaviour greatly heightened the suspicion, since then his precipitate departure seems to confirm it."

THE Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire hereby gives notice, that he shall attend to settle the accounts and receive the said duties in the several Towns within the said County, (himself or by his Deputy) in the following order, viz.

At Mr. Elihu White's, in Hatfield, and Mr. Joshua Thayer's, in Williamsburgh, on Monday the 4th day of May next, at 8 o'clock A. M.—And the same day at Mr. Joel Wait's, in Whately, and Mr. Ebenezer Parsons's, in Goshen, at 11 o'clock A. M.—The same day at Mr. David Hoit's, in Deerfield, and Mr. Seth Wait's, in Ashfield, at 3 o'clock P. M.—And the same day at Mr. Caleb Alvord's, in Greenfield, and Mr. Aaron Billings's, in Conway, at 6 o'clock P. M.—And on Tuesday the 5th, at Major Edwards's, in Barnardston, and at Mr. Reuben Nims's, in Shelburne, at noon.—The same day at Capt. Elisha Hunt's, in Northfield, and at Mr. William Stewart's, in Colrain, at 3 o'clock P. M.—On Wednesday the 6th, at Capt. Kinsley's, in Montague, and Col. Taylor's, in Charlemont, at 9 o'clock A. M. The same day at Col. Leonard's, in Sunderland, and at Mr. Mitchel's, in Cummington, at noon. The same day at Mr. Elisha Cook's, in Hadley, and Mr. Thaddeus Chapin's, in Worthington, at 3 o'clock P. M. On Thursday the 7th at Mr. Stone's, in Chesterfield, and at Mr. Wright's, in Chester, at 10 o'clock A. M. The same day at Maj. Douglass's in Norwich at noon. The same day at Mr. Wright's, in Westampton, at 3 o'clock P. M. And at Mr. Jonathan Clap's, in Eastampton, at 7 o'clock P. M. On Friday the 8th at my office in Northampton at any hour of the day. On Monday the 11th at Col. Dwight's, in Belchertown, at 10 o'clock A. M. At Capt. Quintins, in Ware, at 1 o'clock P. M. At Mr. Thomas Fowers's, in Greenwich, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Tuesday the 12th at Capt. Ashley's, in Pelham, at 7 o'clock A. M. At Mr. Oliver Allen's, in Shutesbury, at 10 o'clock A. M. At Mr. Kendell's, in New-Salem, at 1 o'clock P. M. At Mr. Benjamin Mayo's, in Orange, at 6 o'clock P. M. On Wednesday 13th at Mr. Caleb Mayo's, in Warwick, at 9 o'clock P. M. At Mr. John Needham's, in Wendell, at noon. At Mr. William Field's, in Leverett, at 2 o'clock P. M. And at Mr. Gideon Parsons's, in Amherst, at 4 o'clock P. M.

And the assessors of the several Towns above mentioned are called upon to make return of the duties carriages in their respective Towns as the law directs.

ELIJAH HUNT, Collector of
(Impost and Excise, for the County of Hampshire.
Northampton, April 14th, 1789.

TO BE LET for one or more years, upon very reasonable terms, two thirds of that excellent

FARM,

in Chesterfield, late owned by BENJAMIN MILLS, Esquire, deceased.——For terms enquire of the Subscriber in Northampton, who would also be glad to raise about £.60 by the sale of almost any part of the said Farm. ELIJAH HUNT.

Northampton, April 14, 1789.

GARDEN-SEEDS.

ALL kinds of GARDEN-SEEDS, for sale by TEMPERANCE GIBBS, near the Ferry.
Northampton, April 15, 1789.

FOR SALE, cheap for stock, half a mile east of the Meeting-house in Worthington, a convenient dwelling HOUSE, and BARN, with a MALT-HOUSE, and Shoemaker's SHOP.——The buildings well finished, with four acres of land, and a Stream sufficient for a Clothier's business, or a Tanner, &c. DAVID WOODS.

Worthington, April 7, 1789.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Berkshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JOSHUA WITHAM, late of Adams, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors of said estate from the fourth day of March current to bring in and support their claims, hereby give notice that we shall attend said business at the house of MARSHAL JONES, innholder in said Adams, on the first Tuesdays in May and June, and the last in August next, from one until six o'clock on each day.—No accounts will be allowed after said term.

Israel Jones,
Ezra Parker, } Commissioners.
Giles Barnes,

Adams, April 2, 1789.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

NEW-YORK, April 15.

Proceedings of CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives of the UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, April 13, 1789.

THE House met agreeable to adjournment.

The additional Rules and orders reported by the Committee appointed for that purpose, were taken into consideration,—some of them amended and accepted—others recommitted.

A standing committee of Elections is enjoyed by one of those Rules—and accordingly the House appointed this committee which consists of Mr. *Clymer*, Mr. *Ames*, Mr. *Benson*, Mr. *Huntington*, Mr. *Carroll*, Mr. *White*, and Mr. *Gilman*.

A committee was also appointed to answer with the committee of the Senate, upon the subject of arrangements for the reception of the President and Vice-President and consisted of Mr. *Sherman*, Mr. *P. Muhlenberg*, Mr. *Benson*, and Mr. *Griffin*.

Mr. *Burke*, presented a petition from the Shipwrights of South-Carolina, praying the attention of Congress to their situation, and that a navigation Act might be passed in favour of American vessels—this was referred to a Committee of the whole.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 14.

Met agreeably to adjournment.

A Bill for regulating the manner of taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution, was read as first time.

The articles of the additional rules, which were recommitted yesterday, were read as amended by the committee and accepted.

Order of the day being called for, the House went into a committee of the whole,

Mr. *Page* in the chair.

Mr. *Lawrence* proposed that for the article of rum in the resolved before the Committee *Jirdant Spirit, Jamaica proof*, should be substituted; this was afterward changed to *distilled Spirits, Jamaica, proof*, as it now stands.

Mr. *Bland*, after advising to a temporary system, as the most eligible, enforced the idea upon the impropriety of taking of the formation of many species of tools made out of by our manufactures; and in order that Congress might have time properly to discriminate between the articles, and form a compleat and permanent system, he introduced a motion to this effect. That Congress pass a law, authorising and establishing the collection of impost through the States, agreeably to the revenue laws extent in the several governments, and the officers be subject to the same regulations and penalties.

Mr. *Floyd* observed, that the subject naturally divided itself into two parts, general and specified articles: The latter were too numerous, he conceived, to be taken up collectively: The question was, how shall we discriminate? he would propose therefore, to expediate the business, that the articles should be taken individually, & determined upon—& if gentlemen would bring the question to this issue, whether, considering the particular situation of the country, it would be advisable thus to tax the respective articles? A proper distinction would be made, & the business brought to a speedy determination.

Mr. *Boudinot* seconded the motion of Mr. *Bland*.

Mr. *Maddison*, objected to its introduction, as not being in order. Col. *Bland* observed that the present object of the Committee, a permanent system, would in all probability subject the states to a loss of two or three hundred thousand pound.

The Chairman observing that he considered the motion as not in order; it was withdrawn by Mr. *Bland*.

Mr. *Lawrence* upon the subject of filling up the blanks, proposed twelve cents to fill that annexed, distilled spirits, Jamaica proof; He observed, that low duties would be more certainly collected, as experience had verified, that *high* duties held out powerful temptations to smuggling—rendered a more vigorous mode of collection necessary, which again was proportionably expensive, & eventually diminished the produce of the revenue, below the amount of moderate duties.

Mr. *Fitzsimons*, was in favour of 15 cents.

Mr. *Maddison* proposed 10 cents.

Mr. *Boudinot* 15, which was finally voted, and 12 cents pr. gallon on all other spirits.

Upon the article of molasses, Mr. *Lawrence*, proposed 2 cents. pr. gallon.

Mr. *Maddison*, 5 cents pr. gallon.

Mr. *Parker* made some observations which we could not distinctly hear.

Mr. *Lawrence*, observed, that 2 cents in his opinion were quite high enough, in proportion to the principle, the pre-conceived ideas of the duty on that article and its being a raw material, the basis of an extensive manufacture.

Mr. *Maddison*, continued, however in favour of 8 cents, and made some allusions to the pernicious effects resulting from the use of spirituous liquors: He reprobated the idea of a drawback, as opening a door to various species of fraud.

Mr. *Fitzsimons* was also in favour of 8 cents, upon similar principles.

Mr. *Goodhue* was to tally opposed to so high a duty, which amounted to near 50 per cent. He observed, that the importation of molasses was an important branch of cem merce, & principally to the eastern States; that independent of its being a staple article of manufacture, it was used by many as a necessary ob ect, being a substitute for sugar, and mixed with water, for beer; that so high a duty would operate injuriously towards a very numerous class of people;——besides being attended with the most pernicious consequences to the navigation and the fishery of the eastern States.

Mr. *Maddison* observed, that if the duty on molasses was to be comprised of, where that was used in lieu of sugar, the duty on sugar would be a counter-balance to it.

Mr. *Glymer*, in support of a high duty, introduced the policy of discouraging the use of spirituous liquor, and encouraging that of malt liquors.

Mr. *Ames* combated the laying so high a duty as it was beyond the ratio that gentlemen could possibly think eligable as a general idea—as it operated as a tax upon a raw material, which proved to some of the States a very important branch of manufactures; as it will strike a mortal blow to this manufacture—prove highly injurious to the eastern fisheries and to their navigation, which was very extensively employed by this business: Molasses was a mere refuse article in the islands, though valuable to us; The refuse of our fish and lumber were the great remittances for it: When imported and manufactured, from the cheapness at which it would be afforded, it forced a sale even in British islands. It was the offensible design of gentlemen, to raise a revenue—this excessive duty would annihilate an extensive source of revenue: It would prove suddenly destructive to great property appropriated to that business and effectually destroy a very important manufacture. For these reasons (and for many others which Mr. *Ames* offered, but which time will not permit us to transcribe) he was decidedly opposed to so high a duty.

Mr. *Maddison* proposed to amend his motion by making the duty 7 cents.

Mr. *Partridge*, Mr. *Boudinot*, and Mr. *Fitzsimons*, severally spoke on the subject—when the vote being called for the duty on molasses, was laid at 6 cents per gallon.

On Madeira wine, 33½ cents per gallon,
On all other wines, 20 cents per gallon.
On brown sugar, 1 cent per lb.
On loaf sugar, 3 cents per lb.
On all other sugar, 1½ cents per lb
On coffee, 2½ cents per lb.

The committee then rose: The Speaker resumed the chair, and the House adjourned.

(Continued to the last page.)

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

IT is the privilege of the freemen in this district to give in their votes for gentlemen to fill public offices, as they shall be directed by their own judgment.—Whoever calls them a faction for giving their votes to any particular gentleman most agreeable to them, must possess an uncommon stock of impudence. In the last Gazette an acrimonious writer reproaches the freemen for using their essential privilege. The writer we mean is the author of the piece signed CURTIUS, and of the pretended extract of a letter from a gentleman in Berkshire. Both those productions are from their style and temper, the works of the same author.——Is is not very singular for a person to complain that the freemen did not universally give their votes for the present worthy Governor, when the last year he himself used every exertion to displace him and introduce Mr. Gerry. It is quite a blunder for him to set a Berkshire man to complain of this, when the Governor had almost all the votes in that county, where Mr. Sedgwick had also a great majority as federal Representative. He talks of the gentlemen who have been honoured by the suffrages of the freemen as *professing themselves candidates for an election.* We say Mr. Sedgwick never *presented himself a candidate for election.* He was solicited into that situation by the substantial characters of the district. He insinuates, that Mr. Lyman would have been chosen, had not the votes of twenty towns through some designed neglect, failed of reaching in season the public office. The public may be assured that soon after the time for counting the votes, the generality of the unreturned votes did reach the office, and two letters from two members of the Council also counted the votes certify, one of them that by those votes Mr. Sedgwick was chosen by a clear majority. The other letter states that he had a majority of two hundred votes. But this is now nothing to the purpose, only to detect falsehood. We must try again. Those who have voted for Mr. Sedgwick, are no faction—they are quiet substantial yeomen of two large counties. They are able to give a satisfactory reason for their preference of him. We have no controversy with Samuel Lyman, Esquire—we wish him prosperity in the proper line of his business. We think Mr. Sedgwick better qualified for service in the government of the United States. Mr. Sedgwick, and those who vote for him are accused of avarice and ambition. Modest charge upon a free enlightened people! But we are not surprised at it. It is accounted for upon the same principles that influence lewd women to call the virtuous part of their sex prostitutes. If this writer is an office hunter, as we sincerely suspect him to be, he will doubtless succeed better by the influence of a kinsman, than by the influence of Mr. Sedgwick, who will never wittingly employ it in favour of a person who is not a man of merit. He labours to lay the ghosts of the Penobscot expedition, and of the old continental money. But he can never succeed while the substantial citizens groan under those and other heavy and unequal burdens. They will be wise enough to choose a man of influence who will be most able to obtain justice for the Commonwealth, and distribute public expences equally. True, these burdens are nothing to men in ruined circumstances, who live in taste and fashion upon the property of their creditors—But they are weighty considerations and will be felt so to be by men of honesty and property. We are sure that this writer appears in his compositions with the eagerness of a party man, who expects some personal advantage from the choice of Samuel Lyman, Esq. He would not have reviled honest characters, belaboured the freemen, and made such palpable misrepresentations, were he not a *self-seeker.* Beware of self-seekers who dare misrepresent public facts, & call good people hard names. We say nothing against Mr. Lyman, with him God speed in his proper sphere. We vote for Mr. Sedgwick, we are not ashamed of it. We are acquainted with him—He is no stranger to our interests—His real estate lies in this government—He is interested in our welfare. We think him a very sensible, candid gentleman—a statesmen of deep experience—versed in the school of public business. Above all we think him a downright, plain, honest man. We with not to be reviled for our thoughts by the angry Curtius. We with to act with the integrity and dignity of freemen, who would stand well in their own consciences, and serve our country by our patriotism.

THE PEOPLE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

THE present situation of this country is sufficient to excite the attention of every man who pretends to an interest in its welfare. We have for some time been divided into party, and still continue so. Mr. Lyman, and Mr. Sedgwick as candidates for a federal representative seem to divide our attention. Many individuals and indeed whole towns appear to be so very indifferent which of the gentlemen is chosen, and at the same time are so weary of the contention, that they have at their last meeting given their votes for the man who stood highest in the return. It is certainly for the interest and happiness of the County that this matter be brought to as speedy an issue as possible.—And it is in hopes of producing such effect that I write this—altho' I have heard it said that news-paper writers have always missed their aim and produced consequences directly contrary to their intentions—and that the recommendation of either of the candidates has served only to injure his interest. With deference to former writers, I humbly conceive this is because their praise of the man they would recommend has been rather in general, and too extravagant terms, and because at the same time that they spoke well of one, they did not avoid to speak ill of the other. To communicate a person's sentiments by news-paper is certainly nothing unfair and ungenerous, provided those sentiments are just—whether they are or not, let the publick judge.

This district is so large that it is not possible the body of the people can be personally acquainted with their representative. For throughout the County there is generally one or two men in a town who have an influence to direct the people, in such public matters—these men are for the most part their representatives, and the people give their votes for the man whom they recommend. This is an evil, but perhaps is an unavoidable one—nor would I object to it, provided these men of influence would give their reasons for recommending any one man in preference to a-

another. Let them convince the people that their recommendation proceeds from an impartial mind, that they are acquainted with the man who is the object of their choice, and that he is deservedly so, and I have no objection to their using this influence. That this has not always been the case I am well convinced.—We have too much reason to believe that more men are governed by prejudice than are willing to allow it. A party spirit adopted at the General Court has been thought blame, and caused men to speak well or ill of the reflective candidates as they had happened to be of the same or the opposite party there. What more unjust and ungenerous? Ungenerous in abusing the confidence placed in them by the people: unjust in facrificing the interest of the county to the gratification of their own refentment. These observations will not wound the man who is not conscious of their truth as it respects himself:—I was led to make them from hearing one of the gentlemen continually recommended as the most fitting to represent this district—not because he was a man of superior abilities and integrity to the other—nor because he was well acquainted with the particular interest of the County—but, who had a larger purse, fent her necessities, and a head to plan for her relief—not indeed for any political good qualities of his own, but merely from the bad ones of the gentleman who is opposed to him. If it has been said that one of these gentlemen is the richest man in the county, it cannot be a reason why he should be chosen to represent the county. Must it not be a reason that we leave no room in the power of gain, to further increase our wealth? Will it add to the dignity of the Massachusetts, if one or the other is to be of the first rank? Will the dignity of this Court consist with the interest of a man who holds in his hand a real or private mortgage? Many at this time, the good of the district of this maritime county demand the votes of many of us. Tho' the one may have the confidence of every person fairly represented to the public—and do I profess to have a right to interfere in the affairs of another? Yet I may, and must, in order to do it. In point of neceffary, for my own vote, the Boston will be the people confident if they will, whatever may have been in the writing, this will not think that they have any concern in it, for they will fee it cannot add to their appearance in real worth of either of the gentlemen—and fecondly, because one of the gentlemen whom it is artfully represented as an object, has brought the private company declared before those who fo severely cannot but abhor in question, that he was not interestedly injured, that he is now perfectly fatisfied with what had been said, and that were he in the other gentleman's place, he should act in the same just as he did—and perhaps more.

It has also been represented that one of the gentlemen has been abused in the papers, and that therefore we ought to give him our votes to represent us in Congress. Whether this is true or not the people can judge for themselves. Suppose it is—and because one candidate has an injudicious friend who writes abuse for him in the newspapers without his knowledge or consent, does it follow that he is the less worthy man? or that the person abused the more able to represent the district? Surely this is an attempt to play upon the good nature of the people. 'Tis paying a compliment to their tenderness at the expence of their understanding, which I hope they have too much good sense to deserve.

Some of these influential men have likewise held it up to the people that all votes given to Mr. S——, would be entirely loft, "for he would never be chosen." This ungenerous, and I think dishonest mode of proceeding, deserves my pity rather than resentment—pity for their being reduced to fo poor an artifice—for every man muft fee that at the last return Mr. S—— came nearer being chosen than any other candidate, and that the return of a few towns more would have entitled him to a competent majority.

Again, it has been declared by some people with an affected honefty, that they did not think we ought to give our votes for *Berkshire*, but that we ought to have a member from our own county. Why, tell me why this distinction between Hampshire and Berkshire, after the General Court have made them for this purpose, one? And what matter has been so determined by a great majority in the General Court, whom we cannot suspect to have been personally interested in the question. But these men having oppased it at the General Court, continue their opposition and resentment still—and in so doing they act neither the part of gentlemen or good citizens—not of the former, for it is the part of a gentleman if he has been fairly conquered, to acknowledge it generously and manfully—not the latter, because it is the part of a good citizen to endeavour to produce a cheerful compliance of the people in the laws which their rulers, chosen by themselves, have enacted. Of the two *Senators* for the whole state one is chosen from this county, and if we have a separate interest to be represented he furely can do it as well as if he were a *Representative*, and at furely will—but our interest is certainly not opposite to that of the County of Berkshire.

It so happens that I have some acquaintance with both the candidates, Mr. L—— and Mr. S——. I know the former to be a gentleman of amiable, agreeable manners in private life; a good citizen, husband and father—but at the same time I muft fay, I think when the people give him their votes for Senator of the county, they reward his merit according to its value. Let him enjoy this honourable distinction;—he is entitled to it, nor do I wish to rob him of it.—Perhaps at some future day when age has conferred upon him some more of the benefits of experience, he may obtain our votes for the place which at this moment may be better filled by another.

Without descending to the common cant in praise of Mr. S——, "great abilities, integrity virtues," &c. let me mention to the public one matter of which I presume they are not well acquainted. This state is now under a burthen of *six hundred thousand pounds, lawful silver money*, which the muft defray from her treasury, exhausted as it is, unless her representatives can espouse her cause with success, and awaken the generosity and justice of the other states to share it with her. It is the expence of the unfortunate Penobscot expedition in the last war, which Congress have thrown upon Massachusetts, although we think she ought to defray only her proportionate part, which will be only a thirteenth. But who so able to set this matter in a proper and just light, as the man who was there at the time, a volunteer in his country's service, and a partaker in her sufferings; and who by his mode of life is qualified to do it with eloquence and a becoming confidence? It is said this gentleman is too violent and obstinate in the cause he espouses. Be it so, provided his cause is just; tis for his honor that he is zealous and perfevering, when a sum of such importance to this state is at stake, would you condemn him for these qualities? as they are only to be continued when a man engages where truth and justice are against him. "Zeal in a good cause merits applause." Who will you choose to represent this matter? this man, or one whose estate lies chiefly in the State of Connecticut, and who of consequence is directly interested in oppose it?

But Mr. Printer, I shall tire your patience—This is the proper distinction of a cool moment, in which, if I know my own heart, I have alone the good of my country at large, and county in particular in view.—If it only fe the votes obtained by those who had made up their minds, state, I shall be sorry I wrote it:—But I trust there is a fund of good sense in this county, which is for from prejudice, and above the artifice of designing or ambitious men, who rather regard the gratification of their own private refentments, than the interests of their country.

G.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Butler,

On the 29th of last month, I wrote to Mr. Sedgwick, and suggested a number of things for his consideration, and received the following answer—It is for you to judge, and discovers such an affection [illegible] that I cannot refrain from sending it to you for publication. For I am convinced that if the people knew his sentiments and wished their own political happiness they would give him their suffrages for a federal representative. I cannot however but acknowledge I should bring a private letter with his name to it, [illegible] as I now do, that my only motive in so doing is, to undeceive many virtuous electors, who are now imposed upon by insidious men, [illegible]—The letter is as follows, viz.

Stockbridge, April 6th, 1789.

"Sir, I am favoured with your letter of the 29th ult. you are pleased to observe, *that many people in this district have a desire to see me assisting in my being a representative in the federal government.*" I thank you for that testimony and the kind light which you discover in naming the thing to me; and for your candour and delicacy in observing upon it—and shall endeavour to give you the information required.

"You say, *I consider primary objection to me is, that I have not generally declared my sentiments in favour of amending the national constitution of government, and that many of the people conclude that I am against any amendment at all.*" I am not, my dear sir, answerable for such conclusions. They may be drawn with equal propriety against the objectors themselves, and against every person in the district who has not publickly declared himself to be of different sentiments. My friends, and acquaintance know, and all with whom I have had the pleasure of converting on the subject, know, that I have been, and now am, a zealous advocate for many amendments.—Before the constitution was ratified by this state, I did every thing in my power to forward its adoption; because I then thought, and do now think, that the happiness, the permanent happiness of the people would be established by it.—Not the happiness of any professional order of men, nor of the rich and great—but of the bulk of citizens—of the various artifans and innumerable yeomanry of the country. Sure I was, and am, in my own mind, that if the government could begin to operate on the leading principles of the constitution, the farmer, the manufacturer, and the labouring poor, would soon reap vast advantages from the excellence of our national union. But I never once dreamed but what the constitution would be *perfected* agreeably to the provision in the 5th article. And those amendments which will render it more perfect, more congenial to the sentiments and feelings of the PEOPLE *who are to live under it, and to support it*, can never meet with successful opposition from any quarter. But, my friend, we muft guard against amendments that will be partial or local in their operation: Should amendments of this kind, which are proposed by some of the states, be adopted, the most essential advantages of a commercial nature, would be loft to Massachusetts.

"You mention, *that the people are groaning under the weight of public taxes, and that they imagine I do not feel for them.*' This, my dear Sir, gives me pain! Is it possible that a people who have often experienced the humanity of my heart—who have often seen and heard me declare my abhorrence of heavy land taxes, is it possible for that people to believe that I do not feel, exquisitely feel for them under any of their burdens whatever? I hope not, they essentially injure me if they do. To leffen land taxes and to enable government to raise a revenue from other sources, has been the wish of my heart and the employment of my head for years past; and to effect this desirable object the several state debts should be assumed by the general government; at least so far as they were contracted to effect our independence; and this, I think, can be done on principles of equality. Indeed I cannot conceive it possible that equal justice can be done to each state without this assumption. And in my mind, it is inand lastingly cement our national union—Should then truly be one people bearing an equal burden, find and this, more than any thing else, would annihilate local prejudices, give liberality of sentiment, and lead us to embrace with united affection, the whole continent of America.

"You very justly observe, "*that Massachusetts has greatly suffered on account of the Penobscot expedition—the old paper money, &c.* and you with for a remedy—and to does every friend to this state, and every friend to equal justice: But, my dear Sir, can you think of any one fo equal, fo just and fo easie to be effected as the one above mentioned? Who can say, that the whole public debt which was contracted folely in consequence of the revolution, ought not to be borne equal by the states according to their respective abilities? The idea is acknowledged to be just in speculation—but the difficulties lies, it is said, in reducing it to practice—That there are difficulties in the way no one will deny—is what great national measures is unattended with difficulties? This, I dare say, will not involve Congress in greater perplexities than any other subject of equal magnitude. And I am perfuaded, from my personal acquaintance with many of the gentlemen who compose that august assembly, that they will not be diverted from the path of duty through fear of encountering difficulties in their progress. Men of fo much knowledge, fo much virtue and patriotism, must can feel eafy and fee *one part* of the community groaning under a heavy state tax, taised on purpose to discharge a debt that was contracted to carry on the war, while *another part* have no such tax to pay, or if any, but a trifle; and because their local situation, or something else, did not *necessitate* them to contract such a debt for *the general good*.

"But I shall trespass upon your patience—I will only observe, that should Congress take the whole debt upon themselves, and should agriculture, arts, manufactures and commerce be duly encouraged by them, we muft soon become a great and happy people. Their attention to these subjects would render tranquil the public mind—would strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of the great body of the people—The industrious husband man would then be stimulated to new improvements, and would make *the wilderness blush and bud, and fill the face of the world with fruit.* And if commerce being duly regulated, she would find a ready market for all his surplusage produce: And this above all things would encrease population and give life and vigour to agriculture. Indeed, my dear Sir, I hope to see the day when that class of virtuous citizens, who till the ground for the pleasure and support of animal life, will be more encouraged, because they are more beneficial than any other order of men in the community.

"Thus, my friend, I have given you a few of my sentiments, in much haste, on the subject of your letter. But this is not making a *public declaration*. And pardon me, my dear Sir, for telling you I never could do that—for it would look like electioneering—a business in which I am not versed. If the good people of the district should see fit to choose me, I shall unreafingly endeavour to advance *their* happiness—I they now let me retire to the private walks of life, after having faithfully served them for many years, they will add to my personal ease and domestic felicity.

"I am, my dear Sir, with much affection,
"your obliged humble servant,
"THEODORE SEDGWICK."

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

A WRITER in the Gazette of April 29th, under the signature of "A Friend to the People," faid to be re-published from the Springfield paper of March 25th, hath undertaken to point the motives which ought to operate in the choice of a representative for this district. Suffer me to examine whether the colourings bestowed on the drapery are true and genuine, and whether the lights and shades of the figures are placed at the suitable angle of reflection to our understandings. I agree that the matters likely to employ the attention of Congress, are to us either collectively or individually highly interesting and important—Such as regulating our trade and intercourse with other nations, encouraging agriculture, manufactures, and the fisheries, learning and useful knowledge, and fecuring and protecting our civil and political liberties. And all the weight and influence fo many as perhaps fifty thousand of us in these counties are to have in the voice of one representative—How absolutely necessary is it therefore to make the best choice. I cannot, however here agree with the Writer of that piece in laying quite so much stress on private qualifications and pledges of public usefulness—for there have been with in our knowledge, many instances of persons justly admired in domestic life, who never shone in public have become the odium and reproach of mankind. I need only hint that experience proves that those appearances are too often, alas, only a thin leaf gilding to give a currency to a bad coin. I will allow, it is wished, that Mr. Sedgwick is adorned with all those amiable and useful qualities in private, which that writer so fondly ascribes to him—and even though I would be as far from wounding his delicacy as the writer himself; that he in these particulars excels any other candidate—it by no means concludes the propriety of his preference—it is not the private but public features of a character we muft examine in fo-

[illegible] for public life and usefulness, however seemingly incongruous, a person may be of the most obliging integrity, and possessing the most penetrating abilities it he is not at the same time unbiased in his principles and notions of government, and unintertwined with aristocratic pride and party zeal; one who shines favorably of and has a feeling for the people, and really possesses their confidence—he can have but small claim to our suffrages. I am sorry that the assertions mentioned found it sufficient to recommend to the favour and notice of the electors, his friend and whom he had been long acquainted, without defending its candidly and positive information that Mr. Sedgwick's employing runners to spread reports calculated to injure his character. I wish to know what was [illegible] to induce any change of that sort against either Mr. Sedgwick or his advocates—but if they had propagated any such false reports prejudicial to the success of Mr. Sedgwick's election, I think they might be justly put under the rule principles of retaliation. With what false and groundless assertions have Mr. Sedgwick and his friends been continually assailed by the partizans of Mr. Sedgwick. Have not the times of holding courts in these counties been by interested and [illegible] engineers? And have not the public papers teemed with [illegible] insinuations, calculated to injure Mr. Sedgwick? And [illegible] has not the people cause to be alarmed with a continued train of malicious conduct, proclaiming how fully by every three happy we were, in having the honour of such a candidate as Mr. Sedgwick. In short ever since the first election under this district, there has been a continual recourse to a variety of means and personal abuse. Hope and fear, and even [illegible] have been called up to affright our imaginations. What is chargeable with all this? why no matter, it was to effect the choice of Mr. Sedgwick, and therefore for [illegible] in these all good conduct that is, in other men all sin. But suppose the report of Mr. Sedgwick's being a public defaulter to have been spread by Mr. Lyman or his friends, what a [illegible] it was not to be true, what consummate assurance and effrontery, must that writer possess thus publickly to stigmatize himself and implicitly to dare Mr. Lyman or any of his friends to inculminate that fault, or shame to the slanderous accusation of drawing the calumny dagger of the assassin on unarmed innocence, tragically unreasonable ambition. Under these circumstances, and in behalf of an injured citizen, I am induced to furnish the facts, for the truth of which I have pledge myself, even to point any gentleman who has still any doubts, to the books in which the accounts may be seen. Sometime in the year 1776, Mr. Sedgwick received public property to the amount of fourteen thousand dollars, in specie, which charge has not to this day been cancelled, although he has often been called to for that purpose. It may be said that he has sufficient vouchers in his possession—why then not settle the account. I think the imputation is fairly against him, and that if it proves a dagger, as that writer expresses, it is one he has furnished himself, though almost corroded with the rust of thirteen years. Allowing therefore, (which is all that the most sanguine of Mr. Sedgwick's partizans can suggest) that he is of an amiable domestic character; and even of abilities in the agency of private affairs, and that in these respects he excels any other candidate, which without asking his pardon, I am not readily disposed to believe he yet see it is not security for his patriotism. It by no means assures us of his being free from all bigotry in his notions of government. Do the samples we have already had of Mr. Sedgwick's abilities in public pronounce him exempt from unreasonable jealousies and perfidge future moderation and impartiality. Can those who well know him say, that in those qualifications he does not come far short of Mr. Lyman—which if you believe, how can you reconcile your conduct to yourselves, to your country and posterity, unless you now boldly come forward, determined not to be deluded by falsehood, or intimidated by arrogance and threats—and although so much has been wrote and said, heed them not, for they serve not your interest, but their own gain. If you really believe Mr. Lyman the best, act independent and free in giving your votes, although contrary to the smile of so many political quacks.

MENTOR.

Granville, April 24, 1789.

Dear Sir,

I HAD the pleasure to receive your favour, in which you request me to give information whether there is any foundation for the report which is industriously circulating, that Mr. Sedgwick is a public defaulter. I will with pleasure give you every information in my power on this subject. The facts are these:—Early in the late war, by order of Joseph Trumbull, Esq. then Commissary General, I employed Mr. Sedgwick to *superintend* purchases in the county of Berkshire, and in the State of New-York—His purchases were very considerable. Sometime in the year 1778, Mr. Sedgwick called on me to settle his accounts—he then closed his accounts of purchases, *and accounted for* ALL *the* MONEY *he had received of me*—He then produced me vouchers for the *delivery* of the articles contained in his account of purchases but on examining those vouchers, I found that numbers of them were not from proper officers, being only receipts of his agents, which would not answer me as vouchers to charge the United States. Under these circumstances, that my accounts with him might be finally closed, I took *his receipt* to the United States, engaging that the necessary vouchers should be procured—and in settling my accounts with the public, I *lodged this receipt* with the *Commissioner* for settling the accounts of the United States.

In JUSTICE to Mr. Sedgwick I must say, *it did* NOT *appear* that there was *the least neglect in him*, but in those whom he was *obliged to employ under him*, in the negociation of this business; and that in the progress of it, *he conducted himself with* HONOUR *and* FIDELITY, *and to the public* ADVANTAGE.

I am in haste, your obedient humble servant,

OLIVER PHELPS.

Mr. Butler will be so obliging as to publish in his impartial paper the foregoing letter, he will disclose truth, and oblige this *impartial* who have been [illegible] to discover the truth or falsehood of the report alluded to.—*They* now can have no rational pleas in the matter, since the honourable gentleman who employed Mr. Sedgwick, has thus declared, under his hand, "that HE *was well fatisfied the money he received, had conducted himself with honour, and faithfully and to the public advantage.*" Is it not being a partizan, defamation? No author, or common is a calumny. "Let him who both sinned, sin no more!"

A.

If any person is so unfortunate as to [illegible] to the publick, and inserted an advertisement in the morning paper, he is desired to call at the Gazette office, where the original is left for a purpose to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the same.

NEW-YORK, April 22.

On Monday intimation of this city, amidst the acclamations of all ranks of citizens, His Excellency JOHN ADAMS Esq. VICE-PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.—The Cavalcade which escorted His Excellency into the city, was no less splendid than spontaneous. His Excellency alighted at the house of the Honourable John Jay, Esq.

A Committee of both Houses of Congress specially appointed for that purpose, attended to congratulate his Excellency on his arrival.

On the 21st inst. a committee of the Senate, consisting of Mr. Strong and Mr. Izard, conducted the Vice-President to the Senate Chamber, and Mr. Langdon, the President pro tempore, left the chair, and addressing the Vice-President said, "that he had in charge from the senate to introduce him to the chair of the House, and to congratulate him on his appointment to the office of Vice-President of the United States of America." He then conducted the Vice-President to the chair, who addressed the Senate to the following purport:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

INVITED in this respectable situation, by the suffrages of our fellow citizens, according to the Constitution, I have thought it my duty, cheerfully and readily to accept it. Unaccustomed to refuse any public service, however dangerous to my reputation, or difproportioned to my talents, it would have been inconsistent to have adopted another maxim of conduct, at this time, when the prosperity of the country and the liberties of the people, require, perhaps, as much as ever, the attention of those, who possess any share of the public confidence.

I should be destitute of sensibility, if, upon my arrival in this city, and preparation to this Legislature, and especially to this Senate, I could fee, without emotion, so many of those characters of whose virtuous exertions, I have so often been a witness; from whose countenances and examples I have ever derived encouragement and affistance, whose disinterested friendship has supported me, in many intricate conjunctures of public affairs, at home and abroad:—Those celebrated defenders of the liberties of this country, whom menaces could not intimidate, corruption seduce or flattery allure: Those intrepid afferters of the rights of mankind, whose philosophy and policy have enlightened the world, in twenty years, more than it was ever before enlightened in many centuries, by ancient schools or modern uni versities.

I muft have been inattentive to the course of events if I were either ignorant of the fame, or insensible to the merit of those other characters in the Senate to whom it has been my misfortune to have been, hitherto, personally unknown.

It is with satisfaction, that I congratulate the people of America on the formation of a national constitution and the fair prospect of a consistent administration of a good government of laws; on the acquisition of a House of Representatives, chosen by themselves; of a Senate thus composed, by their own State Legislatures; and on the prospect of an executive authority in the hands of one, whose portrait I shall not presume to draw. Were I blessed with powers to do justice to his character, it would be impossible to increase the confidence or attention of his country, or make the smallest addition to his glory. This can only be effected by a discharge of the present exalted trust, on the same principles, with the same abilities and virtues, which have uniformly appeared in all his former conduct, public or private. May I nevertheless, be indulged to inquire, if we look over the catalogue of the first magistrates of nations, whether they have been denominated Presidents or Consuls, Kings or Princes, where shall we find one, whose commanding talents and virtues—whose over ruling good fortune, have so completely united all hearts and voices in his favour? Who enjoy the esteem and admiration of foreign nations and fellow citizens with equal unanimity? Qualities so uncommon, are no common blessings to the country that possels them. By those great qualities and their beneficial effects has Providence marked out the head of this nation, with a hand so distinctly visible as to have been seen by all men, and mistaken by none.

It is not for me to interrupt your deliberations by any general observations on the state of the nation, or by recommending or proposing any particular measures It would be superfluous to gentlemen of your great experience, to urge the necessity of orders. It is only necessary to make an apology for myself. Not wholly without experience in public affairs, I have been more accustomed to take a share in their debates, than to preside in their deliberations. It shall be my constant endeavour to behave towards every Member of this Most Hon. Body, with all that consideration, delicacy and decorum, which becomes the dignity of his station and character: But if, from inexperience or inadvertency, any thing should ever escape me, inconsistent with propriety, I muft entreat you, by imputing it to its true cause, and not to any want of respect—to pardon and excuse it.

A muft of the greatest magnitude is committed to this Legislature, and the eyes of the world are upon you. Your candour expects from the result of your deliberations, in concurrence with the other branches of government, confideration abroad and contentment at home—Prosperity, Order, Justice, Peace and Liberty;—And may GOD Almighty's Providence assist you to answer their just expectations.

APRIL, 25.

Thursday last, between 2 and 30 o'clock the Most Hon. PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES arrived in this city.

At *Elizabethtown*, he was received by a deputation of three Senators and five Representatives of the United States—and three Officers of the State and Corporation—with whom he embarked on board the Barge, built for the purpose of wafting him across the bay. Thirteen Pilots in white uniform rowed this Barge—Thomas Randal, Esq. acting as Cockswain.

It is impossible to do justice in an attempt to describe the scene exhibited on his Excellency's approach to the city. Innumerable multitudes thronged the shores, the wharves, and the shipping—waiting with pleasing anticipation his arrival. His Catholic Majesty's Sloop of War, the *Galveston*—the Ship *North-Carolina*, Mr. (Dobrman's) and other vessels, were dressed, manned, and highly decorated. His Excellency's Barge was accompanied by several other Barges, in one of which were the Hon. the Board of Treasury,—the Ministers of Foreign Affairs;—and the Secretary at War—besides a long train of vessel and boats from New-Jersey and New-York. As he passed the *Galveston* she fired a salute of 13 guns—The ship *North-Carolina*, and the *Battery*, also welcomed his approach with the same number.

The whole water scene was highly animated—moving in regular order—the grand Gala formed an object the most interesting imaginable.

On his Excellency's arrival at the Stairs, prepared and ornamented, at Murray's wharf, for his landing, he was saluted by Col. Bauman's artillery, and received & congratulated by his Excellency the Governor, and the Officers of the state and corporation—from whence they moved in Procession through *Queen-street*, followed by an immense concourse of citizens, to the house prepared for the reception of the President—from whence he was conducted, without form to the Governor's, where his Excellency dined.

"This great occasion arrested the public attention beyond all powers of description, the hand of industry was suspended, and the various pleasures of the capital were concentered in single enjoyment." All ranks & professions expressed their feelings, in loud acclamations, and with rapture hailed the arrival of the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

The illumination of the city on Thursday evening was brilliant. The transparent paintings in various quarters did honor to the ingenuity and publick spirit of the parties concerned in their exhibition.

The scene on Thursday last was sublimely great—beyond any descriptive powers of the pen to do justice to—How universal—and how laudable the curiosity!—How *sincere*—and how *expressive* the sentiments of respect and veneration!—All ranks appeared to feel the force of an expression, that was reiterated among the crowd—"WELL, HE DESERVES IT ALL."

The spontanious effusions of gratitude to the illustrious WASHINGTON, exhibited by all ranks of people, in a thousand various indications of the sublime principle, are the highest rewards that virtue enjoys, next to a confcious approbation which always precedes such undissembled testimonials of publick affection.

Many persons who were in the crowd, on Thursday, were heard to say, that they should now die contented—a thing being wanted to complete their happiness, previous to this auspicious period, but the sight of the Saviour of his County.

Some persons, advanced in years, who hardly expected to see the illustrious President of the States, till they should meet him in Heaven, were in the course on Thursday, and could hardly restrain their impatience, at being in a measure deprived of the high gratifications, by the eagerness of the multitudes of children and young people, who probably might long enjoy the blessing.

It was a very lively mark of affection, as well as ingenious display of fancy, in the circumstance of singing a lovely group of little girls on *Trenton Bridge*, to sing an Ode, composed for the occasion, while the beloved of all hearts was passing it on his way to New-York.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Honourable Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *WILLIAM CONKEY*, late of Pelham, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent——WE therefore give notice that we shall attend said business at the dwelling house of NEHEMIAH HINDS, in Pelham aforesaid, on the following days, viz. on the fourth Tuesdays of May, September and February next, from one o'clock P. M. to five on each of said days; after which no accounts will be received, the fifth of March being the expiration of the term of our commission.—No claims will be allowed unless they are supported in the law directs.

DANIEL GRAY, }
NEHEMIAH HINDS, } Commissioners.
JAMES C. M'MILLEN, }

Pelham, April 22d, 1789.

(Continued from the first page.)

THURSDAY, April 16.

The bill for providing the mode of taking the oath or affirmation, required by the conſtitution, was read a ſecond time, and on motion of Mr. White, was committed to a committee of the whole houſe and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The houſe proceeded to ballot for a committee of five, who, with a committee of the Senate, are to receive the PRESIDENT on the Jerſey ſhore and attend him to this city, and Mr. BOUDINOT, Mr. BLAND, Mr. BENSON, Mr. LAWRENCE, and Mr. TUCKER, were appointed. Mr. GILMAN, Mr. AMES, and Mr. GERRY, were then choſen a committee to wait on the VICE-PRESIDENT, on his arrival, and in the name of the two houſes to congratulate him.

The Houſe went into a committee

ON THE STATE OF THE UNION.

The committee reſumed the conſideration of the reſolve, for laying an impoſt.

Mr. GILMAN moved, to have the article of, hemp ſtruck out of the enumeration.

Mr. HARTLEY obſerved that there appeared to him an inconſiſtency in the proceedings in this buſineſs—The committee had juſt reſolved, that a duty ſhould be laid on cables and cordage, and it was now propoſed to tax the principle material of that Manufacture.—If the object was to protect the manufactures of this country, it was abſurd to diſcourage the importation of the raw materials eſſential to thoſe manufactures. To be ſure it was of importance to encourage American productions, but was it of higher importance than ſhip building?—It was the opinion of many, that there would be a great demand for ſhipping in the ſtates—It was the policy of all manufacturing countries to encourage the importation of raw materials—To lay a duty on hemp would be giving a fatal blow to the manufacture of cordage—He was of opinion for theſe reaſons, that it ought only to ſuffer a duty of five per cent. with the reſt of articles not enumerated.

Mr. MOORE, *(of Virginia,)* thought it incumbent on the committee to encourage manufactures to a certain degree, but he had no idea of ſacrificing the agricultural intereſt.—It would be difficult to perſuade a farmer, that the manufacture of every particular article, ſhould be promoted, while he could procure them cheaper from a foreign country. He thought, that forcing manufactures was injuring the agricultural intereſt. He conceived it not only the intereſt of the ſtate he repreſented, but of every part of America, to encourage the raiſing of Hemp. At this time, when the great ſtaple of the Southern States had fallen in value, and the planter was at a loſs what courſe to purſue, if he were adviſed that the general government would encourage the raiſing of hemp, he would engage in it with vigour, and render eſſential ſervice to the country. But if he was not encouraged, he would apply himſelf to ſome other branch, by no means ſo profitable. It appeared to him, that the ſyſtem before the committee had it too much in view to promote certain manufactures, to the neglect of agriculture. He concluded with hoping that the article would not be ſtruck out.

Mr. HEISTER, *(Pennſylvania)* obſerved, that the hemp of this ſeaſon was already ſown, ſo that the farmer would not profit by any encouragement this year. He did not therefore wiſh to render the duty heavy at preſent, it might be proper in a year or two to encreaſe it.

Mr. WHITE oppoſed the motion for ſtriking out the article, & was rather for filling it up with a large ſum. Agriculture ought, he ſaid, to be the principle object in this country.—To this point, the attention of government ſhould be directed: and as hemp was a plant congenial with the nature of our ſoil, and might be raiſed abundantly in the interiour country, it deſerves encouragement. He moved that the blank be filled up with ſeventy-five cents.

Mr. PARTRIDGE, *(Maſſachuſetts,)* on the other hand contended, that a tax on hemp would operate againſt ſhip-building, and conſequently be detrimental to the fiſheries.

Mr. LAWRENCE imagined that the article of hemp was not raiſed at preſent in ſufficient quantities to warrant any extraordinary duties, which might in the end operate as a prohibition. If he was juſtly informed, cordage could now be imported nearly as cheap as hemp. If the duty on hemp was higher than that on cordage, it would be the intereſt of merchants to import the letter, to the diſcouragement of its manufacture here.

Mr. SCOTT obſerved, that commerce and agriculture were inſeperably connected, and that nothing commercial ought to be adopted which would injure agriculture, on which it is ſo eſſentially depended. He diſapproved of the immoderate zeal in favour of manufactures.

Mr. BOUDINOT moved for fifty cents.

The queſtion on fifty cents being put, was carried. The committee then reſolved to impoſe ten cents per buſhel on Malt, five cents per buſhel on Barley, one dollar per hhd. on Lime, and one cent, per lb. on Nails and Spikes.

The article of Salt was next conſidered.

Mr. BURKE, *(South-Carolina,)* moved to ſtrike it out—It was a neceſſary of life, and a tax on it in any ſtate, was ever conſidered as oppreſſive, but particularly in the ſouthern ſtates, it would be an inſupportable one. In thoſe ſtates the raiſing of ſtock was a capital object and great importation of ſalt was neceſſary. The people in the interior parts were obliged to tranſport their ſalt by land, three or four hundred miles, and it was there ſold for ſeven or eight ſhillings per buſhel.

Mr. LAWRENCE was of a different opinion. He thought it no argument that a duty ſhould not be laid on ſalt, becauſe it bore a high price in ſome particular part of the Union. He moved to fill up the blank with ſix cents.

Mr. TUCKER, ſaid, a duty on ſalt was the moſt oppreſſive tax that could be impoſed.—Salt being a neceſſary of life, its conſumption was indiſpenſable both by the rich and the poor.—It operated more odiouſly than a poll-tax, for it fell heavier on the poor than on the rich.

Mr. SCOTT was for ſtriking out the article.—He was ſenſible it would be productive, but he conſidered the tax to be unjuſt—He feared, that if it were once impoſed, it would be generally odious, and would have a tendency to ſhake the foundation of the people's confidence in the new government, which he believed to be the *anchor of our political ſalvation.*

Mr. MOORE and Mr. SMITH *(South-Carolina)* oppoſed the duty, and alſo thought it would make a dangerous impreſſion upon the people.

The further conſideration of this article was poſtponed until to-morrow.

(To be continued.)

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the ELECTORS *of the* COUNTY *of* HAMPSHIRE.

As your paper Mr. Printer, is an impartial one, I preſume you will not refuſe a place to a piece, though oppoſite to your own party, or to the majority of thoſe pieces which have lately appeared in your paper.

THE public are once more called upon to give their votes for a federal Repreſentative. We ſeem to be pretty much diſpoſed to vote for either Mr. Lyman or Mr. Sedgwick, and very conſiderable efforts have been made for each of them. I have the honor of ſome acquaintance with both the gentlemen, and I hope I ſhall not treſpaſs too much upon the time of your readers, if I offer ſome obſervations upon their different characters through the medium of your paper.—Mr. Lyman is a man who is poſſeſſed of a ſoft eaſy manner of behaviour, which wins the good will of the company he is in equal to any man I ever ſaw—he has no ſuch thing as haughtineſs and pride about him, but he will be familiar with any body. He was bred to the practice of the law, and knows how to manage a diſpute if he pleaſes as well as any man in the country—this true he is not one of your noiſy folks who ſeem as if they would carry all before them—he ſpeaks but little, but to the purpoſe, and when he has been but a *proper time* in Congreſs, I doubt not will make as good a figure as thoſe who appear ſuperior to him at firſt. But I cannot help going back to his ſweet diſpoſition, ſo ſoft, ſo clever and ſo gentle, its really charming to hear him in converſation.—he engages the love of all who are preſent both men and women, and I never ſaw his countenance change in my life, but its always exactly the ſame, equally, ſmooth, good-natured & ſmiling—not ruffled by paſſion and anger, as other people's are I could mention. What man ſo able as this to carry a point in a large aſſembly? Beſides, has not this man been abuſed before his face and behind his back, merely becauſe he was like to carry the vote againſt his rival? Where were Mr. Sedgwick's feelings, where was his tenderneſs when he could load with reproaches this gentleman? To be ſure Mr. Sedgwick found he was miſtaken, and that ſome enemy to him, and a cunning friend to Mr. Lyman had raiſed the report on purpoſe to produce a quarrel for Mr. Lyman's advantage, unknown to either of them—but he might, I ſhould think, have enquired this out before. 'Tis a poor recompence to Mr. Lyman for him to acknowledge his miſtake now; ſurely ſomething more is due; and I think the people of this county ſhow their kind diſpoſition to take part with the injured.

As to Mr. Sedgwick, I do not want to injure his reputation, though I ſuppoſe I could not if I would.—He is a gentleman of ſome abilities and ſome experience, but ſurely not worth all this fuſs that is made about it. Is there a man in this county equal to Mr. Sedgwick? and muſt we go to the county of Berkſhire for a repreſentative? *Oh! tell it not in Gath.* It has never been my misfortune to employ Mr. Sedgwick to aſſiſt me at the Supreme Court but once, and then indeed I paid him ſo well that I was reſolved rather to truſt my own tongue next time, and the judges of the Court. However he may be a good man for all this.—I don't ſay this to hurt him, but only to ſhew the man. But if any man denies he loves money, he knows but little of him— and he would never go to Congreſs if he had not provided a young man to take care of his office in his abſence and do the common buſineſs. But let me aſk the people, did they ever know a man in the practice of the law who did not mind more his own intereſt than that of his friends. The gentlemen of this profeſſion are not in the higheſt eſteem among us—and pity it would be if they were, for it would be the firſt time they ever were in any country. And though Mr. Lyman was a lawyer, and a good one too, (although he did not ſpeak much) yet he is no longer one, and I am ſure the people of this county who know him, know he is preferable to any lawyer in the ſtate.

I have heard a great deal about Mr. Sedgwick being a grand ſpeaker, and what a figure he makes; but for my part I own I never could ſee any thing very extraordinary in him beſides a great fat belly, and a great loud voice; or as we ſay, "*all talk and no cyder.*"—This is not the man for me, nor do I think him equal to Mr. Lyman in converſation, or that he would be at Congreſs after ſome little time—but however I will not take upon me to run him down, for no man deſerts more than I do, theſe newſpaper ſcoundals. Let me conclude with recommending in one word, Samuel Lyman, Eſq. as the moſt proper and able man to repreſent this diſtrict in Congreſs.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

FOR SALE, cheap for ſtock, half a mile eaſt of the Meeting-houſe in Worthington, a convenient dwelling HOUSE, and BARN, with a MALT-HOUSE, and Shoemaker's SHOP.—The buildings well finiſhed, with four acres of Land, and a Stream ſufficient for a Clothier's buſineſs, or a Tanner, &c. DAVID WOODS.

Worthington, April 7, 1789.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Berkſhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of JOSHUA WITHAM, late of Adams, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and ſix months being allowed to the creditors of ſaid eſtate from the fourth day of March current to bring in and ſupport their claims, hereby give notice that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the houſe of MARSHAL JONES, innholder in ſaid Adams, on the firſt Tueſdays in May and June, and the laſt in Auguſt next, from one until ſix o'clock on each day.—No accounts will be allowed after ſaid term.

Iſrael Jones,
Ezra Parker, } Commiſſioners.
Giles Barnes,

Adams, April 2, 1789.

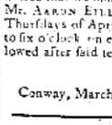
TO be ſold at Public Vendue, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, on Monday the 11th of May next, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber in New-Salem, ſo much of the real eſtate of *John Berry*, late of New-Salem deceaſed, as will raiſe the ſum of *eighteen pounds, fourteen ſhillings and ſix pence.*

WILLIAM BARRY, Executor.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed commiſſioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampſhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of ISAAC DANIELS, late of CONWAY, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and four months from the 3d of March inſt. being allowed the creditors of ſaid eſtate to bring in and ſupport their claims—We hereby give notice that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. AARON ETHERIDGE, in ſaid CONWAY, on the 3d Thurſdays of April, May, and June next, from one to ſix o'clock on each day. No accounts will be allowed after ſaid term.

JOHN GRAY, } Commiſſioners.
OLIVER ROOT, }

Conway, March 23d, 1789.



To cover this Seaſon at the Stable of SAMUEL WAIT, Eſq. in Conway, the two famous Horſes, viz. BLACK-DREAD, and SELIM, otherwiſe called the BOND HORSE, the noted racer—Both ſaid Horſes covered in Conway the laſt ſeaſon,—they are ſo well known, it is needleſs to recommend them further than to inform the public, that the DREAD covered the laſt ſeaſon one hundred and five Mares, and not more than five out of the whole fail of Foals.—SELIM covered near as many. Conſtant attendance will be given at the ſtable aforeſaid, by J. BOND.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietors of land, in the diſtrict of Plainfield, in the county of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed in a ſtate and town tax, for the year 1786, as follows, viz. Second diviſion.

	State Tax.			Town Tax.		
	£.	d.	q.	£.	d.	q.
Lot No. 22	5	0	0	1	1	0
23	5	0	0	1	1	0
26	2	6	0	0	6	2
27	3	9	0	0	10	0
28	5	0	0	1	1	0
29	5	0	0	1	1	0
31	5	0	0	1	1	0
40	1	6	0			
49	1	6	0	0	4	0
41	5	0	0	1	1	0
42	5	0	0	1	1	0
44	2	6	0	0	6	2
56	1	6	0	0	4	0
45	1	3	0	0	3	1
	Hatfield Equivalent.					
4	1	8	0	0	4	2
7	1	3	6	0	3	2
8	0	7	0	0	1	3
9	0	7	0	0	1	3
11	0	4	0	0	1	0
13	2	6	0	0	6	0
14	5	2	0	1	1	1

Barnard's Grant, ſtate tax 1l. 1cs. town tax 6s. 3d. 3q.—Luke Ford, ſtate tax 1s. 9d. town tax 4d. 2q.—Lot No. 16, 3d diviſion, ſtate tax 2s. town tax 5d. 2q.

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the 3d day of June next, ſo much of ſaid land will be then ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Lieut. Joſhua Shaw, innholder in ſaid Plainfield, at 1 o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame with intereſting charges.

JOHN CUNINGHAM, Collector

Plainfield, April 22, 1789.

[Vol III.] [NUMB. 141.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Publiſhed by WILLIAM BUTLER.

NEW-YORK, April 29.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 22, 1789.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in this city, to his friend in the country, dated the 22d inſtant.

MY DEAR NEPHEW,

"I know you are anxious to hear the particulars of our late proceſſion on the arrival of the PRESIDENT-Gen. ral.—I'll ſay nothing of the *Dramatic Perſonæ*, I ſhall give you a ſhort detail of it, as well as my memory will ſerve.

"On the 15th inſtant, His Excellency Thomas Mifflin, Eſq. Preſident of the State, the Honorable Richard Peters, Eſq. Speaker of our Aſſembly, and the old city Troop of Horſe commanded by Colonel MILES, proceeded as far as the line between this State and that of Delaware, under the pleaſing expectation of meeting our beloved WASHINGTON, Preſident-General of the United States: however, he not appearing, as he did not arrive at the line till early in the next morning, when we were joined by another Troop from the city, commanded by Captain Bingham. After paying him the tribute of military honour, due to his rank and exalted character, by proper ſalutes, and otherwiſe, we eſcorted him into Cheſter, where we breakfaſted, and reſted a couple of hours.

"This great and worthy man, finding he could not poſſibly elude the parade which neceſſarily muſt attend manifeſtations of joy and affection, who is delighted by a grateful people to their patriot & benefactor, ordered his carriages into the rear of the whole line, and mounted an elegant horſe, accompanied by the venerable patriot CHARLES THOMPSON, Eſq. and his former Aid-de-Camp, the celebrated Col. HUMPHREYS; both of them alſo on horſeback.

"On our way to the city, we were joined by detachments from the Cheſter and Philadelphia Troops of Horſe, commanded by Captains M'Dowell and Thompſon, and alſo by a number of reſpectable citizens and ſoldiers, his Excellency Arthur St. Clair, Eſq. Governor of the weſtern territory. Thus we proceeded to Mr. Grey's bridge on Schuylkill: obſerving the ſtricteſt order and regularity during the march. But here my nephew, ſuch a ſcene preſented itſelf, that even the pencil of a Raphael could not delineate.

"The bridge was highly decorated with laurel and other evergreens, by Mr. GREY himſelf, the ingenious Mr. PEALE and others, and in ſuch a ſtyle, as to diſplay uncommon talents in theſe gentlemen.—At each end there was erected a magnificent arches, compoſed of laurel, under the arial of the ancient triumphal arches, each poſted of laurel, emblematical of the bridge a laurel bridge, which ſeemed to challenge even nature herſelf for ſimplicity, eaſe, and elegance.—And as our beloved WASHINGTON paſſed the bridge, that beautifully ornamented with ſprigs of laurel, aſſiſted by a certain machinery, let drop, among the chief's head, unperceived by Him, a golden crown of laurel.—There was alſo a very elegant diſplay of variegated flags on each ſide the bridge, as well as other places, which alternately caught the eye, and filled the ſpectator's ſoul with admiration and delight.—

"But who can deſcribe the heartfelt gratulations of more than twenty thouſand free citizens, who lined every fence, field and avenue between the bridge and city—The aged Sire, the venerable Matron, the blooming Virgin, and the ruddy Youth were all emulous in their plaudits—nay, the liſping infant did not withhold its innocent ſmile of praiſe and approbation.

"In ſhort all claſſes and deſcriptions of citizens diſcovered and they felt what they diſcovered; the moſt undiſguiſed attachment, and unbounded zeal for their dear Chief, and I may add, under God, the Saviour of their country.—Not all the pomp of majeſty, not even Imperial dignity itſelf, ſurrounded with its uſual ſplendour and magnificence, could equal this intereſting ſcene.

"On approaching near the city, our illuſtrious Chief was highly gratified with a further diſplay of infantry, commanded by Captain JAMES RUSH, and artillery commaud by Captain JEREMIAH FISHER, two active and able officers; and here I muſt not omit to give due praiſe to that worthy veteran Major FULLERTON, for his zeal, activity, and good conduct on this occaſion.

"The corps joined in the proceſſion, and thouſands of freemen, whoſe hearts burned with patriotick fire, alſo fell into the ranks almoſt every ſquare we marched, until the column ſwelled beyond credibility itſelf; and having conducted the man of our hearts to the city Tavern, he was introduced to a very grand and pleaſiful banquet, which was prepared for him by the citizens. At dinner a number of patriotick toaſts were drank. The pleaſures and feſtivity of the day being over, they were ſucceeded by a handſome diſplay of fire-works in the evening. Thus I have given you a faint idea of this glorious proceſſion, and of the univerſal joy which inſpired every heart upon this intereſting, this important occaſion.

I am dear Nephew, &c.

Yeſterday morning after receiving and anſwering ſeveral addreſſes, he ſet off for New-York. The city troops of light horſe paraded at ten o'clock to eſcort him on his journey, but he, Lafayette and Knox being obliged, on account of the rain, to ride in his carriage, declined upon declining the honour, they intended that he could not be ſeen, ſo cloſely muffled in a cloak, &c. while they were expoſed to the rain on horſeback.

How different is power when derived from its only juſt ſource, the PEOPLE, from that which is derived from conqueſt, or hereditary ſucceſſion!—The firſt magiſtrate of a nation and Europe aſſume the titles of Gods, and treat their ſubjects like an inferior race of animals. Our beloved magiſtrate delights to ſhew, upon all occaſions, that he is a man—and inſtead of aſſuming the pomp of maſter, acts as if he conſidered himſelf the FATHER—the FRIEND—and the SERVANT of the PEOPLE.

TRENTON, APRIL 21, 1789.

This afternoon we were honoured with the preſence of His Excellency the Preſident of the United States on his way to Congreſs. A troop of horſe, commanded by Capt. CARLL, a company of Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. HAMILTON, completely equipped in full uniform, with a large concourſe of the gentlemen, and inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, lined the bank of the Delaware to await his arrival: As ſoon as he ſet foot on the Jerſey ſhore, he was welcomed by three huzzas, which made the ſhores re-echo the cheerful ſounds: and being ſaluted by the Horſe and Infantry, was eſcorted to town in the following Order,

A Party of Horſe.
The Light Infantry.
His Excellency on horſeback,
Attended by Mr. Secretary THOMPSON and Col. HUMPHREYS.
The Light Horſe.

When the Proceſſion arrived at the bridge, which lies ſouth of the town, they were ſurpriſed with a ſcene, to which no deſcription can do juſtice.

As *Trenton* had been made twice memorable during the war, once by the capture of Heſſians, and again by the repulſe of the whole Britiſh army, in their attempt to croſs this bridge, the Evening before the battle of *Princeton*, a deſign was formed by the ladies of this place, and carried into execution, ſolely under their direction, to teſtify to his Excellency, by the celebration of theſe actions, the grateful ſenſe of the ſafety & proteſtion enjoyed by him, to the daughters of New-Jerſey.

A triumphal arch was raiſed on the bridge, 23 feet wide, ſupported by thirteen pillars. The center of the arch was intwined with wreaths of evergreen. The arch, which extended about 12 feet along the bridge, was covered with laurel, and decorated on the inſide with evergreens and flowers. On the front of the arch, or that ſide to which his Excellency approached, was the following inſcription, in large gilt letters:

"THE DEFENDER OF THE MOTHERS,
"WILL BE THE PROTECTOR OF THE DAUGHTERS."

The upper and lower ſides of this Inſcription were ornamented with wreaths of evergreens, and artificial flowers, of all kinds, made for the purpoſe, beautifully interſperſed. On the center of the arch, above the inſcription, was a Dormant Cupid, of flowers and evergreens encircling the dates of their glorious actions, inſcribed in gilt letters. The ſummit of the Dome diſplayed a large *Sun-flower*, which pointing to the Sun, was deſigned to expreſs this ſentiment or motto:

"TO YOU ALONE."

As emblematic of the unparralleled unanimity of ſentiment, in the millions of the United States.

A numerous train of Ladies, leading their daughters in their hands, aſſembled at the arch, thus to thank their Defender and Proteſtor.

Juſt as His Excellency paſſed under the arch, he was addreſſed in the following SONATA, compoſed and ſet to muſick for the occaſion, and ſung by a number of young Miſſes, dreſſed in white, and crowned with wreaths and chaplets of flowers.

SONATA.

WELCOME, mighty Chief! once more,
Welcome to this grateful ſhore!
Now no mercenary foe
Aims againſt the fatal blow—
Aims at thee the fatal blow.

Virgins fair, and Matrons grave
Thoſe thy conquering arm did ſave,
Build for thee triumphal bowers,
Strew, ye fair his way with flowers—
Strew your hero's way with flowers.

Each of the Singers held a baſket in their hands, filled with flowers, which, when they ſung,

Strew your Hero's way with flowers,"

they ſcattered before him.

When His Excellency came oppoſite to the little female Band, he honoured the ladies, by halting until the whole ſong was finiſhed.

The ſcene was truly grand; and the mingled ſentiments which crowded into the mind, in theſe few minutes, of ſolemn ſtillneſs, ſtarted many cheeks with tears. The General moſt politely thanked the Ladies for their attention; and the Proceſſion moved on to his lodgings.

The Ladies of Trenton have diſplayed a degree of taſte, elegance, and patriotiſm on this occaſion, which does them the higheſt honour, and I believe ſtands unexampled; but what particularly merits obſervation, all expence was moſt carefully avoided: The materials of the Structure were the moſt plain and unpoliſhed, until ſo ſuperbly decorated, which coſt the Ladies but the labour of a few Evenings in preparing flowers.

The General being preſented with a copy of the *Senate*, was pleaſed to addreſs the following CARD to the Ladies.

To the Ladies of Trenton, who were aſſembled on the 21ſt Day of April, 1789, at the Triumphal Arch, erected by them on the bridge, which extends across the Aſſanpink Creek.

CARD.

GENERAL WASHINGTON, cannot leave this place without expreſſing his Acknowledgments to the Matrons and Young Ladies, who received him in ſo novel and grateful a manner, at the triumphal Arch in Trenton; for the exquiſite Senſations he experienced in that affecting moment.—The aſtoniſhing contraſt between his former and preſent ſituation ſtruck him forcibly.—Thoſe elegant Taſte with which it was adorned for the preſent occaſion,—and the innocent appearance of the white robed Choir, who ſung him with the gratulatory Song, have made ſuch an impreſſion on his remembrance, as, he aſſures them will never be effaced.

Trenton, April 21, 1789.

To Morrow he leaves this by ſun riſing.—May it riſe to him, many, many years—& every year Hail him; like many paſt, THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT, in addition to every other poſſible mark of attention, love, and veneration, which gratitude could inſpire; or innate worth could receive, was addreſſed in Philadelphia by the various publick and corporate bodies of that city. Theſe addreſſes breathe the moſt reſpectful ſentiments, and while they do juſtice to his ſervices—his fearleſs—and the glory of paſt tranſactions, they contain a proper acknowledgement of the preſent extraordinary influence of his love for his country, in abandoning the calm delights and enjoyment of domeſtic life, and philoſophic eaſe and retirement, to take the lofty reſponſible affairs as a moſt important and intereſting Crisis.—I hey implore the direction and bleſſing of Heaven, that his Adminiſtration may be ſucceſsful, acceptable, and glorious, and crowned with an everlaſting reward.

All theſe Addreſſes were graciouſly received, and particularly anſwered—the Divine goodneſs which preſerved, and proſpered him during the war recognized and acknowledged—the aſſiſtance of all the wiſe and the good ſolicited, to render his adminiſtration happy and ſucceſsful. His anſwer to the Mayor and Recorder of the city, has this paragraph.—"*When I contemplate the unexampled proſperity, in it was ſatisfactorily manifeſted, in quitting us there Revolution, and preparing with a reception of the powers of government, & in reviewing the great ſcale of the people of America, towards the ocuiter, after ſo adoption, I feel myſelf oppreſſed, and almoſt overwhelmed with a ſenſe of the Divine mercy ſtrong I feel that nothing is due to my perſonal agency in all theſe wonderful and expreſſive events, except what can be attributed to an honeſt zeal for the good of my country.*"

Reaſon! Patriotiſm! Virtue! How great your Triumph!

We have heard much of the BIRTH DAY of our COLUMBIA. Her natal hour is dated on the 19th of APRIL, 1775.

TO MORROW is the Day of her ESPOUSAL—when, in preſence of the KING of KINGS, the ſolemn Compact is to be ratified between her, and the darling object of her choice.

May the date from that moment, the brighteſt Scenes of Freedom and Happineſs, under the auſpices of the wiſeſt and glorious Adminiſtration of the PRESIDENT OF HER AFFECTIONS.

MAY 1.

Yeſterday took place according to the reſolution of the two houſes of Congreſs, the ceremony of the introduction of his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq. to the Preſidency of the United States.

The scene was extremely solemn and impressive; we imagine the public cannot be more satisfactorily informed than by an unembellished recital of the events.

At nine o'clock A. M. the clergy of different denominations assembled their congregations in their respective places of worship, and offered up prayers for the safety of the President.

About 12 o'clock they moved in procession from the house of the President in Cherry-street, through Dock-street and Broad-street, to Federal Hall; followed by a numerous concourse of citizens.

When they came within a short distance of the Hall, the troops formed a line on both sides of the way, and his Excellency passing thro' the ranks, was conducted into the building, and in the Senate Chamber introduced to both houses of Congress—immediately afterwards, accompanied by the two houses, he went into the balcony fronting Broad-street, where he took the oath prescribed by the constitution, which was administered to him by the Hon. R. R. Livingston, Esq. Chancellor of the State of New-York.

Immediately after he had taken the oath, the Chancellor proclaimed him President of the United States. —Was answered by the discharge of 13 guns, and by loud repeated shouts: on this the President bowed to the people, and the air again rang with their acclamations. His Excellency with the two Houses, then retired to the Senate Chamber where he made the following SPEECH.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

Among the vicissitudes incident to life, no event could have filled me with greater anxieties, than that of which the notification was transmitted by your order, and received on the 14th day of the present month. On the one hand, I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had chosen with the fondest predilection, and in my flattering hopes, with an immutable decision, as the asylum of my declining years; a retreat which was rendered every day more necessary as well as more dear to me, by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in my health to the gradual waste committed on it by time.—On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my country called me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens, a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with despondence, one, who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpractised in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies. In this conflict of emotions, all I dare aver, is that it has been my faithful study to collect my duty from a just appreciation of every circumstance, by which it might be affected. All I dare hope, is, that, if in executing this task, I have been too much swayed by a grateful remembrance of former instances, or by an affectionate sensibility to this transcendent proof of the confidence of my fellow citizens; and have thence too little consulted my incapacity as well as disinclination, for the weighty and untried cares before me; my error will be palliated by the motives which misled me, and its consequences be judged by me country, with some share of the partiality in which they originated.

Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station: it would be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe—who presides in the councils of nations—whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that his benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States, a government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes; and may enable every instrument employed in its administration, to execute with success, the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the great author of every public and private good, I assure myself that expresses your sentiments not less than my own; nor those of my fellow-citizens at large, less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the Invisible hand, which conducts the affairs of men more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency. And in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberation, and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities, from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established, without some return of pious gratitude along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seem to presage. These reflections arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking, that there are none under the influence of which the proceedings of a new and free government can more auspiciously commence.

By the article establishing the executive department, it is made the duty of the President "to recommend to your consideration, such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." The circumstance under which I now meet you, will acquit me from entering into that subject, farther than to refer to the great constitutional charter under which you are assembled, and which, in defining your powers, designates the object to which your attention is to be given. It will be more consistent with those circumstances, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to substitute, in a place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude, and the patriotism which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them. In these honourable qualifications, I behold the surest pledges, that as on one side no local prejudices, or attachments—no separate views nor party animosities, will misdirect the comprehensive, and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests; so, on another, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the pre-eminence of free government, be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens, and command the respect of the world—I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love for my country can inspire. Since there is no truth more thoroughly established, than that there exists in the oeconomy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness; between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity. Since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of heaven, can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right which heaven itself has ordained. And since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people.

Besides the ordinary objects submitted to your care, it will remain with your judgement to decide, how far an exercise of the occasional power delegated by the fifth article of the Constitution is rendered expedient at the present juncture by the nature of objections which have been urged against the system, or by the degree of inquietude which has given birth to them.

Instead of undertaking particular recommendations on this subject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in your discernment and pursuit of the public good.

For I assure myself that whilst you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of an united and effective government, or which ought to await the future lessons of experience; a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmony, will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the question how far the former can be more impregnably fortified, or the latter be safely and advantageously promoted.

To the preceding observations I have one to add, which will be most properly addressed to the house of Representatives. It concerns myself, and will therefore be as brief as possible.

When I was first honoured with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed. And being still under the impressions which produce it, I must decline as inapplicable to myself, any share in the personal emoluments, which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the executive department; and must accordingly pray, that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I am placed, may, during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

Having thus imparted to you my sentiments, as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together—I shall take my present leave; but not without resorting once more to the benign parent of the human race, in humble supplication, that since he has been pleased to favour the American people with unparalleled unanimity on a form of government, for the security of their union, and the advancement of their happiness; so his divine blessing may be equally conspicuous in the enlarged views, the temperate consultation, and the wise measures on which the success of this government must depend.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His Excellency accompanied by the Vice-President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and both Houses of Congress then went to Paul's Chapel, where divine service was performed by the Right Revd. Dr. Provost, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in this State, and Chaplain to Congress.

The religious solemnity being ended, the President was escorted to his house, and the citizens retired to their homes.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

A Great proportion of the strength of any government lies in the knowledge of its citizens.—This admitted, it will follow that every effort for the promotion and extension of learning, is an expression of the highest patriotism. There is little or no doubt but that those of the present generation are more enlightened and refined, and better informed than any that have preceded them.—Yet it is as certain, that this rapid progress in knowledge and refinement, has been derived from circumstances which can seldom be taken advantage of, and still more seldom to be desired. This circumstance leaves us good room to conjecture, that the inhabitants of this country will for some time to come, be at least stationary, if not retrograde.

I do not mean to insinuate that our independence and the present freedom of our government, is unfavourable to the promotion of learning and science—but that in our struggle for this independence, we have been in a manner compelled to receive knowledge from circumstances, the regulation of which was out of our power, and to explore new and distant sources of information, to which a peaceful state in our affairs would not have led us as so early a period. That situation of our country therefore, which was once so favourable to the increase of knowledge and refinement, and so dangerous to liberty, must now be succeeded by regular systems of education, and the social communications of literary characters. Of the first, it is my intention to speak largely in some future paper—and I shall at present only make a few observations upon literary correspondences and societies. Thanks to some of our enlightened patriots and zealous friends in the cause of learning. There are many societies of extensive influence already established—some for the promotion of arts and sciencies in general, and others particularly designed for the improvement of agriculture and manufactures.—Of these societies, as of all others, there is a gradation from more confined to more extensive, and no one of them, however narrow be the compass of its action, can be called useless, as long as it contributes its proper share to the grand stock of human knowledge. Would it not be a glorious undertaking in the inhabitants of this town and country to lay the foundation of a new pyramid of science in this western portion of our state.

The *birth* of such a society might indeed be feeble, and perhaps discouraging; but I have no doubt but that its growth may be exceedingly rapid. Such a one have no force to retard *great minds* from *great attempts*. DIFFICULTY to a noble soul should operate as a stimulus to PERSEVERANCE. Let us generously plant the *tree of knowledge* in the soil of our society, and afford it all the nurture and cultivation in our power, unconstrained by the principle of *envy* towards our posterity, who may perhaps with greater pleasure enjoy the *convenience of its fruits*, and raise the *delicious taste of its fruit*. I hope we can boast of spirits too noble in their nature, and too manly in their exertions, to be curbed or retarded by so paltry a motive. "There is a certain despondency in the beginning of an undertaking, which often intercepts and prevents the flexibleness and perseverance which is necessary in the conduct and execution of any great and good scheme. All the performances of human art at which we look with wonder, are instances of the resistless force of perseverance. It is by this that the quarry becomes a pyramid, and that distant countries are united with canals." If a man was to compare the effect of a single stroke with that of the pick-axe, or of one impression of the shovel with the general design and full result, he would be overwhelmed with the sense of their disproportion—yet those petty operations incessantly continued, in time surmount the greatest difficulties. The same thing may be justly applied to the mind. Every individual at particular times, conceives ideas perhaps different from those of any other person, and very valuable in themselves. But where is the use of them when confined to his own bosom? Communication and comparison are therefore necessary to improvement. The collected ideas of individuals produce a glow, "as a society persons may communicate to each other, and from thence with ease and dispatch to the eye of the publick, the event of all enterprizes and experiments.—The spirit of activity and vigour with which collective bodies in search of knowledge are inspired, have a mighty influence on the minds of men. They are productive of, and bring forward that generous and manly emulation, which *unites* every other *species of professions* competitors in *social friendship*." All the members of such a society should meet together with candour and unanimity in the capital task of advancing the cause of human learning. No *ideas of party politics* should ever be permitted to enter the threshold of a *literary* SOCIETY. "Every person who belongs to such *society*, must feel an anxious call to distinguish himself in some way or other, as an active and useful member, and to contribute his shared knowledge to his fellow members, from whence it would circulate to a considerable distance, like the borrowed light of a candle, which diminishes not the flame of illumination from which it was imparted. In such a society, the observations, the remarks, and the reasoning of one, might be caught and improved by others more capable of turning them to considerable advantage, than he who first suggested them. Indeed nothing shews more plainly the necessity of pursuing knowledge in this way, than that there are many judicious and sensible men, who can both think and reason well, and suggest the most useful hints and improvements, and who at the same time have no talent for carrying them into execution, and making the most of them. Nothing short of the wise ordination of the mixed and different understandings of men, could ever have obtained the complete knowledge of any art or science." I have only one observation more to make, that is, "That by the means of a social intercourse which such a society would produce, where free, open, liberal and friendly communications prevail, we shall be enabled to counteract the powerful influence to which prejudice, that poisonous bane and pernicious pest of society, subjugates the human mind."

EPAMINONDAS.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

——Avidos vicinum funus at egros
Examinat, mortisque metu sibi, parcere cogit;
Sic teneros animos aliena opprobria sæpe
Absterrent vitiis.

HORACE.

As a neighbouring funeral affrightens the greedy sick, and compels them into temperance through fear of death; so another's fall often restrains the tender mind from vice.

THE strength of temptation, and the assaults of those who would decoy youthful innocence, are not perhaps so successfully weakened by the force of moral instruction, as by a lively representation of the disgrace, with which the misconduct of others has covered them.

I have thought that the shame which attends vices does more to dissuade unexperienced youth from the practice of it, than those moral habits which a good education may produce; and that to censure folly, we must point to their conceptions its bitter fruits in others whose reputation has been ruined by it.—For a people of every age have a sacred regard for a good name, considering it as the source of the purest pleasure; so they are ready to stigmatize and detest whatever may detract from it. And they who have little or no conception of the native deformity of vice, are yet induced to shun it with great precaution, when they see that it brings an indelible stain upon the characters of men, that it contaminates the sweet odours of a good name, and even upon the secret pleasure which flows from the approving sentence which the world passes upon their conduct.

I was led into this train of thoughts by reading the speech which *Horace* says his father took in his education. By manner of conveying instruction to his son was not by the use of precepts, but wholly by example. Were he would admonish him to live frugally and temperately, and be contented with the estate which his father has procured for him, he suggests for his consideration, persons notoriously prodigal, and whose luxury had thrown them into the deepest poverty and wretchedness.—And this proved a sure antidote against the lots of parsimony. If he would dissuade him from the pursuit of sensual pleasure, you will say this, said he, to be ranked with that detached ****** who is infamous to a proverb, then you come to freshen the schools of the wise, you will learn the true causes why *this* should be sought after as good, and *that* avoided as evil. Let it be sufficient for me, while you want assistance, to observe the simple rule of discipline which our ancestors made use of in my education. And in this way I hope to preserve your life and reputation, until age shall have strengthened your mind, and judgment to that degree, that you may be launched on the tide of human life without the assistance of a bark.

Youth, while it is very incapable of making an accurate distinction between the nature of virtue and vice, is so apt to determine *that* to be indecent, and pernicious, which *this* and the other man stigmatizes as such. The general censure which the world passes upon any piece of conduct, does more to ascertain persons at this age of life from the practice of it, than the deformity which self conduct carries in its own nature. These persons are more solicitously concerned to maintain purity of character, than purity of conscience. The regard they have for an external reputation, will quicken them to avoid as odious and detestable, those actions in which they would freely indulge themselves, were they certain to suffer nothing more by them, than the conviction which the feeble principles of reason and conscience might administer.

And it is not to be lamented that most persons who have the care of youth, pay so little attention to the mild improving and salutary method of education;—for so little acquainted with the singular advantages which *shame* might receive from persons introduced into the world, and conversant with characters in real life? It is bitter reflection to think upon the multitudes, who for the want of advancing into the world, and of having early learned the stratagems of the human heart, have fallen victims to the artifice and perfidy of seducers.

Loss of a man's name in human life, and see the foolish care which has fulfilled the reputation of persons and even whole families; and merely because their education was so strictly under the governing hands of parents, or guides, that they were not suffered to learn from the own observation, the deceitfulness of mankind.

If to attributed the wretchedness of these people to the real cause, may I not modestly suggest to such as have care of the morals and manners of youth, that might be a remedy for many evils in society, if they did make less dependence upon tedious treatises, or discourses on morality, and give youth a great opportunity for improvement, by a familiar and instructive with the world. This school, we have them into the secret workings and extraordinary qualities of the human heart, readers them amusing engaging in their connections—This teaches them to fortify against the assailant, whose blow is aimed for the destruction of innocence. Here they learn the art of extracting the poison which is conceal'd in the fair speeches of a flattering adversary; and the *fall* of others, will read a lesson of instruction which will serve as a restraint upon the mind of the commission of folly, when all the barren axioms of the bell chosen lectures upon moral duty have failed, are broken down and utterly defaced.

April 22, 1789. J.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Under the sense of any writer in the manner a [illegible] scribler in the Gazette of May 6th, under the signature of THE PEOPLE) has endeavoured all her subjects to follow her example.

On the 4th instant the Russian General Lamnsley, attacked, and carried the outpost of Bendor; 700 were killed, and several were taken prisoners, among whom were three Sultans and two Bashaws.

The beginning of last month an earthquake was felt at Lipstadt, the direction of which was from W. to E. By the Shock some windows were broke and doors burst open, and the ice upon the Lippe was broke in several places. The people were thrown into great consternation. The shock however, lasted only a few seconds, and fortunately none of the buildings were thrown down.

There are now living at Woodley, near Wakefield, six old widows, whose ages together amount to 570 years: they all retain their faculties, and are not burthensome to the town; the oldest is 93 and the youngest 78 years of age.

The peace of the North, which many have expressed a hope to see established, does not seem likely to be settled without further appeal to arms. For although the King of Sweden, on the 25th ult. declaring his mind to the Diet of that Kingdom, yet their continuing to arm with vigour, and the general unanimity that prevails between the King and its States, are strong motives to excite our belief, that war will continue on the part of Sweden.

GEORGE-TOWN, April 16.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in New-Orleans, to his friend in this county, dated February 16, 1789.

"An unfortunate event has lately taken place in this part of the world, which may probably break the late established harmony between the Spaniards and our States. You have no doubt been informed of the port of New-Orleans being opened to our countrymen settled on the western waters; in consequence of which the Mississippi has been covered with fleets of boats from Cumberland, Kentucky, &c. floating down great quantities of provision, flour, plank, &c. which on account of the distressed situation the inhabitants were reduced to, by the late fire, had been disposed of to great advantage.

"The last transport (as we are informed) arrived from the Cumberland settlement at the Natches, about a week ago, owned by a Col. Armstrong, consisting of six large boats, manned by thirty hands. The garrison standing in need of provision, though not willing to pay the price which was demanded, the commandant refused to grant them the necessary passport to proceed to New-Orleans, our people however, disposed of their provisions to some American settlers at the Natches, and were on their return home, when the commandant of the fort sent an officer with 50 Spanish soldiers after them, to arrest Col. Armstrong, and bring him to the fort; the Col. refused to obey the orders of the Spanish commandant; told the officer, that as an American, and within the lines of the territory of the United States, he was subject to no control of any power on the face of the earth, except to the laws of his country; he begged the officer to desist from any act of violence, as such would be accompanied with the most serious and fatal consequences.

"The officer still persisting to execute his orders, and one of the Spanish soldiers imprudently presenting his musquet at the Colonel's breast, upon which the Americans took to their rifles, the Spaniards firing first. An engagement followed; and the 24 Cumberlanders made 50 *Dons* take to their heels; leaving 5 killed and 12 wounded on the field of battle; the officer being among the dead.

"This affair has made much noise in this place, and exposes those few of our countrymen now residing here to the malice of the Spaniards; they have given our countrymen the name of Blanca Savage, § owing to his having pretty freely in the late engagement."

* *A fort fell to possession of the Spaniards on the Mississippi, within the limits of Georgia.*

§ *A white Savage.*

BOSTON, April 30.

We hear from Tewksbury, that on Saturday morning last, the house of Lieut. William Kittredge of that place, was consumed by fire, with all that it contained; Mr. Kittredge, aged 91, perished in the flames, likewise a woman, by the name of Sheldon, that was at work there; the rest of the family very narrowly escaped. It is a matter of uncertainty how the house took fire, but the best account that can be given, is—That the chimney being burnt the day before, the fire, it is supposed, communicated itself into another chimney, where lay a quantity of dry stuff.

By the Madras (East-India) Gazette, which Capt. Roberts brought, we learn, that nearly 50,000 of the inhabitants of that country perished last year by famine.

WORCESTER, April 30.

Tuesday the first piece of CORDUROY made at the manufactory in this town was taken out of the loom. To say that it looks well, and equal to any of the same quality imported from a foreign market, might be thought only to be retailing the common prejudices of people in general in their own favour, when they enter into business and view the product of their labour; but, throwing partiality aside, we would only observe, that good judges speak highly of it, and give it a decided preference to that imported from Great-Britain. The carding machine, which is really a great curiosity, has been some time completed, as well as the spinning machine. In a little time it is hoped that the quantity of corduroys, jeans, &c. made in this town will be sufficient to supply the inhabitants of this county.

NORTHAMPTON, May 13.

The votes given in on Monday last in following towns, for a Federal Representative, are as follows, viz.

Northampton, Mr. Sedgwick 123, Mr. Lyman 11.
Hadley, Mr. Sedgwick 49, Mr. Lyman 8.
Hatfield, Mr. Sedgwick 40, Mr. Lyman 7.
Worthington, Mr. Sedgwick 78.
South-Hadley, Mr. Sedgwick 25, Mr. Lyman 14.
Chesterfield, Mr. Sedgwick 28, Mr. Lyman 16.
Easthampton, Mr. Sedgwick 16. Mr. Lyman 9.

On Monday last, SAMUEL HEBBURN, Esq. was chosen to represent this town in the General Court the ensuing year.

Board, in New-York, is very high, from seven to nine dollars per week, exclusive of firing and liquor. Servant's board 2/6. So that a member of Congress cannot expend less than from two to three dollars a day for board.

We hear the State of Connecticut are about presenting every member of the new Congress with cloth sufficient for a suit of clothes; and that it is to be the manufacture of that State, and of one colour.

DIED, in this town, on Tuesday the 5th inst. Mr. *Samuel Marshal*, aged 75 years.

ODE,

SUNG ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES, at New-York.

Wrote by Mr. LEE.

HAIL thou auspicious day!
For let America
Thy praise resound:
Joy to our native land!
Let every heart expand,
For WASHINGTON's at hand,
With glory crown'd.

Thrice blest Columbians hail!
Behold, before the gale,
Your CHIEF advance;
The matchless HERO's nigh!
Applaud him to the sky,
Who gave you Liberty,
With gen'rous France.

Illustrious Warrior, hail!
Oft wild thy Sword prevail
O'er hosts of foes:
Come and fresh laurels claim,
Still dearer make thy name,
Long as Immortal Fame
Her trumpet blows!

Thrice welcome to this shore,
Our Leader now no more,
But Ruler thou;
Oh, truly good and great!
Long live to glad our State,
Where countless Honours wait,
To deck thy Brow.

Far be the din of Arms,
Henceforth the Olive's charms
shall War preclude;
Theft shorn a HEAD shall own,
Unsullied be a throne,
Our much lov'd WASHINGTON,
The Great, the Good!

The DISAPPOINTMENT *and* RELIEF.

O SLIPPERY world! how vain are all thy joys!
No real pleasure here without annoy?
But happy those who have thy wiles o'ercome,
And travelling onwards to their heav'nly home.
True friends in heaven are only to be found,
Few short of that do tread on earthly ground:
All men are friends, so far as int'rest leads,
But few are friends where interest never pleads.
Some men are friends to satisfy their nature,
And some few friends to counteract the better:
But where the feigned will for sympathize and feel
The sorrows of a friend, and strive to heal?
And count sweet solation on his bleeding wounds,
And tread on censure where it has no grounds.
There is a friend much more than this will do;
First find him out, then to this friend let's go;
This friend is true, he'll never us deceive,
He is a friend in life and will be in the grave.

Mr. Butler, agreeably to promise, I send you some extracts of letters I have lately received from Col. ROBERT OLIVER; *also a Diary of the Station kept by him from the time of his arrival at* Marietta, *until the 30th of March; and by your publishing the same, you will undoubtedly oblige the public in general, and in particular your subscribers. The extracts, you may rely, are verbatim.*

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

WILLIAM SIZER.

"*Marietta, March 3d, 1789.*

"My DEAR SIR,

"IT is with infinite pleasure I sit down this wet day to write, as I dare say you are anxious to hear from me. As to the season, I mean the severity of the winter, you will see by the enclosed *Diary*, which you may depend is a just and true account—we have had three or four cold turns, equal in a great measure to the weather in New-England; but they were of a short duration, not more than three or four days at a time, then it would be moderate and comfortable:—We have not had the snow three inches deep this winter, nor any of long duration, not more than (in my opinion) is necessary for the good of the ground, and business of the farmer; therefore, what of the climate I have seen, am perfectly satisfied with. Now for the land. The company have resolved to give land for the encouragement of settlers, not to exceed 100 acres to one share—the land which is given, is to be such as to draw the attention of settlers. In order to find suitable land and places, a committee is chosen, of which I am one, have been out on the business—was out twenty days at one time, which gave me an opportunity of seeing the land, and can give you a better account than any other person, (except the committee) although they have been here all summer. Now Sir, after this introduction, I can say the land on the Ohio as far as I have seen, that is the bottoms, are very good; but the up-lands are broken, with hills; some of the hills are good; indeed they would all answer for wheat, or wood land, were they not so steep; but many of them are too steep for either, to be improved with comfort, but some are not. The Muskingum, and Duck Creek, are nearly the same for some miles up, then the hills grow much better; a great many of the hills last mentioned, are the best land for hills I ever saw, finely timbered with beautiful trees, viz. oaks, and hickories. I have been on the Hochocin, a stream that runs into the Ohio, about thirty five miles below this—the greatest body of good land I ever saw in my life, is in that quarter, both of bottom and upland—we travelled three days down this Creek, some part of this way the bottom land was four miles wide, and in general two, and in no place less than one; and exceeding fine hills, the whole of the land is well watered, and plenty of mill spots.

The Diary referred to above.

Arrived at the Muskingum, Nov. 18th, 1788, 4 o'clock P. M. A warm evening, rained at night.

19th, A fine day, wind N. W.

20th, Much the same.

21st, A warm morning, smoky air, very warm day, like the spring of the year, wind at S. W.

22d, Warm in the morning, clouded up by 12, black windy clouds, with rain, wind at N.

23d, Wet and lowry.

24th, Cloudy weather, little wind.

25th, Cloudy, chilly weather, wind at N.

26th, Cloudy weather, warm, with westerly wind.

27th, Much the same.

28th, Continued.

29th, Flying clouds, with snow squals, wind N.

30th, Froze considerable last night, a clear day, but little wind.

Dec. 1st, Froze the ground in the road sufficient to bear a man, blustering wind from the W. with heavy black clouds, wind shifted to N. W. continued high, but fell with the sun.

2d, Continued to freeze, wind at N. W.

3d, Ground in the road froze hard enough to bear a team, continued cold; wind westerly.

4th, Continued cold, wind westerly.

5th, Ditto, cold, wind shifted at 12 o'clock to S. W. more moderate.

6th, Raw S. W. wind in the morning, had the appearance of a storm of snow, but cleared off warm.

7th, Warm weather, hazy smoky air, southerly wind, thunder in the night.

8th, Hazy, smoky air, and warm in the fore part of the day, after part showers, a wet night, fruit tasted out of the ground.

9th, Warm in the morning, some cloudy, cleared off towards night there rose wind at N. W.

10th, Wind N. W. the cold continued, froze considerable in the night, but not the river.

11th, Wind inclined to S. W. blew fresh, continued high all night, burnt frost.

12th, Warm and pleasant, smoaky air, but very little frost in the ground.

13th, Continued very warm and pleasant, wind at S. W. Nine tribes of the Indians arrived about 2 o'clock P. M. in order to treat with the Governor—they saluted the garrison with three running fires from front to rear—the garrison returned the salute with the discharge of 4 cannon.

14th, Warm and pleasant, smoaky air.

15th, Warm, very pleasant, wind continued at S. W.

16th, Continued warm, but more cloudy than yesterday, no frost in the ground, had the appearance of a storm, wind shifted in the night to N. W. froze some in the night.

17th, Wind continued at N. W. cold increased, rose to a considerable gale, but not the river.

18th, Wind at E. had the appearance of a storm, began to snow at 11 o'clock A. M. snowed moderately about 2 hours, snow 2 inches deep, continued cloudy.

19th, Wind shifted to N. W. in the night, cold, squally weather, froze considerable.

20th, Wind continued at N. W. cold increased, the ice came down the river plentifully.

21st, A cloudy morning, not much wind, the cold continued.

22d, Wind easterly, a cloudy morning, the cold abated, had the appearance of a storm, began to snow about 9 o'clock A. M. continued snowing four hours, snow two inches and a half deep, cleared off moderate.

23d, A cloudy morning, sun appeared but little, little wind.

24th, Wind at S. W. moderate weather.

25th, Wind easterly, weather moderate.

26th, Wind do. the weather more chilly.

27th, Wind do. weather more moderate, began to rain about dark, a wet night.

28th, Some rain in the forepart of the day, little wind, and warm.

29th, A cloudy day, no wind, and warm, the snow all gone, the top of the ground considerably thawed, rained in the night.

30th, Some cloudy, and warm, wind at S. W.

31st, Cloudy in the morning, cleared off warm.

Jan. 1st, Pleasant and warm.

2d, Cloudy, lowry day, rained in the night.

3d, Warm and pleasant, but very little wind.

4th, Wind at W. and more cold, froze considerable, wind high at night.

5th, The cold increased, the stream being clear of ice began to be frozen.

6th, Continued cold, froze hard in the night.

7th, A pleasant sun, and thawed in the day.

8th, A pleasant sun, froze in the night, ice came down the river considerably.

9th, The weather continued what may be called comfortably cold.

10th, A cloudy morning, had the appearance of a storm, began to snow about 11 o'clock A. M. continued to snow all day, but very moderately, snow an inch and an half deep.

11th, Cloudy weather, moderate, little wind.

12th, Continued cloudy and moderate.

13th, Much the same.

14th, Wind shifted in the night to N. W. cold squally weather.

15th, The cold increased, wind continued at N. W.

16th, Cloudy weather, wind at W. the cold abated.

17th, Weather not so cold, but cloudy, with some snow.

18th, Wind continued at W. chilly weather.

19th, Sun appeared in the fore part of the day, clouded up and had the appearance of a storm.

20th, Wind at S. W. a cloudy day, and warm, snow all gone.

21st, A warm day for the season, but little wind.

22d, Began to snow in the night, but very little wind—continued to snow very moderately till 9 o'clock A. M. snow two and an half inches deep—continued cloudy, but warm.

23d, Some cloudy, but warm. Good snow-balling, wind S. W.

24th, Cloudy, misty, and warm.

25th, Cloudy morning, very much like April weather in New-England—the snow considerably wasted, rained in the afternoon, a wet night.

26th, Wind westerly, a cloudy day, with all squals in the forenoon, in the afternoon rain—therefore clear of ice, the snow all gone.

27th, Somewhat cold in the morning, and cloudy—cleared off at ten o'clock A. M.—the remainder of the day pleasant and warm.

28th, A fine warm day, but some cloudy—light wind, thunder and rain in the night.

29th, Pleasant and warm, but little wind—frosty in the night.

30th, A chilly, cloudy morning, began to snow o'clock P. M. wind westerly, continued to snow moderately till night. Snow 2 inches deep.

31st, Cleared off cold, wind N. W. some flying clouds—the cold increased.

Feb. 1st, Wind continued, some flying clouds, and sharp cold.

2d, Wind shifted to S. W. the cold abated in the afternoon.

3d, Froze considerable in the night, but pleasant sun, and thawed in the day. Maple juice ran considerable.

4th, Froze in the night, and thawed in the day—rain little wind.

5th, Very much the same.

6th, No material alteration.

7th, A fine warm day, scarcely a breath of wind.

8th, A cloudy morning, rained the greatest part of the day, thundered hard in the night.

9th, A pleasant morning and day, some cloudy.

10th, A pleasant day,

11th, Much the same.

12th, Ditto.

13th, A cloudy morning, had the appearance of a storm, but cleared off pleasant.

14th, A pleasant sun, but cold N. W. wind—frost hard in the night.

15th, A cold cloudy morning, cold wind, began to snow at one o'clock P. M. continued snowing till in the night—snow about 2 inches deep.

16th, A cloudy morning, with squalls of snow—cold wind all day.

17th, A fine pleasant morning, some flying clouds, but pleasant day.

18th, A pleasant sun, but cold wind at N. W.

19th, Wind easterly, began to snow in the morning, continued to snow very moderately all day.

20th, Wind westerly, a pleasant sun, but cold wind.

21st, A cloudy morning, began to rain at 8 o'clock, continued a cold rain till 1 o'clock P. M. then ceased off pleasant and warm.

22d, A cloudy morning, cold weather, froze considerable.

23d, A cloudy morning, a chilly, cold day, frost hard in the night.

24th, A pleasant sun, but cold wind, froze hard, wind N. W.

25th, Much the same.

26th, Continued cold, but not so severe.

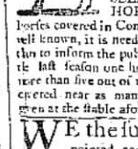
27th, A cloudy morning, had the appearance of a storm, but cleared off warm.

28th, Wind brisk at S. W. and warm—rain in the night ran plentifully.

March 1st, A pleasant day, but little wind, sun.

2d, A warm pleasant day, wind southerly, and hard in the night.

3d A wet morning, cleared off about 12, continued cloudy.



To cover this Season at the Stable of SAMUEL [illegible], Esq. in Conway, the two well Horses, viz. BLACK-DREAD SELIM, otherwise called the BLACK HORSE, the noted racer—Both horses covered in Conway the last season,—they well known, it is needless to recommend them further than to inform the public, that the DREAD colt the last season one hundred and five Mares, more than five out of the whole fail of foals—SIX covered near as many. Constant attendance will be given at the stable aforesaid, by

J. BOSWORTH.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the honorable Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *WILLIAM CONKEY*, late of Pelham, in said county deceased, represented insolvent—WE therefore give notice that we shall attend said business at the dwelling house of NEHEMIAH HINDS, in Pelham aforesaid, on the following days, viz. on the first Tuesdays of May, September and February next, from the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. to five on each of said days; at which no accounts will be received, the fifth of May being the expiration of the term of our commission—all claims will be allowed unless they are supported by our own oaths. DANIEL GRAY,

NEHEMIAH HINDS, } Commissioners.
JAMES C. M'MILLEN,

Pelham, April 22d, 1789.

Vol III.] THE [NUMB. 142.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

NEW-YORK, April 15.

Proceedings of CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives of the UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1789.

IN Committee of the whole House, the *Order of the day* was resumed, by proceeding to fill the blanks in the Resolve, as follows.

On Cocoa, 1 cent per lb.
On Beer, Ale and Porter, imported in casks, 8 cents per gallon.
On do. in bottles, 24 cents pr. doz.
On Tallow Candles, 2 cents per lb.
On Wax ditto, 6 cents per lb.
On Cheese, 4 cents per lb.
On Soap, 2 cents per lb.
On Boots, 50 cents per pair.
On Shoes, Slippers, and Galloshoes, 10 cents per pair.
On unwrought Steel, 56 cents per 112lb.

On the subject of Steel, a debate ensued. Mr. *Lee* moved, that the article be struck out of the enumeration.

Mr. Tucker was in opinion with Mr. Lee.

Mr. Clymer and Mr. Fitzsimons, were for the duty.

On the one hand it was contended, that duty would create a monopoly in favour of a few manufactures, no ways conducive to the general advantage—that it would bear hard upon the agricultural interest, as it was an indispensible article in fabrication of implements of husbandry, &c.

On the other hand it was alledged, that three hundred tons had been manufactured the year past in Pennsylvania alone—That further encouragement would produce sufficient quantities for the consumption of the Union—and although it might operate a little unequally at first, the same objection lay against encreasing every branch—but that this was an evil that carried its own remedy with it—for, every productive business was soon overdone, and the article then diminished in value—That it was the duty of the House to go upon general principles, and not to be biassed by partial interests, when a measure appeared to be evidently calculated to promote national objects—that when the Whole system should be brought into operation, there would probably be a balance of mutual advantages derived to individual States.

The question being taken on Mr. Lee's motion, it was lost.

On Cables and tarred Cordage, 3 duty of 50 cents per cwt. was voted.

On untarred ditto. 60 cents per cwt.

On twine and pack Thread, one dollar per cwt.

An impost on Hemp was mentioned, and urged by some observations from Mr. Scott; but gentlemen were not sufficiently prepared to ascertain the amount that might be expedient; it was accordingly deferred.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 17, 1789.

Met a greeable to adjournment.

Mr. *Sherman* moved for the order of the day.

In committee of the whole—resumed the consideration of the impost proper to be laid on salt.

Mr. *Burke*, moved that the article be struck out of the enumeration.

Mr. *Lawrence*—I am not convinced, sir, by all that has been urged upon the subject, of the inexpediency of a duty upon this article—Upon the general principle, this article is it is true, will come in, but when it is considered that it is our duty to avail ourselves of the most productive sources of revenue: When it is considered that it will operate more equally than some others, by reason of the greater consumption for the purposes of luxury than will be consumed by the poor—considering also, the low price at which salt is imported, it must be confessed a very eligible source of revenue: It has been said that it was oppressive, and would be as odious as a poll tax. As to its being oppressive, he could not conceive of it, as the quantity consumed by families upon an average, did not exceed, perhaps, three bushels per annum; which, at six cents was little more than one sixth of a dollar a year; and it was very well known, that a poll tax was common in some of the States, and had been so, time immemorial, and, no greater complaint existed as to that denomination of taxes, than against others.—The truth was, all taxes were odious, and were submitted to from principle and necessity. In the Southern governments, it has been said, that the heavy *land carriage* of this article, would enhance its value beyond all toleration—To this, it might be replied, that whatever the price of salt might be, the impost would be uniform, and not in proportion to the price of the article; let salt be cheap or dear, still 6s cents only was the proposed duty; and if from local circumstances, some part of the Union paid an excessive price for a particular article, still it lay with them very much to lessen the price, and diminish the amount of the duty by retrenching the consumption of such article. At any rate, it was morally certain, that a balance would be produced upon the whole, when the system should be completed, by the States upon the shores of the Atlantic consuming many articles on which heavy duties would be assessed, and which were not, and would not be made use of, in the inland parts of the country—A tax upon this article had existed for some time in this State, and was collected with the same ease with other duties. There were other objections answered by Mr. Lawrence; his replies were to the point, and he concluded by wishing that article might not be erased.

Mr. *Madison*, was in favour of the duty; he considered the subject upon the principles of justice and policy, and from both determined, that the proposed duty was eligible; he was however in favour of a small one, but could by no means think of leaving the article out.

Mr. *Huntington* adverted to the facility and practicability with which a great revenue was raised from this article in European countries—the duty proposed was now low, and in a great majority of instances, would be borne by those who were best able to pay.

Mr. *White*, opposed the article's being continued in the resolve, or a duty's being imposed on it—His confirmments expected relief from the operation of the New Government, this would be considered as a great burthen, and have a very inauspicious influence. Five per cent he was in favour of; but the proposed sum amounted to almost 33 and a 3d per cent.

Mr. *Sears* was in opposition to the continuance of the article in the list, and observed upon the attention that had been made respecting the people in the Western country, not consuming many articles which the sea ports paid a heavy duty upon; that every article of luxury, both of Europe, the East and West Indies had found their way 500 miles inland; and that according to their property, the people in those regions, consumed their full proportion of luxuries: He was therefore for expunging the article, as he dreaded the consequences which in his opinion, would result from an impost that would be considered in so odious a light.

Mr. *Fitzsimons* observed, that justice was the great principle that should influence the decisions of that House; that it would be a poor compliment to the judgment and patriotism of their constituents, to suppose that their attachment to good government and the Constitution, depended upon a circumstance of this nature: He did not think it was in human justice to adopt a tax less injurous to the poor: he conceived that no people upon earth had higher sentiments of justice than the people of these States; and as so great a sum as nearly 100,000 dollars might, according to a calculation he made, be raised with ease upon this article; he was opposed to expunging it, and hoped the duty of six cents would obtain.

The question being taken, it was voted not to expunge the article.

Mr. *Goodhue* then moved that a *drawback* should be allowed on salt used for the Fisheries, and provisions—this passed in the affirmative.

It was then voted that the duty on *salt* should be six cents per bushel; on manufactured tobacco, six cents per lb. on snuff, ten cents per lb.

Mr. *Carroll* then proposed that window and other glass, should be added to the general list of articles: this, after some debate, was seconded to, and ten per cent advalorem was voted upon window and all other glass. After considerable further debate, the committee voted that a duty of seven and half per cent. advalorem, should be laid upon all *writing, printing* and *wrapping* paper and *paste-board*, walking sticks and horse-whips, clothes ready made, and gold and silver, and plated ware, jewelry and paste work, and upon all coaches, charriots, and other four wheeled carriages, a duty of fifteen per cent advalorem.

Upon motion the committee then rose, and the Speaker resumed the chair. A letter was then read from the Hon. Senate closing two orders.

A report from the joint committee appointed to determine upon the mode of conducting conferences; also respecting the election of Chaplains.—This report was accepted on the part of the House—And an order of the Senate appointing Mr. *Strong*, Mr. *Izard* and Mr. *Lee*, to join a committee of the House to consider the most eligible mode of communicating papers, bills and messages. Mr. *Lee*, Mr. *Burke*, and Mr. *Strong* were appointed.

Adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 18, 1789.

Mr LAWRENCE introduced a petition from the Mechanicks and Manufacturers of the city of New-York, praying the attention of Congress to their interests—referred to a committee of the whole.

In committee of the whole,

THE STATE OF THE UNION

was resumed, by taking up the Resolve upon Revenue.

An Impost was voted upon the following article, viz.

On Anchors, 7½ pr. cent. advalorem.
Wool Cards, 50 cents pr. dozen.
Wrought Tin Ware, 7½ pr. cent advalorem.
Coal, 3 cents pr. bushel.
Every barrel Salmon, } 75 cents.
——do Mackarel }
——do. Shad, }
——quintal Fish, 50 cents.

Teas imported directly from India or China, in American ships.

Bohea Tea, pr. lb. 6 cents.
Souchong and black do. 10 cents.
Superior Green, do. 20 cents.
All other Green do. 12 cents.

Teas imported from any other country, or in foreign ships from India or China.

Bohea Tea, pr. lb. 8 cents.
Souchong and black, do. 15 cents.
Superior Green do. 30 cents.
All other Green do. 18 cents.

Some of the above articles, it was proposed by particular Members, should be struck out, for reasons which had been assigned to have other articles expunged. Wool Cards were objected to—but the Members from the eastward satisfied the committee, that the American Manufacture of that article was carried to great perfection, and there were no doubt but such a supply could be obtained, of every species of cards, made in a superior manner, as was more than adequate to the consumption of the States.

One gentleman observed, that he supposed the preference given to Teas imported in American vessels, was to encourage our shipping. So far as the measure conduced to that object, he was satisfied, and he was ready to hear arguments in favour of the trade to India—the advantages of which were doubted by some persons. The trade it was observed, was flattering to the pride of America—but it was not for revenue—it was not for necessaries—not to export superfluities—but to export the specie of our country, &c.

To these remarks it was replied. That since the revolution, the trade to India had commenced, that it was prosecuted to advantage, and was an extensive mart for a great variety of our superfluous articles—that from our local situation, we were enabled to prosecute the trade with many advantages—that it was evident, that our success has excited the jealousy of European powers, who would avail themselves of every circumstance to ruin our speculations to that quarter of the world—that therefore it was the duty of the National Legislature, to hold out every possible encouragement, to counteract the machinations of our rivals, and prevent the ruin of the trade.

It was further observed, that cash was not the only remittance to India—that immense quantities of produce were shipped, Ginseng, Lumber, Provision &c. &c.

Some objections were made to a tax on Coal, but this duty was advocated from the policy of the measure, as conducing to the promotion of Navigation, increase of seamen, & exploring the earth in search of additional mines—for it was highly probable, that the country abounded with that article.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, April 20.

Committee on JOHN CHURCHMAN's and Dr. RAMSAY's petition, reported.

Mr. SHERMAN called for the order of the day, the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union.

On motion, it was voted, that the Impost on all goods imported, not specified in the foregoing enumeration, excepting the following, viz.

Tin in pigs, and Tin Plates—Lead—Pewter—Wool—Raw hides—Brass—Copper in Plates—Beaver and other Furrs—dying Woods, and dying Drugs—(other than Indigo)—should be 5 pr. cent. advalorem.

Article of Tonage was the next in order—previous to entering upon which.

Mr. FITZSIMONS suggested, that a *drawback* should be allowed upon all Rum, distilled from Melasses in the States, and exported to any foreign port.

Mr. MADDISON objected to *drawbacks*, as opening a wide door to defrauding the revenue—wished the gentleman to offer his reasons for the measure.

Mr. FITZSIMONS suggested, among other reasons, that it would ease the minds of our brethren of the Eastern States, who were so largely concerned in the Distilling business—that rum distilled in the country

...ould materially effect an important branch of business, in a way, that no other article would be effected. The gentleman further observed, that it was more easy, in his opinion, to provide checks to prevent frauds, than to devise methods to ensure the collection of the duties.

Mr. LAWRENCE spoke in favour of the *draw-back*.

Mr. MADISON then read a passage from the account of exports from Massachusetts, by which he said it appeared, that but a small proportion of the Rum distilled there, was exported to foreign markets, and of that proportion, the greatest part was for in the coast of Africa—with the duty, the sale had been great—too great through the State—and if now allowed a draw back, the consequences were to be deprecated. The exportation of it, to the only foreign part that received any considerable quantity, the gentleman reprobated.

Mr. BLAND observed, that the other day gentlemen were so vigorous for the encouragement of Manufactories, that Commerce appeared an inferior object—now they appeared equally zealous, to extend aid protect Commerce—He was opposed to a *draw-back*.

Upon the question being taken, it passed in the negative, yeas 29, nays, 21—*Thus a draw back was allowed.*

Mr. FITZSIMONS then introduced a motion, that a *drawback* should be allowed on re-exportation that may be exported within a limited time, the amount of which had been paid, or bonds given by the gentleman assigning various reasons for the motion.

Mr. HARTLEY, proposed that the vote against the *drawback* on Rum, should be re-considered for the present.

Mr. WHITE was opposed to a *drawback*, it appearing to him, conducive to no advantage, and operating against the Revenue, by affording great opportunities for fraud.

Mr. MADISON observed, that when the intercourse between the States should become more intimate and general, it would encrease the opportunities for frauds, and render it extremely difficult to provide a sufficient restriction upon the simple plan of Revenue, for the evil.

Mr. LEE said something upon the trade to India, which would not distinctly hear.

Mr. WAITE observed, that it was evident the trade to India did not need encouragement—He had been informed, that there were near forty sail in that Rum once from Massachusetts—an evidence that the trade was flourishing.

Mr. BENSON—Sir, I am averse to restrictions upon Commerce, and think it sound policy, that no duties should be laid, but such as are absolutely necessary—but the present plan of raising a revenue upon importations, renders a deviation from such a system necessary. Articles, however, that are not consumed after importation, should not certainly be subject to a duty—this would be a fatal blow to Commerce, for it is within my knowledge, Sir, that large quantities of Madara Wine were imported, for the express purpose of exportation. Not to allow of a *draw back* in this and other similar cases, would clog trade excessively. Checks, Sir, may be easily provided to defeat fraudulent designs—I shall therefore be in favour of a *drawback*.

It was moved, that the Resolution on *draw-backs* be postponed. On motion, the Committee rose—and the speaker resumed the chair. Took up report on CHURCHMAN'S petition.

Mr. MADISON expressed a wish, that adequate ideas of Mr. CHURCHMAN'S theory might be done him; but that the public approbation and countenance might be bestowed with dignity to government. Publick bodies were liable to be affected by ignorant projectors. He was aware, however, that unpromising appearances had sometimes issued in important discoveries.

Mr. WHITE was in favour of the Report.

Mr. HUNTINGTON entered into an extensive examination of the subject, and concluded by giving his opinion in favour of accepting the Report.

On motion the report was divided, and the first part, giving to Mr. CHURCHMAN the sole and exclusive right of making and vending his tables, plans and charts, was accepted—the other respecting a projected voyage, was recommitted.

The Report of Dr. RAMSEY'S petition was next taken up—upon which,

Mr. JACKSON *(of Virginia)* professed objected to the report; Dr. RAMSEY, he observed, had given a partial account of some transactions, that respecting the State of Georgia; and if so respectable a body as Congress should sanction the work by making it the subject of a Legislative act, it would so far confirm his relations as to deter future other historian from taking up the subject and do justice to the State of Georgia; he would therefore move for an act upon general principles. A committee was then appointed to prepare a bill upon general principles, to authors, &c. &c.

The bill prescribing the oath required by the fifth article of the Constitution, to be taken by the Continental and State Officers, to support the Constitution, was read—after some debate, the committee rose without coming to a determination upon the subject—the Chairman reported progress, and Wednesday next is appointed for the Committee to set again upon this bill.

TUESDAY, April 21.

House met agreeably to adjournment, and having resolved itself into a committee of the whole, took into consideration the State of the Union by resuming the subject of the Revenue.

On all Vessels built in the United States, and owned by a subject or subjects of the same, it was voted that 6 cents per ton should be laid.

On all Vessels not built in the United States, belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof six cents per ton.

On all Vessels belonging to a subject or subjects of any foreign State, with whom treaties shall been formed, or partly to such and partly to citizens of the United States thirty cents per ton.

On all Vessels belonging in part or wholly to the subjects of other powers, fifty cents per ton.

Vessels built in the United States, belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, while employed in the coasting trade; also Vessels employed in the fishery to be exempted from tonnage.

No Ship or Brig built in the United States, to pay tonnage first voyage.

The resolution as amended was then read, and accepted by the committee. The committee then rose, and the chairman reported, "*That the committee had agreed to sundry resolutions to be submitted to the house.*"

Adjourned.

The ADDRESS

Of the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *to* GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE representatives of the people of the United States, present their congratulations on the event by which your fellow-citizens have attested the pre-eminence of your merit. You have long held the first place in their esteem, you have often received tokens of their affection, you now possess the only proof that remained of their gratitude for your services, of their reverence for your wisdom, and of their confidence in your virtues. You enjoy the highest, because the truest honor, of being the first magistrate, by the unanimous choice of the freest people on the face of the earth.

We well know the anxieties with which you must have obeyed a summons, from the repose referred for your declining years, into public scenes, of which you had taken your leave forever; but the obedience was due to the occasion. It is already applauded by the universal joy, which welcomes you to your station, and we cannot doubt that it will be rewarded with all the satisfaction with which an ardent love for your fellow-citizens must review successful efforts to promote their happiness.

This anticipation is not justified merely by the past experience of your signal services. It is particularly suggested by the pious impressions under which you commence your administration, and the enlightened maxims by which you mean to conduct it. We feel with you the strongest obligations to adore the invisible hand which has led the American people through so many difficulties, to cherish a conscious responsibility for the destiny of republican liberty, and to seek the only sure means of preserving and recommending the precious deposit in a system of legislation, founded on the principles of an honest policy, and directed by the spirit of a diffusive patriotism.

The question arising out of the fifth article of the constitution, will receive all the attention demanded by its importance, and will, we trust, be decided under the influence of all the considerations to which you allude.

In forming the pecuniary provisions for the executive department, we shall not lose sight of a wish reposing from motives which give it a pecuniary claim to our regard. Your resolution in a moment critical to the liberties of your country, to renounce all personal emolument, was among the many presages of your patriotic services, which have been amply fulfilled, and your scrupulous adherence now to the law then imposed on yourself, cannot fail to demonstrate the purity, whilst it encreases the lustre of a character, which has so many titles to admiration.

Such are the sentiments which we have thought fit to address to you.—They flow from our own heart, and we verily believe, that among the millions we represent, there is not a virtuous citizen whose heart will disown them.

All that remains is, that we join in your fervent supplication for the blessings of Heaven to our country; and that we add our own for the choice of those blessings of the most beloved of her citizens.

To which the THE PRESIDENT *made the following* REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR very affectionate address, produces emotions, which I know not how to express: I feel that my past endeavours in the service of my country, are overpaid by its goodness; and I fear much that my future ones may not fulfil your kind anticipations. All that I can promise is, that they will be invariably directed by an honest, and ardent zeal. Of this resource my heart allures me. For all beyond, I rely on the wisdom and patriotism of those with whom I am to co-operate, and a continuance of the blessings of Heaven on our beloved country.

G. WASHINGTON.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

PISH! Pish! CURTIUS; you are in a passion: You figure miserably—*fy*

The PEOPLE.

WARSAW, [Poland] Feb. 11.

They write from the Ukraine, that on the road to Ozakow, 114 horses and 50 oxen have perished thro' the excessive severity of the cold. Upwards of 500 carriages, laden with various kinds of merchandize, which had been deserted by their proprietors, who are not discovered, have also been found on the road.—On the frontiers more than 200 people had their faces, hands, feet, and other parts of their bodies frozen.

VIENNA, [Germany] Feb. 11.

A report is current here that measures are pursuing, under the mediation of Prussia, for effecting an accommodation between Sweden and Russia; but, suppose the Porte to be included, it is presumed this negociation will be attended with many difficulties, and its success extremely doubtful.

LONDON, March 3.

The Dutch mails which arrived yesterday morning, bring the following intelligence from Constantinople, in a letter dated Dec. 26, 1788.—"The news of the taking of Ozeakow, has thrown the city into the most confusion. Fear, despair, and fury, are painted on every countenance in lively colours. The Grand Visir, and the Captain Pacha, appeared in the eyes of the Turks to be innocent. The blame is laid on the Ministry. The Grand Visir, however, was conducted hence to Nicopolis on the 22d November, like a culprit, escorted by the officers of criminal justice; on the 23th arrived the Captain Pacha, who turned accuser of the Grand Visir; every body now seemed to think that they would both lose their heads. But the whole is a political contrivance of the Ministry to blind the people; for after some concerted examinations and scrutiny, the Grand Visir and the Captain Pacha, were declared innocent; the cause of the misfortune being ascribed to *fate*; to the bad discipline of the troops, and other causes. This explanation has produced the desired effect. The people however, do not appear to be satisfied; every prudent person is providing for his own safety, dreading the fury of an enraged mob.

Advices from the Baltic mention that both Russians and Prussians are laying up immense quantities of all kinds of grain in their magazines, which makes people there believe a rupture between those two powers to be near at hand.

Large bodies of troops are filing off towards Bohemia, where it was proposed to have an army of observation, consisting of one hundred and twenty thousand men.

MARCH 5.

Extract of a letter from Carlscrona, Feb. 25.

"A most horrid and wanton act of cruelty was, on Saturday evening perpetrated on the person of a poor wretch, who this some time past, has endeavoured at earning a livelihood in this town and neighbourhood, by pretending to tell fortunes. Going into a house in the Dahlin road, a fellow by the name of Perry, reflecting therein, inflicted on her describing his future fortune, not in her usual mode, (the being to appearance dumb) but by speaking, which she not immediately doing, and opening her mouth for the purpose of proving her want of tongue, and consequent incapability of speech, he thrust a red hot poker down her throat, which burnt her so dreadfully, that her life is despaired of—the villain has since absconded."

LIVERPOOL, March 2.

A curious fact.—The mate of the Kitty, Captain Hutton, arrived here from Virginia, last June; but on Saturday the 20th of Sept. 1788, being in lat. 50 N. a passenger on board having his watch in his pocket, went in the head, and fell it overboard; on the Friday following, being in lat. 26, 40 N. they catched three dolphins, the largest of which was 5 feet 4 inches long, 2 feet 6 inches round, and weighed 42 pounds; in the belly of which was found, to the astonishment of the whole ship's crew, the passenger's watch. The distance run, per log, was 380 miles.

NEW-YORK, May 7.

Yesterday the Company at THE PRESIDENT'S hotel, was extremely numerous and respectable.

We are informed that the President has assigned every Tuesday and Friday, between the hours of two and three, for receiving visits: and particularly on Sundays, will not be agreeable to him.

The intimation, that a GREAT PERSONAGE, will not expect visits on Sundays, has received the applause of all orders of citizens: The serious part of the community feel highly gratified in this mark of respect to what they consider a DIVINE INJUNCTION—while those, who do reflect upon the subject in so solemn a point of view, yet, as good members of society, they rejoice in the circumstance, as sanctioning a wise and political institution. Happy talent! of adopting such regulations, as meet the approbation of all classes and give offence to none.

The public addresses presented to THE PRESIDENT of the United States, wear a different complexion from productions on similar occasions, heretofore offered to distinguished characters: it has been remarked, that these addresses are replete with the impressive sentiments of the heart, and produce corresponding feelings in the minds of every reader.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated the 6th of March, 1789.

"A fleet consisting of an 80 gun ship, two frigates, two brigs and one cutter, under the command of Commodore Jose de Mello, are under orders for sailing: they are to cruize on our coast and block up the Gutof Gibraltar. This will protect the navigation of those nations which thought it degrading their dignity to purchase the friendship of such banditties."

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated Dec. 9, 1788.

"In all probability the war will continue with greater vigour next spring. The officers who resigned their commissions in Finland on the eve of battle and conquest, are universally detested and exposed to infamy in the public papers, and ballads sung through every street. They have nevertheless some patrizans, who endeavour to cover their base conduct, under the cloak of liberty; but the people in general are loyal to the King, and think that his actions correspond with his favourite expression so often repeated; "I deem it my greatest glory to be the first citizen in a free State."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, January 2.

"Owing to the declared enmity of the Emperor of Morocco, and the implacable resentment of the Court of Madrid against the Algerines, communication with Spain has not been opened since the conclusion of the war, and all intercourse with Barbary has ceased for ten months past. These circumstances have deprived us of all supplies from those parts, and occasioned a scarcity, amounting to almost a total want of fresh provisions, to the very great distress of every individual in the garrison—The private soldiers have not tasted of fresh meat for more than ten months past, and the dreadful effects of the scurvy, are with too much cause expected and apprehended."

NORWICH, May 1.

Extract of a letter from Lyden, State of New-York, dated April 16, 1789.

"We have just heard from the other side of the mountain, that a very uncommon disorder rages among the inhabitants there; the persons that have fallen victims to this fatal distemper were suddenly seized with a violent pain in their heads, and instantly expired: nine men, we hear, were summoned to the world of spirits, by this awful judgment, out of one neighbourhood, in a day.—The same account mentions, that their calves and last hairs suddenly seized with a distemper similar to the rattles, and great numbers of them die daily.

A gentleman from Wyoming informs, that the four Indians which fired on Major John Jenkins, and three others near the lakes, as mentioned in our last, were overtaken by the Indians that went in quest of them, brought back and delivered up to our people, which intended to send them to Tryon county on the State of New-York, to be tried for their lives by the civil authority, but the prisoners rejected a trial by their own Chiefs, who condemned them to be tomahawked by the three surviving men, that they fired upon, and the sentence was put in execution the 2d of April last.

BOSTON, May 12.

The following are the returns of votes for Senators which have been received into the Secretary's office:

Suffolk—Hon. Samuel Adams, William Phillips, Cotton Tufts, Thomas Dawes, William Heath, and Benjamin Austin, junr. Esqrs.

Essex—Hon. Azor Orne, Samuel Phillips, junr. Stephen Choate, Jonathan Jackson, and Bailey Bartlet, Esqrs. chosen—candidates, Hon. Samuel Holten and Nathan Dane, Esqrs.

Middlesex—Hon. Eleazer Brooks, Ebenezer Bridge, Joseph Hosmer, and Joseph E. Varnum, Esqrs. chosen—candidates, Hon. Nathaniel Gorham, and Isaac Stearns, Esqrs.

Hampshire—Hon. John Hastings, Esq. chosen—candidates, Hon. John Ellis, David Sexton, William Shepard, William Bodman, William Lyman, and Samuel Fowler, Esqrs.

Plymouth—Hon. Nathan Cushing, and Daniel Howard, Esqrs. chosen—candidates, Joshua Thomas, and Thomas Davis, Esqrs.

Barnstable—Hon. Solomon Freeman, Esqr.

Nantucket and *Dukes-County*—Hon. Matthew Mayhew, Esq.

Bristol—Hon. Holder Slocum, Shamuel Bishop, and Mr. Ebenezer Tisdale.

York—No choice—candidates, Hon. Edward Cutts, John Frost and Nathaniel Wells, Esqrs. and Samuel Nason, Esq.

Cumberland—Hon Josiah Thacher, Esq.

Worcester—Hon. Peter Penniman, Amos Singletary, and John Fessenden, Esqrs. chosen—candidates, Hon. Moses Gill, Samuel Baker, and Abel Wilder, Esqrs. and Mr. David Bigelow.

Lincoln—No choice—candidates, Hon. William Lithgow, jun. and Daniel Coney, Esqrs.

Berkshire—Hon. Elijah Dwight and Thompson J. Skinner, Esqrs.

By Capt Smith, who arrived on Friday last, we learn, that the new administration in Spain has occasioned the failure of a number of the first merchants in Cadiz, and that some capital French houses have shared the same fate. An embargo has been laid on all the Spanish American ships. Permission is now, however obtained to fit out for the American settlements from all the capital ports in Spain. Before the King's death it was confined to Cadiz. The present revolution is such as to prevent any trade to the Spanish Westindies, as vessels bound thither are limited to one third only of foreign produce, which formerly constituted the major part of their cargoes. There is at present a great stagnation of commerce in that kingdom.

The late conduct of the President of the United States, says a correspondent, places in so interesting a point of view his truly illustrious character, as must endear him more than ever to his grateful and admiring countrymen—His disinterested refusal of all pecuniary emoluments—his mild, conciliating language—his strongly implied opinion in favour of such alterations as shall improve, and not injure the Constitution—his truly republican address to the Senate and House of Representatives—all prove him, beyond controversy, the same amiable honest, and GREAT MAN, the same zealous and unaffected friend to the PEOPLE, he always has been. In being elevated to the first place in the Union, he does not forget that he is still a citizen: And the manly style, and truly democratic simplicity with which his first official communication is introduced, makes us think that we heard the great Fabius address-ing the People of Rome, after having saved his country. The truly honourable character of an American Citizen, ought to be the highest title to which an American can aspire. Other additions may feed the *vanity* of officials distinctions; but they add not to the reputation of the really great. Merit wants not the aid of artificial decoration to give it that weight and influence, which it will almost always acquire, among a virtuous and enlightened people. The name of WASHINGTON is sufficient, without the tinsel of factitious consequence. Posterity will never inquire, whether the Latter was who projected and achieved the American Revolution, were called mob or least honourable:—whether they were "Honors," or "Esquires:"—it will be enough for their names to be mentioned; and the form and finish of their posterity will suggest the rest.

A gentleman in St. Croix writes to his friend in Philadelphia, in a letter dated the 6th inst. as follows: "Times are very dull here. There has been no rain these six months past. The cattle are all hurried up, and fowls are dying for want of water. Three or four pipes of water command a most extravagant price."

NORTHAMPTON, May 20.

His Excellency John Collins is elected Governour, and the Hon. Daniel Owen, Deputy Governour of the State of Rhode-Island.

The Legislature of Rhode-Island have made choice of the Hon. Peleg Arnold, Jonathan J. Hazard, Thomas Holden, and John Gardner, Esq'rs as Delegates to the Old Congress.

In the four papers printed in the town of Rhode-Island the last week, advertisements were inserted, announcing the deposit of between five and six hundred pounds paper currency, in the hands of different Justices of the Peace, as a legal tender for debts contracted previous to the Legislature of that State resolving a paper Currency, that knave in publick, and familiar honesty. Some weeks past similar advertisements have appeared, giving information of sums depositing for the same purpose, to double the amount mentioned above.

By the choice of Delegates to the *Old* Congress (a body which exists notin the reality or idea, except in the minds of the "*Knave Tr*" and *paper money party*) from the State of Rhode-Island, it appears that antifederalism is still the governing sentiment with the majority of that infatuated state.

"Warm from the heart—and true to all it's fires."

The following ADDRESS was presented to his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, soon after his departure *from Mount-Vernon.*

To GEORGE WASHINGTON ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES, &c. &c.

AGAIN your country demands your care.—Obedient to its wishes—unmindful of your own ease—we see you again resign quitting the bliss of retirement, and this too, at a period of life, when nature itself seems to authorize a preference of repose!

Not to extol your glory as a soldier:—Not to pour forth our gratitude for past services:—Not to acknowledge the justice of the unexampled honour, which has been conferred upon you, by the spontaneous and unanimous suffrages of Three Millions of Freemen, in your election to the Supreme Magistracy:—Not to admire the patriotism which directs your conduct—do your neighbours and friends now address you—Themes less splendid, but more endearing, impress our minds.—The first, and best of citizens must leave us—Our aged must lose their Ornament!—Our Youth their Model!—Our Agriculture its Improver!—our Commerce its Friend!—Our infant Academy its Patron—Our Poor their Benefactor!—And the interior Navigation of the *Potomack*—an event replete with the most extensive utility, already, by your unremitted exertions, brought into partial use—its Institutor and Promoter!

Farewell!—Go and make a grateful people happy; a people who will be doubly grateful when they contemplate this recent sacrifice for their interest.

To that Being, who maketh and unmaketh at his will, we commend you—and, after the accomplishment of the arduous business to which you are called, may he restore to us again the best of men, and the most beloved fellow citizen.

In behalf of the people of Alexandria,

D. RAMSEY, Mayor.

April 16, 1789.

To the Mayor, Corporation and citizens of Alexandria.

GENTLEMEN,

ALTHOUGH I ought not conceal, yet I cannot describe, the painful emotions which I felt in being called upon to determine whether I would accept or refuse, the Presidency of the United States.—The unanimity in the choice—the opinion of my friends, communicated from different parts of Europe as well as of America—the apparent wish of those who were not entirely satisfied with the Constitution in its form—and an ardent desire on my own part to be instrumental in conciliating the good will of my countrymen towards each other, have induced an acceptance.

Those who know me best, and your my fellow-citizens, also, from your situation, in that number) know better than any others, my love of retirement is so great, that no earthly consideration, short of a conviction of duty, could have prevailed upon me to depart from my resolution "never more to take any share in transactions of a public nature." For, at my age, and in my circumstances, what possible advantage could I propose to my self, from embarking again in the tempestuous and uncertain ocean of public life?

I do not feel myself under the necessity of making declarations in order to convince you gentlemen, of my attachment to yourselves, and regard for your interests. The whole tenour of my life has been open to your inspection; and my past actions, rather than any present declarations, must be the pledge for my future conduct.

In the mean time, I thank you most sincerely for the expressions of kindness contained in your valedictory address. It is true, just after having bade adieu to my domestick connections, this tender proof of your friendship is but too well calculated still farther to awaken my sensibility, and increase my regret at parting from the enjoyments of private life.

All that now remains for me, is, to commit myself and you to the protection of that *beneficent Being*, who, on a former occasion, hath happily brought us together after a long and distressing seperation.—Perhaps the same gracious PROVIDENCE will again indulge us with the same heart-felt felicity. But words, my fellow-citizens, fail me. Unutterable sensations must then be left to more expressive silence: While, from a heart, I bid you a long, a affectionate farewell.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

The following is lodged with the Printer hereof for publication, should a sufficient number of subscribers appear to defray the expence of printing, viz.

SOME brief OBSERVATIONS on the Reverend TIMOTHY ALLEN'S Essay on outward Christian Baptism——Together, with a full and compleat answer to the said Essay.

In two PROPOSITIONS,

1st. Of Baptism.

2d. Of the Body and Blood of Christ.

Exhibited to the World,

By THOMAS WEEKS.

N. B. The above Observations, and Answer, will be put to press as soon as 300 copies are subscribed for. It will contain about eighty pages Octavo, and will be delivered to subscribers at 1/6 single, and 12/ per doz. Subscriptions are received at this office, and by said Weeks, in Goshen.

The CO-PARTNERSHIP of

Benj. Prescott and Sam. Dexter,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons therefore indebted to, or that have any demands on said Company, are hereby notified and requested to call on BENJAMIN PRESCOTT, at his Store in Northampton, for an immediate adjustment—who has just received a beautiful assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Consisting of

Broadcloths,	Chintzes,
Forrest do.	Callicoes,
Jerman Serges,	Shawls,
Durants,	Linnens,
Tammines,	India Bed-Covers,
Shalloons,	Muslins,
Callimancoes,	Lawns,
Moreens,	Cambrick,
Taboreens,	Gauzes,
Fustians,	Sewing-silk and Twist,
Jeans,	Nankeens,
Velvets,	Pins and Needles, &c. &c.

ALSO,

An allotment of HARD and CROCKERY WARE, BAR-IRON, VIRGINIA SNUFF by the hundred or smaller quantity, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 7 WINDOW-GLASS. Likewise, WOOL-CARDS, by the gross, dozen, or single pair.

Said PRESCOTT returns his warmest and most grateful acknowledgments to those who have heretofore been his friends and customers—begs leave to solicit their future favours; and flatters himself that they will not be depreciated to create in him fresh emotions of gratitude; as he is conscious that nothing will be wanted on his part to render every expression of their's kindness deferred—and he particularly hopes for the patronage of those who are already impressed with the importance of cherishing the infant manufactures of their country.

May 20, 1789.

SETH WRIGHT,

WOULD acquaint his customers and others, that he has just received an allotment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, for which he will receive in payment most kinds of country produce.

Northampton, May 20th, 1789.

Just Published and now ready for sale, by the Printer hereof.

A Calm Impartial INQUIRY into, and VINDICATION of the DIVINE RIGHT of INFANTS to BAPTISM; with some REMARKS, tending to show SPRINKLING to be a Scriptural Mode for administering that ORDINANCE. Attempted in some LETTERS to a friend. By SAMUEL TAGGART, A.B. Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Colraine.

Strayed or stolen from the

Subscriber, the last of April, two Mares, one of a light chestnut colour, about fifteen hands high, upon and canters, shod all round, six years old this spring, no artificial mark. The other is a dark bay, fourteen hands two or three inches high, trots, but never has been broke for riding, no shoes on, three years old this spring. Whoever will take up said Mares and return them to the subscriber, if stolen secure the theif; shall be handsomely rewarded and necessary charges.

SOLOMON STODDARD.

Northampton, May 18 1789.

Will cover this Season at the stable of the subscriber upon the most reasonable terms, that beautiful and elegant English HORSE, formerly owned by General Topper, whose Colts are so noted for the saddle, as first rate English Horse in the County. Constant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged, by the publick's humble servant.

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, May, 20th, 1789.

ERRATUM.—Poets Corner, ten lines from bottom, for *nerrating*, read *entering*.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

If you think the following extract of a letter from a young man to his friend, is worthy a place in your poetick corner, you will please to give it one in your next.

DEAR FRIEND,

IN my first I told you I generally endeavoured to suit my letters to the characters of my respective correspondents, and I would if I could do the same to you.—I would if I could—but I cannot—you are such a warm, imaginative young man, with a fancy so perpetually glowing in such strong figures, that I despair to rise so high as to come within your ken.——And now——

To write or not to write—that's the question:
Whether 'tis better, your unlettered friend,
In humble imitation of your flight,
Should soar aloft, upon *Dedalean* wing,
Olympus high, scaling the clouds above,
And there explore the bold *Parnassian* height,
Around which rise the genius every flower, that can
The senses charm.——

Where buds the vermeil tinctur'd rose, with sweet
Embroidered leaf—the blooming *Amarenthus*,
The beauteous *Primrose*, *Daffodil*, and
The yellow *Cowslip*, with her golden bells.
Whether 'tis better, he aloft these rich,
Heav'n fcented flowers, or that he fing
In simple prose.——

——Perchance as thus he stood,
Culling, their sweets with his adventurous hand,
His treacherous foot, unus'd to fancy's soil,
Might trepan'de from out the muse's path,
And him precipitate headlong from the height,
" Wreaking with beauty, harmony and verse.

——Ah, there's the rub—which makes my
affrighted
Fancy recoil from her presumptuous flight,
An thread the humble vale.——
Unless, my friend, thou kindly deign'st to drop
One feather as thou fly'st——Then he'll attempt
To soar aloft, and in sweet strains to sing;
Strains sweeter far than ever Orpheus rais'd
To charm 'een things inanimate to life.

EPITAPH,

In an old Country Church-yard, near Aberdeen in Scotland.

HERE lies I—Martin Elmrod,
Have mercy on my foul gude God;
As I wou'd have on thine! gin I were god,
And thou wert Martin Elmrod.

From the NEW-HAMPSHIRE RECORDER, &c.

Recent ANECDOTE.

A Young man in this town, who had the winter past attended confiderably to Arithmetic, and had formed pretty towering ideas of his skill in that science, the other day addressed himself to an African in the following manner, "Boston, I can take a Pen and Ink, and in three minutes can cypher out and tell you, how many minutes you have to live." "Canna you, massa, you must be a very good cypher indeed. I aska you a question. "Which can see best, a mare stone blind, or a horse without eyes?—" Phio, that's no question at all." "I aske you another,——' pose he be ten rods to Nichol's, how far you call him away out yonder?" That I can't tell, neither" replyed he. "Well, I aske one more, pose fifty rail made one load how many he take to make a d——d great pile?" So many unanfwerable queftions quite confounded our young conceited Arithmetician. He began to think he did not know every thing, and retreated from the lists of his African antagonift with fhame and confuflion.

LONDON,

February 26. The Letter which Mr. Pitt received from Kew on Monday night, which commanded his attendance there on his Majefty, the following day, was in the King's own hand writing, and is one of the firft letters which His Majefty has written fince the happy recovery from his late dreadful illnefs.

We are informed, that when the Ambaffadors of Tippo Sultan were taking leave at the Court of Verfailles, they requefted to know what mark of friendfhip from their maffer would be moft fatisfactory to the King of France: On which the King declared, "that the liberty of the Englifh officers or foldiers, who might ftill be detained prifoners in the Sultan's dominions, and more efpecially of thofe who had been prifoners with M. Suffrein, would be the greateft teft of regard for his Majefty." A declaration, which reflects honor upon the throne from which it proceeded, and which exalts its author above the rank of Kings! The Protector of Humanity.

It was not, we are informed, the intention of the court of France to make this intereffing requeft known, till it took a happy effect in India: The Indian Ambaffadors gave the firft public intimation of the requeft: M. Suffrein wrote upon the fame fubject a very ftrong letter to Tippo, and orders have been fent to the French governors in India to ufe every poffible influence at the court of Tippo to carry a point equally intereffing to humanity, and to the policy of an enlightened and powerful nation.

The particulars of a negociation, fo creditable to its author, and which difplays fo happily the liberal fpirit of the age, cannot and ought not to remain long unexplained.

[The above articles exhibits an evidence, among a thoufand others, that daily occur, of the intereffing urbanity, and refined fenfibility of the prefent age—and while it exhorts a juft tribute of applaufe on the MONARCH OF FRANCE, the generous acknowledgements of the Engliffi is highly complimentary to their character.]

Commonwealth of Maffachufetts.

In the year of our LORD one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-nine.

An ACT refpecting loft Goods and ftray Beafts.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houfe of Reprefentatives in General Court aflembled, and by the authority of the fame,* That whoever fhall find any money or goods loft, of the value of *fix fhillings* or upwards, whereof the owner is unknown, the finder fhall within ten days next following, at the furtheft, give notice thereof in writing, unto the Clerk of the town in which they are found, and pay him *one fhilling* and *fix-pence* for making an entry thereof in a book to be kept for that purpofe, and for procuring the fame to be recorded with the Regifter of Deeds for the fame county, as in this act directed; And the finder fhall alfo cauſe a notification thereof to be poſted up in fome public place within the fame town, and alſo cauſe the fame to be publickly cried therein, on three ſeveral days, provided there be any public Crier in ſaid town: And if the money or goods, ſo found, be of the value of *forty fhillings*, or upwards, then to be cried as aforeſaid, and notice thereof poſted up in like manner in the ſame, and the two next adjoining towns, within one month next after ſuch finding.

And be it further enacted, That every perſon who ſhall find and take up any ſtray beaſt, ſhall cauſe the ſame to be entered, with the colour and marks, natural and artificial, and alſo to be poſted up, and cried in manner and time as aforeſaid; and likewiſe, within ten days, put, and from time to time keep a wyth a-bout the neck of ſuch ſtray beaſt (ſheep only excepted from being wythed) on pain of loſing all his charges about it afterwards: And ſuch finder of loſt goods or ſtray beaſts, ſhall alſo within two months, and before any uſe or improvement thereof is made to its diſadvantage, procure from the Town-Clerk, or a Juſtice of the Peace, a warrant directed to two ſuch diſintereſted judicious perſons as the Clerk or Juſtice ſhall appoint, returnable into the Town-Clerk's office in ſeven days from the date, to appraiſe and value the goods or ſtray beaſts, upon oath, at the true value thereof in money, according to their beſt judgement, and to adminiſter an oath unto them for that purpoſe accordingly (which warrant and oath, the Clerk and Juſtice are hereby reſpectively authorized to iſſue and adminiſter.)

And be it further enacted, That if the owner of any ſuch loſt money, goods, or ſtray beaſts, appear within one year and a day next after ſuch notice of the finding given to the Town-Clerk, as aforeſaid, and make out his right and title thereunto, he ſhall have reſtitution of the ſame, or the full value thereof, allowing and paying *three pence* for each time it was cried, and the money paid for entering the ſame as aforeſaid, together with ſuch neceſſary charges as ſhall have ariſen in keeping, notifying, appraiſing, and neceſſary travel reſpecting the buſineſs, to be liquidated and adjuſted by ſome Juſtice of the Peace of the ſame county, in caſe of diſagreement between the owner and finder: And if no owner appear within one year and a day as aforeſaid, then ſuch ſtrays, loſt money or goods, ſhall be and remain to the finder, he paying one half of the value thereof (all neceſſary charges being firſt deducted according to appraiſement, unto the Treaſurer of ſuch town, for the uſe of the poor thereof, and to be recovered by the Town-Treaſurer, upon neglect or refuſal to pay the ſame as in other caſes.)

And be it further enacted, That the Town-Clerk ſhall once every two months tranſmit to the Regiſter of Deeds in the county where he lives, an authentic copy under his hand, of all entries that ſhall be made with him of loſt money, goods, or ſtray's excepting all ſuch loſt goods or ſtrays as ſhall be delivered to the owner thereof, within the ſaid two months, and ſhall pay to the Regiſter *ſix pence* for each copy of an entry tranſmitted to him as aforeſaid; and the Regiſter ſhall keep a book wherein he ſhall record all entries tranſmitted by the Town-Clerk as aforeſaid; and give out copies of the ſame when deſired, at the price of *ſix pence* for each copy, and for ſearching ſuch record ſhall be allowed *three pence* and no more. And if any Town-Clerk or Regiſter ſhall neglect or fail of doing his duty, as by this act is provided and directed, their reſpective fees being paid, or tendered unto them as in this act mentioned, he ſhall for every ſuch neglect, forfeit and pay the ſum of *forty ſhillings*, one half to him or them that will proſecute and ſue therefor.

And be it further enacted, That if any finder of any loſt goods, money, or ſtray beaſts, of the value of *ſix ſhillings* or upwards, ſhall neglect to cauſe the ſame to be entered, cried and poſted up in manner and time, as before directed, or to wyth ſuch ſtray beaſt, he ſhall forfeit and pay the full value of ſuch goods, money or ſtray beaſt, one half to the uſe of the county, and the other half to him or them that will proſecute and ſue for the ſame. And if the owner of any ſtray beaſt, or other perſon, ſhall take off the wyth from the ſame, or take away ſuch ſtray beaſt before all the neceſſary charges ariſen, for entering, crying, notifying, keeping and appraiſing thereof be diſcharged, ſuch perſon ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay unto the finder of ſuch ſtray beaſt, the full value of the ſame.

And be it further enacted, That no perſon from the fifteenth day of *April*, to the firſt day of *November*, ſhall take up any horſe, gelding, mare or other beaſt for a ſtray, unleſs ſuch beaſt be taken damage feaſant in ſome incloſure, and impounded for that, or ſome other ſufficient cauſe.

And be it further enacted, That all acts and laws heretofore paſſed relating to ſtarys and loſt goods, be, and hereby are repealed.

In the *Houſe of Repreſentatives*, Feb. 13, 1789.

This bill having had three ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

WILLIAM HEATH, Speaker, pro tem.

In *Senate*, February 13, 1789.

This bill having had two ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun President.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy. Attеſt,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the year of our LORD one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine

An ACT to prevent Damage by Horſes going at large.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled and by the authority of the ſame,* That all Horſes and Horſe kind (of one year old and upwards) that ſhall be ſuffered to go at large, ſhall be conſtantly fettered with a ſufficient pair of fetters, from the fifteenth day of *April*, to the firſt day of *November*; and the owner of any ſuch Horſe, or Horſe kind, that ſhall be found going at large on the common, or ways, in any town in this Commonwealth, not ſufficiently fettered, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of *three ſhillings*, to be recovered by action of debt by the Field-driver, or any other perſon, who will ſue for the ſame, before a Juſtice of the Peace in the ſame County, one third part to the uſe of the Poor of the Town where ſuch owner dwells, and the other two thirds to the uſe of the proſecutor.

And be it further enacted, That when the owner of any Horſe kind, going at large, without being fettered, as this act requires, is unknown; in ſuch caſe the Field-driver, or any other perſon, may impound them, and otherwiſe proceed with them, as the law directs, in the caſe of ſtray beaſts:—And when the owner appears to demand ſuch Horſes, he ſhall pay *three ſhillings* forfeiture, for each Horſe kind, unlawfully at large, for the uſes aforeſaid, before delivery.

Provided always, That it ſhall be in the power of any Town, at the annual meeting in March or April, by a vote thereof, to grant liberty for Horſes to go at large, without fetters, within the bounds of ſuch Town, or in ſuch parts and diviſions thereof, as the Town ſhall determine moſt for the benefit of the Inhabitants, between the ſaid fifteenth day of *April*, and the firſt day of *November*, in which caſe, it ſhall be lawful for any perſon reſiding therein, to ſuffer his Horſe to go at large unfettered accordingly, without incurring the forfeiture aforeſaid: *Provided further*, That no Horſe of the male kind, being ungelded, and more than one year old, ſhall be permitted to go at large on the common or high-way with, or without fetters; and the owner of any ſuch ungelded Horſe, ſo going at large, ſhall forfeit *twenty ſhillings*, to be recovered in the manner, and for the uſes herein preſcribed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all Laws heretofore made, permitting Horſes to go at large are repealed.

In the *Houſe of Repreſentatives*, Jan. 30, 1789.

This bill having had three ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.

In *Senate*, February 3, 1789.

This bill having had two ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy. Attеſt,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following conſident proprietors of land, in the diſtrict of Plainfield, in the county of Hampſhire, that their landsare taxed in a ſtate and town tax, for the year 1786, as follows, viz. Second diviſion.

		State Tax.			Town Tax.		
		l.	d.	q.	l.	d.	q.
Lot No.	22	5	0	0	1	1	0
	23	5	0	0	1	1	0
	26	2	6	0	0	6	2
	27	3	9	0	0	10	0
	28	5	0	0	1	1	0
	29	5	0	0	1	1	0
	31	5	0	0	1	1	0
	40	1	6	0			
	49	1	6	0	0	4	0
	41	5	0	0	1	1	0
	42	5	0	0	1	1	0
	44	2	6	0	0	6	2
	56	1	6	0	0	4	0
	45	1	3	0	0	3	1
		Hatfield Equivalent.					
	4	1	8	0	0	4	2
	7	1	3	0	0	3	2
	8	0	7	0	0	1	3
	9	0	7	0	0	1	3
	11	0	4	0	0	1	0
	13	2	6	0	0	6	0
	14	5	2	0	1	1	1

Barnard's Grant, ſtate tax 1l. 10s. town tax 6s. 3d. 3q.—Luke Ford, ſtate tax 1s. 9d. town tax 4d. 2q.—Lot No. 16, 3d diviſion, ſtate tax 2s. town tax 3d. 2q.

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the 3d day of June next, ſo much of ſaid land will be then ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Lieut. Joſhua Shaw, innholder in ſaid Plainfield, at 10 o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame with intervening charges.

JOHN CUNINGHAM, Collector

Plainfield, April 22, 1789.

Vol III.] THE [NUMB. 143.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON; (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Proceedings of CONGRESS.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22,

AND the following day, were taken up in the conſideration of a Bill preſcribing the form, &c. of an oath, required by the Conſtitution—and altering ſome of the Rules of the Houſe.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

A deſultory debate on the report of the Committee on the Reſcnue took place—the duty of 25 cents upon *Jamaica proof ſpirit* was oppoſed as too high, by Mr. BOUDINOT (*of N. Jerſey*,) Mr. JACKSON (*Georgia*) Mr. WADSWORTH, (*Connecticut*)—and was ſupported as juſt, by Meſſrs. MADDISON and FITZSIMONS: But no queſtion was taken on it.

Meſſrs. BENSON, CARROL, SHERMAN, MADDISON, and AMES, were appointed a Committee, on the part of the Houſe, to conſider, what ſtrels, or titles, or whether any other than what the Conſtitution contains, ſhould be given to the PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT; and to determine upon the time, and place, to adminiſter the oath to the President—and by whom.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25.

A deſultory debate was had on an amendment propoſed to a Bill preſcribing the time and mode for the officers of the ſtate Government, taking the oath, required by the 6th article of the Conſtitution—in which Meſſrs. THACHER, Mr. SYLVESTER, *(New-York)* Mr. MADDISON, Mr. SENET, *(Maryland)* and Mr. JACKSON, oppoſed it—as improper—as doing that for the ſeveral States, which they would undoubtedly do themſelves, the Conſtitution requiring it—and as tending to create a jealouſy between the general, and the State governments. Mr. BOUDINOT *(of N. Jerſey)* in favour of the amendment, ſaid; that though the Conſtitution provided for the oath, yet the form was left to be preſcribed by Congreſs—that the oath ought to be uniform—and that, as the matter now ſtood, no penalty could be incurred from delinquency in not taking it. The amendment was negatived, and the Bill *paſſed to be engroſſed*.

The impoſt on Jamaica ſpirits was again conſidered—but on the queſtion being put, it paſſed for 25 cents as in the report.

In conſidering the articles of "other ſpirits," it was propoſed to inſert "French Brandy 6 cents per gallon." This was oppoſed by Meſſrs. LAWRENCE and FITZSIMONS and SHERMAN—who urged that diſcriminations were prejudicial to commerce—that it would, in this inſtance, leſſen the revenue, and tend to encourage the uſe of ſpirituous liquor. Meſſrs MADDISON, PAGE, & others, were in favour of the diſcrimination, as being the policy of all commercial nations—that it would teach thoſe powers who have cramped our commerce, that we reſented the injury—and ſhew our allies and friends, that we were grateful for their favours—and that we determined to do every thing in our power to extend the commerce between the United States and them. After ſome debate it was voted, that "*other diſtilled ſpirits*" be 12 cents per gallon, as in the report.

Madeira Wine was altered from 53½ to 25 cents per gallon—other Wines from 20 to 15.

The committee appointed yeſterday, to confer with the committee of the Senate, upon the ſubject of adminiſtering the oath to the President, &c. reported, that they had waited upon the President, who informed them, that any time, or place, the two houſes ſhould fix upon, would be agreeable to him. They further reported, that they had agreed to recommend to the Houſe, that Thurſday next ſhould be the time aſſigned to receive the President, when both branches ſhould then aſſemble in the Senate Chamber for that purpoſe—from thence (for the accommodation of the citizens who would be ſpectators on the occaſion) the President ſhould be attended by them, to the Repreſentatives Chamber, where the oath ſhould be adminiſtered by the Chancellor of the State—this report was accepted.

A committee was then choſen, to attend further to this buſineſs, and Mr. BENSON Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. AMES, were appointed.

The Bill regulating the form of the oath, &c. was paſſed to be enacted, and ſent up to the Senate.

MONDAY, APRIL 27.

REPORT ON THE IMPOST.

Barley and Lime were ſtruck out—and the duty on Shoes reduced from 10 to 7 cents.

The duty of 50 cents per cwt. on Cables and tarred Cordage, was altered, after ſome debate, to 35 cents.

Untarred Cordage and Yarn, from 60 to 90 cents.

Twine and Pack Thread, from 100 to 200 cents for 112lb.

On Hemp, a duty of 60 cents—to take place in December, 1790.

Steel, Nails, Spikes, Salt, Wool Cards, manufactured Tobacco, Snuff, Coal, dried and pickled Fiſh, voted, as in the report. Cotton Cards the ſame as Wool Cards.

Teas, the ſame as in the report, except, Bohea Tea which, if imported from any country, other than India or China—or from thence, in foreign veſſels, is to pay 10 inſtead of 6 cents per lb.

The duty on Glaſs continued the ſame, excepting black quart bottles—which are exempted.

Millenary raiſed to 15 per cent, advalorem.

"Parts of Carriages" were put the ſame as Carriages.

Pewter Ware and Paper Hangings were added and put at 5 per cent. advalorem.

The duty on Molaſſes was next taken into conſideration, which Mr. GOODHUE, Mr. GREEN, and Mr. AMES contended was diſproportionate to other duties, would operate unjuſtly, impolitically and oppreſſive upon the eaſtern ſtates. It was ſaid that this duty would amount to 180,000 dollars, which was more than Rum and Sugar will pay in the State of Pennſylvania.—Some obſervations were made by gentlemen in favour of the duty.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21.

A motion was made to ſtrike out the paragraph laying a duty of 6 cents on molaſſes—on this queſtion very animated debates took place.—On the queſtion being put, it paſſed in the negative—Yeas 21. Nays 24.

The houſe having proceeded through the remainder of the report, and agreed to the ſame, (except the duty on tonnage, which was poſtponed), appointed a committee to prepare and bring in a bill agreeably thereto.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

If you think the following allegory is worthy a place in your uſeful paper, you will be kind enough to inſert it in your next.

WIT & MALICE had long been courting each other with reciprocal marks of aſſiduous attention; and as *wit* from the eſtabliſhed principles of decency, was obliged to be in an active capacity, he always took care to ſide with *malice*, in all her deſires and averſions. *Malice*, although her natural diſpoſition was rather grave and reſerved, was ever attentive in the company of *wit*, to make him a grateful return for his gallant partiality, by complimenting his vivacity, applauding his ſtretch of fancy, and exciting him by theſe means to further perſeverance in his attempts to win her. The moſt predominant trait in the character of *wit*, was vanity; which led him to ſeek the company of *malice*, that by her whiſpers of applauſe, he might be roufed to action, and afford her new proofs that his ſund of mirth and hilarity was not exhauſted. As *malice* was ſurrounded with enemies, and was herſelf the enemy of many, *wit* fought every occaſion of becoming her ally, as he was confident not only from his own ſtrength and adroitneſs, but alſo from his conſummate ſkill in the arts of attack, that he could gratify his vanity by letting her ſhare in the glory of his conqueſts.

Both *wit* and *malice* had extenſive connections. It happened that they were invited to a banquet by one of them, who was an old matron called ENVY. *Wit* was determined not to let ſlip ſo favourable an opportunity both of diſcovering his gallantry to *Malice*, and initiating himſelf into the good graces of *Envy*. *Wit* therefore, before the day appointed, found occaſion to have frequent interviews with *Envy*, whom he ſo conciliated to his favour by the good nature which he diſcovered, and the little ars of inſinuation which he practiſed, that he became his voluntary interceſſor in his courtſhip with *Malice*. On the day of their meeting, *Envy* with a friendly ſincerity advocated the cauſe of *Wit*, expatiated on his good qualities, extolled the brilliancy of his fancy, the eaſineſs of his manners, & the volubility of his expreſſion; and repremanded *Malice* for her coyneſs in the reception of his addreſſes.—*Malice*, who from her infancy had thought *Envy* her particular friend, acquieſced in the truth of her panegyric with willing conviction. *Wit* therefore at length, with the intermediate aſſiſtance of *Envy*, led *Malice* in triumph to the temple of *Hymen*.

Not a long time had elapſed before they had a ſon, whom they called SATYR. The early marks which they diſcovered of the acuteneſs of his perception, the ſtrength of his mind, and the native ſharpneſs of his genius, excited his parents to more than common care in cultivating and improving them. His mother, who perceived that his natural diſpoſition was towering, and his temper fierce, frequently inculcated the neceſſity of a certain rigidneſs of opinion, and ferocity of manners. As ſoon as he arrived at the years of maturity, they aſſet out together in queſt of the region of pleaſure.—*Satyr* had hung by his ſide a quiver of arrows dipped in poiſon, which his mother had induſtriouſly prepared for him. Over his left ſhoulder hung a bow of a particular form which was ſo very elaſtic that it would ſend an arrow to an immenſe diſtance. This was the labour of his father, who himſelf was an excellent archer. By his ſide alſo trotted a little ſnarling cur, whom he had named SLANDER, and who was fattened by a coyd of hair to the breaſt of his keeper. The road was for ſome time pleaſant and agreeable, except that diſtant proſpects would ſometimes threaten them with inſurmountable cliffs or impaſſible wilds. They however gradually appeared leſs dangerous as they approached them. The principal inconvenience which they experienced was, that they found the air oftentimes very damp and unwholeſome, and not unfrequently clouded by innumerable ſwarms of little ſtinging inſects.

At length there opened upon them a plain covered with graſs of a beautiful verdure, and whoſe extent the eye could not meaſure. As they entered it, they obſerved at the corner a haggard old man ſtanding upon a roſtrum of iron, with a huge fledge in his right hand. At ſome diſtance on the plain was a tall gigantic figure, ſtruting over it with a ſlow and pompous ſtep. The young champion *Satyr* who was travelling with his cur by his ſide, a little diſtance before his parents moved towards him who had poſſeſſion of the corner, and, with an air of pertneſs aſked his name. My name replied the aged monitor is REPROACH, and no one paſſes this way to the region of pleaſure, without paying me one fifth of their reputation for their paſſage. Yonder, ſays he, is a veteran marching over the plain, whoſe name is AMBITION, and who notwithſtanding he is worn out with fatigue and labour, is ſpurred on to encounter dangers of ſtill greater magnitude. *Satyr* exaſperated at ſo exorbitante demand, inſtantly ſet arrow from his quiver, and ſhot [illegible] this imperious uſurper of Time's [illegible] however to his diſappointment [illegible] it had no effect upon him, and it was that he was clad with braſs from head therefore ſatisfied his demands and [illegible] journey. *Satyr* huſied himſelf in prepa[illegible] make an attack upon *Ambition*, whenever ſo far overtake him as to have a diſtinct [illegible] At length he hazarded the experiment, [illegible] *Ambition* was at ſuch a diſtance that he could ſcarce be ſeen, *Satyr* from the knowledge of his bow and own dexterity in uſing it, did not deſpair of ſucceſs.—With a ſingle aim therefore, he commiſſioned an arrow to the body of *Ambition*. It entered his thigh and he fell inſtantly to the ground. He frequently attempted to riſe, but could not; and whenever he attempted it *Satyr's* cur would bark at him. In the fit of victory *Satyr* was ſtartled by a voice from behind. He inſtantly turned and beheld a venerable and ſtately figure moving towards him with a firm ſtep and an invariable direction. Young man, ſaid the aged ſire, my name is TRUTH. The plain on which you are is that of experience. It is my buſineſs to let thoſe who enter upon it know the true ſtate of things, their own ſituation, & their proſpects; and after that they are at liberty to act for themſelves. At the end of this plain there are three roads, the middle of which leads to the temple of *Content*. Yonder is the maid whoſe voice you heard, telling you to deſiſt from your cruelty. Her name is PRUDENCE. By her ſide is an aged matron that has long patroniſed her, whoſe name is LEARNING. The figure that you ſee at a little diſtance on the left, is MODERATION, who is the nurſe to all who labor under any pain or ſickneſs on the plain, and is now going to heal the wounds of *Ambition* which you have juſt inflicted. *Satyr* heard the words of *Truth* with his natural reſtleſsneſs of diſpoſition, and laid to heart but a ſmall proportion of his admonition. They then moved towards *Learning* and *Prudence*. The for was ſitting upon a rock in a poſture that indicated neſs of thought. The latter ſtood by her ſide—a garland of roſes on her head, and a flowing robe unſpotted whiteneſs. *Wit*, the father of *Satyr*, vanced towards *Learning*, and began a content which ſeemed to forebode more open violence, while *Malice*, his mother, was ſtudiouſly endeavouring to inſtigate him to make an attack upon *Prudence*. But as often as he attempted to ſnatch the arrow and break the bow, ſo often did the gentleneſs of her manners, the mildneſs of her addreſs, and the complaiſance of her mein make him ſhrink from the idea of ſo hazardous an adventure. On a ſudden there entered the plain a female of an elegant form and majeſtic gait, whoſe dignity inſpired every beholder with an inſtantaneous awe. As ſhe approached them, *Wit* and *Learning* dropped their diſputes, and they all gazed with ſilent admiration on their new companion. My name, ſays ſhe, is WISDOM.—I have watched all your motions, and liſtened to all that you have ſaid. Each poſſeſſes excellencies, and each faults; the former in the one were deſigned to check the latter in the other. *Wit* is bold and

adventurous—*Learning* is cautious and timid—*Learning* discovers the solidity of truth, and *Wit* unveils the beauties of it. Live therefore in amity and peace, and while *Learning* guides her *Wit* prosecute the former will teach *Malice* to spend its aversion on proper objects, and the latter lend its assistance to expose vice to derision. It is the business of *you Sirs*, to court *Prudence*; for she will reach you your only safety.—And that your union may be perfect, my direction and command to you is, that you instantly exhibit under the banner of *Hymen*, and that your nuptials be celebrated in the temple of *Concord*. A general approbation flushed their countenances, and they all proceeded to the temple of *Concord*, where numberless trains of *muses* and *graces* banqueted together in *unity* and *love*.

EPAMINONDAS.

The writer in one or two instances has made use of the masculine pronoun, to preserve a consistency in the general idea.

LONDON, March 5.

This morning some dispatches were received from Gibraltar, which were brought over in a brig arrived at one of the western ports. A few letters were also brought over, which contain advices that the Emperor of Morocco is sitting out his whole naval force; and that provision vessels are sailing almost daily for Constantinople to the relief of the Turks, who do not find their supplies out of Asia so regular as formerly.

It is thought that Joseph will overturn the third estate, or commons of Brabant, which persists in refusing him any supplies. The two first estates have been summoned on particular business, and it is supposed that this is the object of their convocation. This assembly is sworn to the most scrupulous silence.

March 9.

The King of Sweden has published an Ordinance, ordering four fast days to be held during the present year. The critical situation of affairs has induced his Majesty to judge it necessary. It concludes with the following words, deserving of being handed down to posterity, for their dignity of sentiment and patriotic worth:

"May a pure and sincere affection for our country strengthen those ties of friendship, which binds us to you, and you to one another! fleeting is this short, terrestrial and laborious life; and with it vanishes that inequality of rank, which Providence has placed between you and us."

March 10.

On Tuesday a most brilliant illumination was set up at Kew by the command of her Majesty. It was a most superb picture, representing a figure of Æsculapius presenting a medallion of the King to Britain, by the desire of Providence, who was seated on the clouds, accompanied by boys representing the arts and sciences, the work of Recocea.

[illegible] demonstrations of joy on Tuesday.
As I wind it more forcibly spoke the loyalty
And thus with illumination of the King's bench
each long mourning captive wip'd the
From filth, and parted with his last penny to speak
Heaven for the restoration of the King;
A porter was [illegible] soners, and
fo[illegible] the even-
[illegible]e a pleas-
[illegible]minated
[illegible] was done

[illegible] paid for 2000 guineas.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, March 3.

"An attempt has been made here to burn the Russian fleet by an incendiary, one Capt. O'Brien, from Ostend, whose ship lying amongst them, fast in the ice, it had been planned to set on fire, that a general conflagration might ensue. Providentially it has been discovered in time: for, if it had succeeded, half the town would have been blown up by the large quantity of gun-powder on board the Russian men of war.—He had been bribed by a Swedish emissary, and was to have received 4000l. sterling. O'Brien is arrested and is to take his trial; but the villain who planned this horrid plot is unfortunately escaped."

Yesterday upwards of 250 volumes of East India transactions, in manuscript, were brought from the India house to Westminster Hall, preparative to the commencement of the trial of Mr. Hastings. Each of these books contain from 1500 to 3000 pages.

The slave trade, and the test act, are again to be agitated in the course of this session.

The Herald of yesterday, though it loudly proclaims the preceding day, that the King was incapable of holding the sceptre, and still as bad as he was in the height of his disorder, has thought proper to discontinue that REBELLIOUS theme, and give the lie to its own assertions.

March 12.

We are desired to mention by way of caution, that judges have given it as their opinion, that it is REASON to assert either *orally* or in *print*, that the mind is *deranged*, or that he is not in a capacity to act as Sovereign of the British Empire.

The Herald was burned on Tuesday at New-Lloyd's and Will's Coffee-houses at the Change, for the treasonable matter it contained on Saturday last; and the apology on Tuesday needs no further comment, and they ought to be burned by Jack Ketch, they speak for themselves. We have told the public before they announced it, that the Printer, fearing the just resentment of government, intended to visit Ireland, and Saturday's paper was his finale.

March 16.

Admiral Sir Charles Douglass fell down dead, in a fit of apoplexy, as he was entering the Assembly room at Edinburgh, a few days since. The purpose of his journey to Scotland, was to take leave of his friends, previous to his departure for Halifax station in America; to which the Lords of the admiralty had appointed him.

The preparations in Prussia proceed with great alacrity. The Empress is unwilling to step forward and give a positive answer to the demands of the Polish Diet, until she is become mistress of Bender, and the Emperor is in possession of Belgrade. Every advice seems to assure us, that she is playing a very deep game.

The Russians are sending large sums of money to Constantinople, which they have found by past experience to be the most certain way of securing a favourable peace with the Turkish ministry.

Some short time prior to the Emperor's declaration against the Turks, the flower of his army, to the amount of 40,000 men, were reviewed by his Imperial Majesty, and General Laudan near Vienna.

After the line had been passed with the usual forms, the troops were divided for a sham fight; one half commanded by the Emperor, the other by Gen. Laudan. The armies had but just separated, before the old Veteran Laudan, with the eyes of Argus, discovered, and secured the advantage of some high ground from which he had a perfect view of the Emperor's movements: The general instantly gave the command of this advantageous spot to an able officer; while he, with a detachment of his army, filed off, and took post under cover of a woody hill.

The firing had not continued an hour before the Emperor, who lay detached from his main body, was surrounded by Laudan's party, when the old General, riding up to the Emperor, with much gallantry said, "he could not believe, but that his Majesty had designed him the honor of taking him prisoner;" upon which the Emperor replied with much good humour, "That the circumstance had fully proved that he was but a young soldier; but he had some consolation left, in knowing that he was not the only crowned head, who had bowed to the superior abilities of the first General in the world."

Our correspondent at Versailles has sent us the subsequent article, dated Feb. 27, received in London this morning: "The King is shut up every morning to run over the numberless publications which appear:—and no doubt he sees with pleasure, how the French support and respect him. They report him to have made the following speech: "All things considered, I think the Liberty of the Press produces more truths than lies; and most therefore, notwithstanding many evils, be protected to favour the good that results from it."

Her Majesty of France, who through the course of our Most Gracious Sovereign's illness, has sympathised with his royal consort with a feeling which did honour even to the dignity of her high station, proposes to give a grand gala at court, the moment the official accounts arrive there of his recovery; all the foreign ambassadors, with the principal of the French, and all the English nobility now residing in Paris, are also invited.

On Saturday evening a French gentleman, seemingly of fashion, committed the desperate act of suicide in Greenwich park.

The following are the particulars as we have collected them, that attended this melancholy transaction.

He had been at the ship tavern in Greenwich from Thursday with a Lady and a servant. On Saturday morning he sent the lady to town, and discharged the servant, at the same time presenting him with his trunk containing a great quantity of wearables, and also added two valuable watches. He then called on Sir Hugh Pellifer at Greenwich Hospital, offering him a sum money to be distributed among the seamen of the hospital: This however the Governor thought proper to decline, alledging as they wanted for no comfort whatever, his donation in that form would be useless.

The unfortunate gentleman then retired—refusing to tell his name—the remainder of Saturday was spent in visiting different inhabitants of Greenwich, among whom he distributed several sums of money, to the amount of 150 or 200l.—particularly meeting the young gentlemen of Dr. Egen's Academy, as they walked he threw among them eight guineas and a half. This circumstance being reported to the Dr. he was struck with suspicion of the intended fact, and the gentleman being seen to enter the park, he dispatched one of the assistants, together with a young gentleman after him. They accordingly crossed him as he walked, and entering into conversation invited him to tea at the doctor's. He seemed happy to meet with those who could converse with him in his native language, and acknowledge the politeness of their invitation, pulled forth a watch he had still remaining, and forced it on the young gentleman, and requested him to wear it for his sake—observing he himself should have no further occasion for it.

Having walked some distance in the park, his native politeness led him back part of the way with his company—but taking his leave of them, before they quitted the park, they had not proceeded far when they were alarmed by the report of a pistol, and running back, found him stretched on the ground and lifeless.

In person he was tall and remarkably handsome, and in manners elegant and polite, so as to impress those who were witnesses to his behaviour and his fate with the most lively regret.

His Majesty with that strong sense of religion which has always marked his character, wishes that his first appearance in public among his subjects, may be on the day of general thanksgiving; when he will go to St. Paul's Church to offer his thanks to the power that so lately restored him. That beautiful Cathedral will be sufficiently fitted up for the approaching solemnity.

Mr. HASTINGS's trial is to be resumed on the 16th of April next.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) May 6.

By an express just arrived from the County-Lieutenant of Monongalia, to the hon. Executive of this state, we are informed, "that on the 23d ult. two parties of Indians attacked nearly at the same time two families on Dunkard creek, about 20 or 25 miles from Morgan's Town, and killed one man out of one, and the man, his wife, and two children, which was the whole of the other family. The alarm given to the inhabitants of that part of the country by this murder hath become very serious, and unless speedy assistance is given, it is the opinion that Monongalia river (which runs through Morgan's Town) will be the frontier in a short time."

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.

WAR IN THE EAST-INDIES.

Extract of a letter from Madras, dated Sept. 28.

"*Since writing the foregoing, I have to inform you, that hostilities are once more commenced, between the English and Tippo Saib, (the late Hyder Ally's son) and from the time the English first settled upon the coast, to this day, has been their most inveterate enemy, having always declared them the ravagers of the country. He is allowed to be the greatest military genius of the East, and commands the greatest army of any of the Eastern Princes. During the late Carnatic war, the English had every thing to fear from so formidable an enemy. Hyder himself could command an army of 200,000 men, while he is at the head of so numerous army, over-run the whole Carnatic, and burst like a torrent upon their enemies, taken some of the most capital places. The great pains which Hyder always took to train up his son to revenge his country's wrongs, does him honor. What Prince has always declared his predilection for the French. Since our arrival, a detachment has been sent to the assistance of the English in that quarter. A battle since has taken place, and two battalions of the Company's troops have been entirely cut off.—The English have however, since obtained advantage on their side, as they have taken two of Tippo Saib's forts.*

It is to be hoped, says a correspondent, that the committee lately appointed to ascertain the debt of the United States, will not forget to report the debt of each state with citizens. These, it is said, are equal to the whole debt of the United States.

In the year 1850. it will probably be as incredible that the citizens of the United States (with their present immense resources for manufactures of all kinds) imported their clothing from a country 3000 miles distant from them, as it now is, that some of the inhabitants of Maryland once imported flour from the city of London. The books of an eminent merchant, of the second generation in Maryland, shew that this was actually the case, and at a time too, when that state was considerably advanced in population and refinement. Europe has in her days of barbarism exhibited similar instances of folly. The Swedes once imported all their vegetables from Holland.

We are assured, says a correspondent, that Dr. Franklin, has had the happiness of living to see science extended under his fostering hand from one end of Pennsylvania to the other. What hath he not done in the cause of literature and freedom? Was he not principal agent in the foundation of the first public school of any note in the state? Was he not the principal agent in founding the first library in Philadelphia? What seminary hath not partook of his bounty? Hath he not after a constant exercise of his extraordinary abilities, at the very eve of life, exhibited a striking proof of the consequences of good habits in taking by the hand an infant Academy at Washington, at the very extremity of the state? Did he not some time ago endow it with fifty pounds? Hath he not within these few days past directed Mr. Redick, one of the trustees of that school, to receive from the state the whole amount of his account for postages during the three years of his presidency, and which amounted to a very considerable sum? Yes, all these things hath he done. But all these things, and as many more as would fill a volume of such things, would be but as the dust of the balance to what this great, this good man, this ornament to human nature, hath done for man.

A Mr. Edward Weyman, of Charleston, South-Carolina, has (by advertisement) noticed the directors or managers of glass-houses in the United States of America, that he is perfectly acquainted in the secret art and practice of plate-glass grinding, rubbing, polishing, diamond cutting and silvering; and is provided with the completest apparatus (out of Europe) to carry on the above branches: All those who wish to encourage American Manufactures, and choose to correspond on this subject, and also the casting of plate glass, may receive further information with regard to the manufacture, and the many advantages resulting therefrom, by applying to him at No. 50, Church-street Charleston.

The friends of American manufactures in this city and state will doubtless be highly pleased to hear that Mr. Nathaniel Ashbowell, a native of Connecticut, has just arrived in Philadelphia, with a view to the extensive establishment of the silk manufacture here. In his native state he raised about 150,000 mulberry trees, and extended the culture of silk in such a manner as bid fair to be a source of wealth and prosperity, and to afford employment to numbers of old people and children, who would otherwise pine in want and indigence. From the patriotic spirit of the citizens of Pennsylvania, and the laudable prevalence of a disposition to foster domestic manufactures, there is every reason to hope that this worthy and valuable citizen will receive that degree of encouragement which he so highly deserves, and which must eventually promote the lasting advantage of the state.

We hear from Vigo, that New-England settlers are soarling in upon Pennsylvania through that avenue to be state. Many of them have purchased farms in the country between the Delaware and the Susquehanna.

YORK, (Pennsylvania) April 19.

Invitation to Emigrants.

This country offers at present the most unbounded encouragement to the artificer and labourer. Every office, except that of the President of the United States, is opened to the meanest and most indigent emigrant, if he possesses talents, industry, & virtue to assist his progress.

The reward which the mechanic meets with is greater than at any former period. One pair of shoes which cost 11s. 3d. will buy 180lb. of wheat, which will furnish 120lb. of flour; the shoes will also procure more than 60lb. of good beef or pork. The necessaries of life are uncommonly low, and the workmanship of the industrious artisan, whether shoemaker, carpenter, taylor, or smith, is most amply and deservedly rewarded. We want people, we want sober and diligent tradesmen, farmers, button-makers, rope-makers, weavers, &c. will be more welcome, and will essentially promote our prosperity. We should employ our own workmen rather than foreigners—those of our own town or country, in preference to those at a distance from us. I with this time would give a bounty of forty shillings to every mechanic or labourer who arrives in it from Europe. Population and industry are the true causes of national greatness.

NEW-YORK, May 15.

Last Saturday, the Mayor and Members of the Corporation of this City, attended by the proper Officers, waited on THE PRESIDENT of the *UNITED STATES*, and presented the following ADDRESS:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, beg leave to offer you our most respectful and affectionate congratulations on your safe arrival in this Metropolis, and at the same time, to express the general joy of our fellow-citizens, of every order, on this auspicious event.

In thus presenting ourselves before you, we experience all the emotions which naturally arise from a high veneration for your character—an exalted sense of your services—and a perfect conviction that a trust, the most momentous which could be conferred by a free people, has been committed to a citizen, who has given unequivocal proof of his possessing all the good and great qualities, requisite to its successful discharge.

With peculiar pleasure, Sir, we recall to mind that illustrious display of wisdom, virtue, and valour, which distinguished your military command. With equal pleasure we recollect the exemplary moderation which marked your retreat from the head of a victorious army, to the shade of private life. Permit us to add that we contemplate with pious gratitude that unparrelelled coincidence of circumstances which has constrained you, by motives that patriotism could not resist, to re-engage in the arduous duties of a public station.

Long in the habit of revering you as the father of our country, we rejoice at the happiness of being once more placed under your protection; we consider the unanimity which prevail in your appointment, as a presage that our national government will be firmly established in the hearts of all the people, and receive their united and zealous support, and we are fully persuaded that under the divine favour, its operation will be productive of the most extensive benefits and blessings, and render the Union respectable in peace, as under your auspices, it was triumphant in war.

To our most fervent wishes for your personal happiness, and for the success of your administration, we should not do justice to the sentiments of our fellow-citizens, if we did not add the strongest assurances of their inviolable attachment to you, and of their earnest disposition to render you all the support which can flow from the most cordial respect, gratitude, and confidence.

Signed in behalf of the Corporation,
JAMES DUANE, Mayor.

To which the President was pleased to make the following Answer.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

THE affectionate address presented by the Magistrates, and the general joy testified by the citizens of New-York, on my arrival in this metropolis, have filled my mind with the mingled emotions of gratitude and satisfaction.

In accepting the momentous trust, which has been spontaneously committed to me by a free people, it was not enough to have felt a consciousness of having acted in conformity to the dictates of patriotism; it was not enough to have known that I met the wishes of my fellow citizens; But it seemed that these further pledges were waiting to overcome the diffidence I had in my own abilities, and the reluctance I experienced in engaging in such new and arduous affairs.

Unclaimed by your too favourable appreciation of my past services, I can only pour forth the effusions of a grateful heart to Heaven, if I had been made in any degree an instrument of good to my country. And, although I am far from claiming any merit for retiring in the manner I did, from a military command, to the shade of private life; yet I am pleased to find that your candor has done justice to the principles by which I have been actuated on the present occasion. No circumstance in my conception, can be more consolatory to a public man, especially to none truly sensible that the purest intentions cannot always preserve him from error, than a knowledge that his countrymen are disposed to consider the motives for his conduct with that liberality, which is reciprocally necessary for all who are subject to the frailties of human nature.

In this place I cannot avoid expressing an anxious apprehension, that the partiality of my countrymen in my favour has induced them to expect too much from the exertions of an individual. It is from their co-operation alone, I derived all my expectations of success.—Indeed, the unanimity which has prevailed in some instances, is a happy presage that our national government will be firmly established in the hearts of the people, and receive their united and zealous support—From the accommodating spirit which has been displayed in respect to the Constitution, I anticipate that the government will, in its operation, be productive of the most extensive utility, by rendering the Union as respectable in peace as it was triumphant in war.

I feel a just sense of your fervent wishes for my personal happiness and the success of my administration. I pray you, gentlemen, to accept in return, my cordial thanks for these demonstrations of your affection, as well as for the assurances you have given of the attachment of our fellow-citizens.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

WILMINGTON, May 9, 1789.

An ADDRESS of the Delaware Society for promoting domestic Manufactures, to GEORGE WASHINGTON, President-General of the United States.

WE the members of the Delaware Society for promoting domestic manufactures, beg leave to present your Excellency with our warmest congratulations on your appointment to the presidency of the United States.

Deeply penetrated with the most indelible sentiments of gratitude for your former inestimable services, we participate the lively effusions of joy so universally communicated by your consenting to accept the high trust to which you have been so honourably elected.

We are sensible that the establishment of a general government, in which freedom and energy are so happily blended, is an object of the highest consequence, and will require the restoration of that confidence in the administration of public affairs, which the general opinion of your disinterested virtue, moderation and other eminent qualities alone can inspire

As your excellency has been pleased to relinquish the enjoyments of a dignified retirement, and in compliance with the ardent solicitations of a numerous and grateful people, once more to afford us the benefits of your sage direction and illustrious example, we contemplate with peculiar satisfaction the credit and renown our new government will acquire, even in distant nations, by its commencement under the glorious auspices of your distinguished abilities and celebrated name.

We are conscious of our unspeakable obligations to Providence for the preservation of your invaluable life to a period so important, and our most fervent wishes will be unceasing that your excellency may long preside in the councils of America, with uninterrupted harmony and the superior delights of promoting the happiness and prosperity of a rising empire.

Being fully convinced of your Excellency's indulgent attention to whatever is designed to be of public utility, we flatter ourselves, the society who have the honour to present this address, having associated under an engagement to clothe themselves in complete suits of domestic manufactures, and encourage every branch of the same in America, will meet your Excellency's approbation, and be favourably considered as an additional instance of the federal and patriotic sentiments of the citizens of the Delaware.

In behalf of the Society
THOMAS MAY, Vice-President.

To the Delaware Society for promoting Domestic Manufactures.

GENTLEMEN,

I return you my sincere thanks for your congratulations and good wishes on my appointment to the presidency of the United States.

Convinced that the happy effect which may be derived from our government, must depend in a considerable degree, on the determination of the people to support the person entrusted with the administration, I shall rejoice to find that my acceptance has met with their approbation.

The promotion of domestic manufactures, will in my conception, be among the first consequences which may naturally be expected to result from an energetic government.—For myself having equal regard for the prosperity of the farming trade, and manufacturing interests, I will only observe, that I cannot conceive the extention of the latter (so far as it may afford employment to a great number of hands which would be otherwise idle) can be determined to the former. On the contrary, the consentience of virtuous individuals, and the combination of economical societies to rely as much as possible on the resources of our own country, may be productive of great national advantages, by establishing the habits of industry and economy. The objects, therefore, of your institution are in my opinion, highly commendable; and you will permit me to add, gentlemen, that I propose to demonstrate the sincerity of my opinion, on this subject, by the uniformity of my practice, in giving a decided preference to the produce and fabrics of America, whenever it may be done without involving unreasonable expences: or very great inconveniences.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

NEWPORT, May 14.

Our Legislature hath undergone but few changes by the new Election, a large majority of the old members being returned; the minority have however gained strength.

Our Supreme Judicary, which is the last resort in all cases that affect our lives, liberties and properties, are composed of the same members.

Instructions from New-Port and Providence were presented to the Speaker and read, urging the immediate appointment of a State Convention to adopt the Federal Constitution—in pursuance of which, their members made a motion to carry the same into effect. On Saturday, agreeable to order, this motion for a State Convention was taken up, when it was moved by Mr. Potter of South-Kingston, and seconded by his colleague Mr. Jonathan J. Hazard, "that this question should be postponed to the next session in June," in order that they might have time to collect the sentiments of their constituents again upon this interesting subject; declaring that if a majority of them should be for its adoption, they should not oppose it. The minority, after observing upon the evils which accrued by delays, yet to manifest their disposition for harmony with their fellow-citizens, agreed to the last motion without a division; and Thursday of the next session is appointed for discussing and determining this question, also another for the repeal of the Tender.

An act was passed, for levying and collecting, with the ports of this State, the same duty and imposts as shall be levied by Congress within the Eleven States under the Jurisdiction; to be paid in the same monies or articles. The act to take place at the same time as the Continental act for that purpose.

"An act passed at the last Session, says a correspondent, for levying the continental impost with this State appears like swallow[illegible]ntinuation and foreign[illegible] —however, if it will [illegible]nues he) the the Federalists on [illegible]

BOS[illegible]

We hear from Cay[illegible]
Recorder's office in this [illegible]
malicious persons, and entirely consume[illegible]
greatest part of the records were saved.

We hear from Gilmantow, that some time about the first inst. a Mrs. Gilman, wife of Mr. Edward Gilman, of that town, choaked herself by swallowing a bone with a spoonful of peas, of which she was then eating. Every possible remedy were immediately applied for her relief, but in vain.—She lived about eight and forty hours after—then expired in great agony.

A child in Sanbornton, about three years old, accidentally fell into a cellar and broke its neck, which accident it survived but a few moments.

NORTHAMPTON, May 27.

We hear the House of Representatives of the United States have agreed on an Impost, and transmitted their doings to the House of Senators.

On the 22d ult. a fire broke out in Broad-street, Charleston, (S.C.) which consumed 15 or 16 dwelling-houses, besides out-houses, &c. Had the wind been at west instead of east, it must have burnt half the city.

ANECDOTE.

I WISH to know, says Mr. Wills to one of his brother aldermen, which you would prefer, a proper from the lips of that beautiful girl you have been warmly praising, or a dinner of turtle? "would I" edditionally," replied the alderman. "I had been first fashion'd, you hav[illegible]

CYDER

to be sold. Enquire of BENJAMIN TAPPAN.

The CO-PARTNERSHIP of
Benj. Prescott and Sam. Dexter,
Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons therefore indebted to, or that have any demands on said Company, are hereby notified and requested to call on BENJAMIN PRESCOTT, at his Store in Northampton; for an immediate adjustment—who has just received a beautiful assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Consisting of

Broadcloths,	Chintzes,
Forrest do.	Calicoes,
German Serges,	Shawls,
Durants,	Linnens,
Tammies,	India Bed-Covers,
Shalloons;	Muslins,
Callimancoes,	Lawns,
Moreens,	Cambricks,
Taborcens,	Gauzes,
Fustians,	Sewing-silk and Twist,
Jeans	Nankeens,
Velvets,	Pins and Needles, &c. &c.

ALSO,

An assortment of HARD and CROCKERY WARE, BAR-IRON, VIRGINIA SNUFF by the hundred or smaller quantity; 8 by 8; 7 by 9; and 5 by 7 WINDOW-GLASS. Likewise, WOOL-CARDS, by the gross, dozen, or single pair.

Said PRESCOTT returns his warmest and most grateful acknowledgments to those who have heretofore been his friends and customers—begs leave to solicit their future favours; and flatters himself that they will not be displeased to create in him fresh emotions of gratitude; as he is conscious that nothing will be wanted on his part to render every expression of their kindness deserved—and he particularly hopes for the patronage of those who are already impressed with the importance of cherishing the infant manufactures of their country.

May 20, 1789.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, on the night of the 4th inst. a brown mare about 6 or 7 year old, with a blaze in her face. The owner is desired to prove his property pay charges and take her away

BOAZ SEARL.

Southampton, May 18, 1789.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Another ODE.

DRIVN out from Heav'n ethereal domes
On earth instiate discord roams,
And spreads her baleful influence far;
The wretched man her scorpion stings,
Arms at the sanguinous fury flings
Convulsing every bliss, and sharp'ning every care.
Fiend Demon hence, in tenfold night
The Virgin spells employ,
Nor with thy presence blast the light
Of this auspicious day, that gives COLUMBIA joy.

But come thou softer deity,
Patient magnanimity!
Not more than the star-that lends
Aurora's glowing friends,
Or on Hesperia's front that shines,
When the gentle day declines;
Bring thy ætnal train along,
Festive dance and choral song,
Loose robe of grace, from folly free,
And ev'ry harmony.

Now willing kindreds join'd,
Each conjunct sentiment mankind,
Wrongs of arrest redress'd,
Whate'er of passion, ill repress'd,
Whate'er the wicked have conceiv'd,
And folly's heedless sons believ'd,
Let all be buried in oblivious flood,
And pass'd at eventide be the PUBLIC GOOD.

Enough long was the fanatic music sung,
Enough of thine hierarchy trembled on the tongue,
Their satire perjures let the pious blush,
Thy hostile fields and fanes with blood;
Some happier hours are on the wing.
Haste! let's promote their early good,
No more our tears again shall flow,
Shut are the portals of our woe,
Bright eyed HOPE, thy pleasing sweet,
Gilds at length the present hour,
Every anxious thought beguiles,
Dimples every face in smiles,
No fable overcast cloud the bliss destroy,
Of this auspicious day, that gives COLUMBIA joy.

&c. &c.

LONDON, March 23.

Tuesday the King gave audience to two hundred [illegible] at Kew, who had been discharged during [illegible]. Three public heads were opened there. And one of his Majesty was further so gracious, [illegible] they should receive their wages for the time that they had been imprisoned. He was not afraid to find that these people had been turned adrift, until he heard it was for the direction of the Queen.

Anecdote of the KING *which we give to the publick as authentick.*—A few evenings since his MAJESTY was playing at crabbage with the QUEEN and the two elder PRINCESSES, when taking up a hand of cards, he smiled for a considerable time. The Queen noticed it, and requested to know the reason: which the King not immediately complying with, the repeated her wish: at length his MAJESTY threw down his hand of cards, which consisted of four kings, observing that *there were* FOUR *of his Physicians.*

The following lines are said to be the production of the Majesty's pen.

OBLIGE me, ye Muses! and Thyrsis restore,
Apollo! Thy aid to the Britannick Lyre:
Nor vet to Albion is Liberty confin'd,
All Europe hails the fair Goddess of mankind;
Such is the grateful lay.—What nobler can adorn
The chaplet to the heart fair, the depth of wit,
In these fermented days to embrace regain,
The best of husbands, fathers, most of men.

ROMO.

A few days ago before the recovery of the King's health, the Dutchess of Devonshire, and several other ladies of distinction, visited Carlton House, on the supposition that Parliament would advise him to marry.—No, replies his Royal Highness, that can't be, for under the present *restrictions*, I know of no Princess that would have me. What restrictions? says her Grace. Why, I am prevented from *making* of Peers.

CHARLESTON, [S. C.] April 18.

A newspaper, entitled, The LUCAYAN ROYAL HERALD, *is about to be published at Nassau, New-Providence, the Printer of which invites the patronage of the publick, because he is sure, that if they buy his paper, their good nature will form a kind of bushel in his head, which will in good time produce the plants—wit, humour, and understanding. "It is a melancholy truth that Printers who serve up meat to the publick, are sometimes driven to strange shifts, but this gentleman has hit upon an expedient entirely new; finding his coffee brains incapable of producing a paragraph to grace his first publication, he sent Mr. Benjamin Griffin and his son a sitting, who reported that, "as they were fishing off Rose-Island, it being a very clear day, and not a cloud to be seen in the hemisphere, the son,* BY LOOKING UP, *observed to his great surprize, something approaching them in the air, in shape as first appearance) resembling a bunch of twelve feet square;—through an uncommon inspection, they espied a tail extended in its rear, like to an helm. It came gliding very gradually along before the wind, but on its coming within about an hundred yards of them, the two observed to the father, it would not be safe to continue their course, upon which, to avoid danger, they were preparing to steer another way, but the wind veering round carried it away from them; and as the breeze increased, it extended, until they lost sight of it." On Mr. Griffin's aquatic adventure being received, Mr. Cameron, the Printer, communicated it to a number of the inhabitants, in consequence he relates*—"There are various conjectures circulated in town on this phenomena; some will have it to be an air-balloon, and others suppose it to be some kind of a fowl; but from all their various suppositions, we have concluded it must be one of the disunited States of America, that having heedlessly rushed into the adoption of the Federal Constitution, (as they call it) and when too late perceiving their error, have taken Lavardi's Aerial manner of travelling, to transport themselves from that trouble, which they could not in any other way effect, and which would extricate them from the shafts of their approaching discontent; but the wind, fortunately for us, drove them from this shore, under whose wings it is probable they meant to seek for shelter.*

"*They're in disunion, all their Laws are bad,*
"*The People fighting, and the Congress mad.*"

Bravo! Mr. Alexander Cameron, Man-midwife to the Muses.

It is somewhat remarkable, says a correspondent, "that a constitution something similar to what the United States have adopted, is foretold in the 3d, 4th, and 5th verses of the second chapter of Obadiah.

ALEXANDRA, April 2.

The following remarkable fact is taken from a French work, published by M. Servin, advocate at Rouen,—M. de Civille, a citizen at Rouen, and Capt. of a regiment of militia, was wounded in an assault, he was supposed to be dead and was buried by his soldiers. His body remained in the grave from eleven o'clock in the forenoon until six in the evening when, his faithful servant La Barre, learned the fate of his master, dug him up, and thought he perceived some signs of life. He carried him to a convenient place, where the surgeons employed in dressing the wound, insulted his zeal, and assured him his master was dead. The servant, however, without being dishearted, carried his master home, washed his wounds, and put him into a warm bed, where the body lay motionless for five days together; but, on the sixth day, the wound on a sudden discharged a great quantity of blood and matter. The wounded man opened his eyes, sighed complained, received restoratives and within a few days perfectly recovered.

The following is lodged with the Printer hereof for publication, should a sufficient number of subscribers appear to defray the expence of printing, viz.

SOME brief OBSERVATIONS on the Reverend *TIMOTHY ALLEN's* Essay on outward Christian Baptism——Together, with a full and compleat answer to the said Essay.

In two PROPOSITIONS.

1st, Of Baptism.
2d. Of the Body and Blood of Christ.

Exhibited to the World,

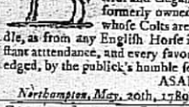
By THOMAS WEEKS.

N. B. The above Observations, and Answer, will be put to press as soon as 300 copies are subscribed for. It will contain about eighty pages Octavo, and will be afforded to subscribers at 1/6 single, and 14/ per doz. Subscriptions are received at this office, and by said Weeks, in Goshen.

SETH WRIGHT,

WOULD acquaint his customers and others, that he has just received a general assortment of *English* and *West-India GOODS*, for which he will receive in payment most kinds of country produce.

Northampton, May 20th, 1789.



Will cover this Season at the stable of the subscriber upon the most reasonable terms, that beautiful and elegant English HORSE, formerly owned by General Tupper, whose Colts are as noted for the saddle, as from any English Horse in the County. Constant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged, by the publick's humble servant,

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, May, 20th, 1789.

Strayed or stolen from the Subscriber, the last of April, two Mares, one of a light chestnut colour, about fifteen hands high, trots and canters, shod all round, six years old this spring, no artificial mark. The other is a dark bay, fourteen hands two or three inches high, trots, but never has been broke for riding, no shoes on, three years old this spring. Whoever will take up said Mares and return them to the subscriber, if stolen secure the theif; shall be handsomely rewarded and necessary charges.

SOLOMON STODDARD.

Northampton, May 18 1789.

Just Published,

And now ready for sale, by the Printer hereof,

A Calm Impartial INQUIRY into, and VINDICATION of the DIVINE RIGHT of INFANTS to BAPTISM; with some REMARKS, tending to show SPRINKLING to be a Scriptural Mode for administering that ORDINANCE. Attempted in some LETTERS to a friend. By SAMUEL TAGGART, A. B. Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Colrain.

Hartford, May 11, 1789.

PROPOSAL

for Printing by Subscription,

THE

MORAL and RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY;

OR,

SIXTY-ONE APHORETICAL ESSAYS,

ON SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CHRISTIAN DOCTRINES and VIRTUES:

BY

HUGH KNOX, D. D.

IN ST. CROIX.

THE CONTENTS.

1. OF Conversion, or Regeneration,
2. Of Justification before GOD,
3. Of Faith; particularly, as justifying.
4. Of entering into Covenant with God;
5. A form of Covenanting,
6. The Nature, Design and Use of the LORD's Supper,
7. Of Preparations for the LORD's Supper,
8. Our duty immediately after the LORD's Supper,
9. Reflections on the Incarnation of CHRIST,
10. Of Adoption into GOD's Family,
11. Of Repentance,
12. Of Sanctification, or Holiness,
13. The nature and effects of Union with Christ,
14. Of the final Perseverance of the Saints,
15. Of Peace of Conscience,
16. Of Joy in the HOLY GHOST,
17. Of assurance of GOD's Love, in this Life,
18. Of the Soul's Immortality,
19. Of Death,
20. Of the Resurrection of the Dead,
21. Of a future Judgment,
22. Of Heaven; or, the future State of the Blessed,
23. Of Hell; or the future State of the Wicked,
24. What, as Christians, we should do more than others.
25. Of Heavenly-mindedness, and the contrary Vice,
26. Of Gospel Sincerity, or Uprightness,
27. Christian Zeal, and its Opposites and Counterfeits,
28. Patience, and the contrary Vices,
29. Meekness, and the opposite Vices,
30. Charity, and the opposite Vices,
31. Contentment, and the opposite Vices,
32. Chastity, and the contrary Vices,
33. Humility, and the opposite Vices,
34. Sobriety, and the contrary Vices,
35. Christian Courage or Fortitude, and its Opposites,
36. The Christian Uses of the Tongue,
37. Unchristian Abuses of the Tongue,
38. The best method of maintaining Peace, Love and Unity among Christian Brethren,
39. The Rule of judging our Brethren; against Rashness and Censoriousness,
40. A peaceable Disposition, and the opposite Evils,
41. A merciful Temper, and its Opposites,
42. Of Justice between Man and Man,
43. Of Christian Hope,
44. Of the Natures and Person of CHRIST,
45. CHRIST, our Prophet,
46. CHRIST, our Priest,
47. The kingly or regal Office of CHRIST.
48. On the Shortness and due Improvement of Time,
49. The Consideration of Eternity,
50. The Duty of Masters of Families,
51. The best way of resisting Temptations,
52. Of Public Spirit,
53. A proper Temper and Conduct towards Enemies,
54. Temptations arising from Company,
55. Temptations arising from Solitude,
56. The Use and Abuse of Christian Liberty,
57. What Diversions are lawful, and the Way to regulate them,
58. The value and Importance of a Child,
59. The Constraints of CHRIST's Love: A Sermon,
60. Christians, Lights in the World: A sermon,
61. The aggravated Guilt of Murder; A Sermon,

We the Subscribers, Ministers of the Gospel in the Town of Hartford, recommend the above Treatise to the Public, and particularly to the People of our own Congregations. The Subjects are in their Nature important, and the manner of treating them is so plain, instructive and entertaining, as cannot fail giving Entertainment to every serious Mind.

BENJAMIN BOARDMAN
NATHAN STRONG.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by HUDSON and GOODWIN, the intended Publishers, in Hartford, and by the Printer hereof.

Vol. II.] THE [Numb. 144.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

The CO-PARTNERSHIP of *Benj. Prescott and Sam. Dexter*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons therefore indebted to, or that have any demands on said Company, are hereby notified and required to call on BENJAMIN PRESCOTT, at his Store in Amherst, for an immediate adjustment—who has just received a beautiful assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Consisting of

Broadcloths,	Chintzes,
Forrest de.	Callicoes,
German Serges,	Shawls,
Durants,	Linnens,
Tammies,	India Bed-Covers,
Shallopns,	Muslins,
Calimancoes,	Lawns,
Moreens,	Cambricks,
Taborcens,	Gauzes,
Fustians,	Sewing-Silk and Twist,
Jeans	Nankeens,
Velvets,	Pins and Needles, &c. &c.

ALSO,

An assortment of HARD and CROCKERY WARE, BAR-IRON, VIRGINIA SNUFF by the hundred or smaller quantity, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 5 by 7 WINDOW-GLASS. Likewise, WOOL-CARDS, by the gross, dozen, or single pair.

Said PRESCOTT returns his warmest and most grateful acknowledgments to those who have heretofore been his friends and customers—begs leave to solicit their future favours; and flatters himself that they will not be displeased to create in him fresh emotions of gratitude; as he is conscious that nothing will be wanted on his part to render every expression of their kindness deserved—and he particularly hopes for the patronage of those who are already impressed with the importance of cherishing the infant manufactures of their country.

May 20, 1789.

Proceedings of CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, April 29, 1789.

A Letter from *Matthias Ogden*, Esq; of New-Jersey, addressed to the speaker, inclosing a petition and remonstrance of a number of citizens of New-Jersey, alledging that certain irregularities had prevailed at their late election, and that undue means had been used to bias the votes; also complaining of the return made by the Governour; was read, together with the petition, and committed to the committee of elections.

A committee was appointed to prepare an estimate of the probable amount of the revenue on impost, agreeable to the duties lately agreed to; and to prepare an estimate of the public debt.

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1789.

The house met,

And Mr. Speaker laid before them the Speech of the President of the United States, to both houses. When Mr. White proposed as the most respectful order, and the likeliest way of speedy getting through the business; that it should be referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. *Carroll* did not think with the honourable gentleman, that referring it to a committee of the whole was the best method of coming to a speedy determination, at least he had doubts on that point. The subject matter of the speech was diffuse and to be considered in several points of view, he therefore thought a special committee of three or five members, or one from each State, better calculated to arrange and methodize the business; beside it was not parliamentary to refer a speech to a committee of the whole; it was the usual custom in Great-Britain for members to bring forward propositions in answer to the speech, for which they were generally prepared before hand; this he conceived was not the case of the house, for they had no previous notification of what it contained. In a select committee they would be able to digest and bring forward such propositions for the consideration of the House, and a proper answer might be prepared from these materials; this he therefore considered as the best mode, and moved it accordingly. Mr. *White* thought before a select committee could be appointed to advantage, the house ought to give their opinion upon the several propositions, otherwise they would have no guide to direct what answer the house was disposed to give.

Mr. *Madison* thought they might go into a committee of the whole and report some propositions to serve as the basis of an answer. He conceived that whatever the house should say on this occasion would give the tone to their future measures, it was therefore of great importance to weigh and consider every word. He conceived such a general refutation as he had in his hand would answer the end in view; it read as follows:—After which the house went into a committee of the whole, *On the State of the Union.*

Mr. *Page* in the Chair.

Mr. *Maddison* moved nearly as follows:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that an address to the President ought to be prepared, expressing the congratulations of the House of Representatives on the distinguished proof given him of the affection and confidence of his fellow-citizens, by the unanimous suffrage which has appointed him to the station he fills: and the approbation felt by the House, of the patriotic sentiments and of the liberal policy recommended by the speech, and assuring him of their disposition to concur in giving effect to every measure that may tend to secure the liberty, perpetuate the harmony, and advance the happiness and prosperity of their country.

Mr. *Madison* observed, that if the Committee agreed to this resolution, the House might appoint a select Committee to prepare and draft an answer founded upon these principles.

The Resolution was unanimously agreed to. When the Committee rose and reported it; hereupon Messieurs *Maddison, Clymer, Sherman, Gale* and *Boudinot*, were appointed a committee for the purposes aforesaid.

Some desultory conversation arose, relative to bringing in a bill to settle the compensation proper to be made to the President, Vice-President, both Houses of Congress and Civil List, but no motion on this subject remained before the House.

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1789.

Mr. *Smith* presented a petition from sundry shipwrights of Baltimore, praying the encouragement of the House, to the interest of ship-building and navigation.

Ordered to be referred to a committee on the state of the Union.

A petition from *Alexander Lewis* of Lancaster county, state of Pennsylvania, was read, praying a patent for the sole vending and using a new invented boat, propelled by setting poles, also some improvement in applying water to mills.

On motion of Mr. *Maddison*——Ordered, that the 4th Monday in May be assigned for the consideration of the exercise of the powers vested in Congress by the 5th article of the Constitution, relative to amendments.

The house went into a consideration of the article of impost, which had been postponed.

A long debate ensued on making distrimination between powers or nations, who have commercial treaties with the United States, and those that have none.

Mr. *Lawrence* opposed the discrimination as impolitic, left it should engage us in a commercial war with Britain.

Mr. *Maddison* advocated the discrimination and was not afraid of the consequences. No commercial regulation which Great-Britain could make was to be dreaded on our side, but her dependences had such real occasion for necessaries which could only be got from America, that the most severe restrictions made on our side; her policy was so far from a generous one, from the weakness of our late government, she had abridged our trade, and did not indicate a degree of pusillanimity if the house, now possessed of powers, did not wage this commercial war, as it had been termed. She would not change her policy—if the same effects continued to flow from our want of will, as heretofore from our weakness.

Mr. *Madison*, spoke with animation. Mr *Page* took the same side of the question, which was also supported by Mr. *Fitzsimons*.

Mr. *Sherman* supported Mr. *Lawrence's* motion, for avoiding discrimination, because it was not aimed particularly at the object which gentlemen seemed to have in view; it affected equally the Portuguese and our friends the Spaniards, as it did Great-Britain.

At length the question was put, on making a discrimination, which was agreed to, ten members only being in the negative; after which the house adjourned till to-morrow.

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1789.

Mr. *Benson* presented the report of the committee, appointed to consider what title, or whether any other than what the constitution points out, should be given to the President and other officers of national government which was that it was not proper to give any other title, than that the constitution contains—This report unanimously accepted.

Mr. *Maddison*, one of the committee appointed to answer the Speech of the PRESIDENT, introduced the report of that committee, which, being read by the Clerk, it was referred to a committee of the whole House—where being read and amended, was unanimously passed—and afterwards accepted by the House.

Mr. *Clymer* from the committee appointed to bring in a bill on the subject of impost, made a report, which being read, was laid on the table.

Mr. *Blount* presented to the House an application of the State of Virginia, requesting Congress to call a Convention for the purpose of revising and amending the Constitution.

Mr. *Blount* observed, that this application was with a view of obtaining amendments to the Constitution in one of the two modes pointed out in the 5th article; that copies of the application with an address had been sent to the several States, but that few of them seemed to have coincided with Virginia in opinion, and whether the apprehensions of the people of that State were well or ill founded, time alone would determine.

——He wished that the paper might be referred to a committee of the whole House, and thought it would be advisable to give it a consideration at the same time the amendments to be moved by Mr. *Maddison*, of which he gave notice, yesterday, should be brought forward.

Mr. *Boudinot* was opposed to the commitment; He wished to pay respect to the application of the State of Virginia, but he thought it ought to lie on the table for the information of the members: when a sufficient number of the States should according to the Constitution join the application, it would then be the proper time to consult it——at present it was premature.

Mr. *Blount* hoped that an application of such importance would be paid to the wishes of the State of Virginia as had been shown to the petitions of the citizens of New-York and others. He hoped the House would pay Virginia the compliment of committing their application. He knew not whether other States would come forward or not, but if the House had this address before them when the general subject of amendments was taken up, it might have some [illegible] though it were not accompanied by other applications.

Mr. *Maddison* said the House ought to treat this subject with all due respect; but the mode of disposing of this application ought to be consistent with the principles and spirit of the constitution. Congress had no deliberative power with respect to a Convention; for whenever two thirds of the States should apply, they were bound to call one; but till this concurrent application took place, they had no power whatever to enter into the subject. The best mode was to let it lie on the table till a sufficient number of applications appeared.

Mr. *Boudinot* assured the gentleman it was from no disrespect that he objected to the commitment—He would wish to express his respect for every State, particularly Virginia; but he did not conceive it would be paying any respect to Virginia to commit their application to a body which had no power to deliberate or decide upon it.

Mr. *Blount* replied, that the committing the application could not lay any obligation upon the House whatever as to its merits, and therefore it was no unconstitutional step. The matter might regularly come before the House, without in any case passing the bounds prescribed by the constitution, or actually doing any thing to contravene its principles.

Mr. *Huntington* opposed the commitment, and was for having the paper lie on the table.

Mr. *Tucker* said the provision in the Constitution did not appear to him in the same point of view in which it struck the gentleman—If two thirds of the States made application, Congress were obliged to comply: but if this should not happen, they were at liberty to exercise their discretion. He thought therefore it would be continental to take this up and deliberate upon it—Great respect was due to the application of any State—If the states had this power, as they certainly had, they ought not to be disregarded—they ought to be carefully attended to.

Mr. *Gerry* conceived this question to be out of order. A gentleman, he said, had yesterday informed the House, that on the 4th Monday of this month he should move the House into a committee on the 5th article of the constitution; but there was no order of the House to go into a committee on that day—He had no doubt but the gentleman would bring forward his motion, but he thought it was premature in order to the expectation of such a motion, to refer any thing to the committee of the whole which was at present under it. He conceived therefore that the proper mode of treating this application was to let it lie on the table till the 5th article of the constitution should be taken into consideration.

Mr. *Page* was opposed to the commitment—He

thought it would be a proper respect to the application to enter it on the journal, and he was willing this should be done.

Mr. *Izard* said he had no objection to any mode of treatment which was respectful—It was a standing order that the house should go each day into a committee of the whole on the state of the union. To this committee he wished the application should be referred.—And he thought it would be in their power to take the same at any time into consideration.

Mr. *Maddison* said he would consent to enter the paper on the journal, and to have the original on the files of the clerk's office—He therefore moved that the application be entered on the journal, and the original deposited in the office of the clerk.

Mr. *White* seconded this motion, and, the question being put, it was agreed to.

That part of the report of the committee of the whole respecting tonnage, was then resumed—upon which Mr. *Jackson* proposed, that the sum of 30 cents on foreign tonnage of nations in alliance, should be struck out, and 20 inserted. This produced a long debate. No decision was had upon the proposition when the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1789.

The bill for laying certain duties on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, was read.

Ordered, that it be referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. *Hiester* presented a petition from *Arthur Grier*, of Pennsylvania, stating that by certain calculations he had ascertained the mode of obtaining the longitude at sea—praying the countenance of Congress; that they would secure to him the sole right of vending and using his respective improvements.

On motion of Mr. *Sherman*, the bill with amendments from the Senate, respecting the manner of taking certain oaths, was read, and the amendments concurred in.

Mr. *Lawrance* presented the application of the Legislature of New-York, dated 5th Feb. last, for calling a Convention to consider amendments, which being read, was disposed of as the application from Virginia.

The house then resumed the consideration of the tonnage duty, and resolved, that foreign vessels belonging to nations in alliance, should pay 50 cents per ton, as has formerly been agreed to in the committee of the whole.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

THURSDAY, May 7.

On motion of Mr. *Madison*, a Committee appointed to confer with the Senate, on the proper mode of presenting bills, resolutions, and addresses to the President.

The House then resumed the subject of Tonnage.

A motion was made by Mr. *Maddison*, to reduce the tonnage on [illegible] in alliance with the U[illegible] ns per ton, until the [illegible] be raised to 75 cents. [illegible] and on the [illegible] order to make way for [illegible] it was negatived—25 to 26.

It was then added to the report, which is intended to prevent any vessels from trading coastwise, except those which are wholly owned by the citizens of the United States.

The report as amended was then agreed to by the House—and a Committee was appointed to bring in a bill. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 8.

Upon the report of a committee in favour of appointing a Serjeant at Arms, and nominations being called for, Mr. *Ames* and Mr. *Thacher* made some observations in opposition to the measure—contending, that the officer was super-numerary, and the post a mere sinecure.

Mr. *Gerry*, from the Committee appointed to prepare a bill prescribing the mode of collecting the Revenue, introduced a temporary law, which was read, and a hundred copies ordered to be printed for the House.

A motion which was laid on the table the 4th inst. respecting a request to the president, that he would procure an estimate of exports and imports, entries and clearances from the several States in the Union, for twelve months previous to the fourth of March last, was taken up, and after sundry amendments, one of which was appointing a Committee to attend to the business, the motion was adopted.

After this, the appointment of a Serjeant at Arms was taken into consideration again—and a vote for assigning a time to come to a choice obtained—Tuesday next being appointed.

THE ORDER OF THE DAY

was then called for, & the House went into a Committee of the whole. Read a second time, the Bill for ascertaining the rates of Impost.

Mr. TUCKER proposed, that the duty on distilled spirits, Jamaica proof, should be reduced to 6 cent per gallon—this brought on a debate which lasted until the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1789.

The bill regulating the *collection* of the impost, was read a second time.

The House then went into a Committee on the bill for laying certain duties on goods, wares, and merchandise.

Mr. TUCKER proposed a reduction upon distilled spirits Jamaica proof, introductory to a general deduction from the sums annexed to the specified articles in the bill—This was supported with great spirit by several Speakers—high duties, it was contened would operate unequally and oppressively—would produce smuggling and defeat the views of government by lessening the revenue—they would contravene the ideas and expectations formed by the people, under the administration of the new constitution—upon the danger and disagreeable consequences of smuggling, much was urged—that it would be extremely difficult if not impossible to prevent it to a very great degree, as must be obvious to those who contemplated our local conveniences for it—that to calculate upon the virtue, and patriotism of individuals, when powerful temptations were presented to disregard both, would be found fallacious. Moderate duties lessened the inducements to fraud, would make smuggling infamous, and make the collection less expensive, and supercede the necessity of an unpopular, and rigorous system.

In support of the duties as they now stand, it was equally well observed, that the system having had three different discussions, it should seem as if nothing essentially new or important could be offered upon the subject.

That the duties proposed had been the result of much investigation of the subject—that it was hardly probable that a change of sentiments could take place,—duties it was allowed were high in some instances, compared to what had been collected in others, and were in no proportion to those collected in other countries—that it was conformant to the ideas and wishes of the people,—that luxuries should be taxed high—that notwithstanding it was so earnestly contended to reduce the impost in general, it would be found that the amount to be produced, upon the system now under consideration, it was to be apprehended would prove insufficient for the public exigencies.

The question being put on the proposition of Mr. TUCKER, it was negatived—26 to 29.

ADDRESS of the SENATE to the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES,
In answer to his SPEECH to both HOUSES *of* CONGRESS.

SIR,

WE, the Senate of the United States, return you our sincere thanks for your excellent Speech delivered to both Houses of Congress; congratulate you on the complete organization of the Federal Government, and felicitate ourselves and our fellow citizens on your elevation to the office of President: An office highly important by the powers constitutionally annexed to it, and extremely honourable from the manner in which the appointment is made. The unanimous suffrage of the elective body in your favour, is peculiarly expressive of the gratitude, confidence, and affection of the citizens of America, and is the highest testimonial at once of your merit and of their esteem. We are sensible, Sir, that nothing but the voice of your fellow citizens could have called you from a retreat, chosen with the fondest predilection, endeared by habit, and consecrated to the repose of declining years. We rejoice, and with us all America, that, in obedience to the call of our common country, you have resumed once more to public life. In you all parties confide; in you all interests unite; and we have no doubt, that your past services, great as they have been, will be equalled by your future exertions; and that your prudence and sagacity as a statesman will tend to avert the dangers to which we were exposed, to give stability to the present government, and dignity and splendour to that country, which your skill and valour as a soldier, so eminently contributed to raise to independence and empire.

When we contemplate the coincidence of circumstances, and wonderful combination of causes, which gradually prepared the people of this country for independence; when we contemplate the rise, progress and termination of the late war, which gave them a name among the nations of the earth; we are, with you, unavoidably led to acknowledge and adore the great Arbiter of the universe, by whom empires rise and fall. A review of the many signal instances of divine interposition in favour of this country claim our most pious gratitude: And permit us, Sir, to observe, that among the great events which have led to the formation and establishment of a Federal Government, we esteem your acceptance to the office of President as one of the most propitious and important.

In the execution of the trust reposed in us, we shall endeavour to pursue that enlarged and liberal policy, to which your speech so happily directs. We are conscious that the prosperity of each State is inseparably connected with the welfare of all, and that in promoting the latter, we shall effectually advance the former. In full persuasion of this truth, it shall be our invariable aim, to divest ourselves of local prejudices and attachments, and to view the great assemblage of communities and interests committed to our charge, with an equal eye. We feel, Sir, the force, and acknowledge the justness of the observation, that the foundation of our national policy should be laid in public morality. If individuals be not influenced by moral principles, it is in vain to look for public virtue; it is therefore the duty of legislators to enforce, both by precept and example, the utility as well as the necessity of a strict adherence to the rules of distributive justice. We beg you to be assured, that the Senate will at all times cheerfully co-operate in every measure, which may strengthen the union, conduce to the happiness, or secure and perpetuate the liberties of this great confederated Republick.

We commend you, Sir, to the protection of Almighty God, earnestly beseeching him long to preserve a life so valuable and dear to the people of the United States, and that your administration may be prosperous to the nation, and glorious to yourself.

In Senate, May 7th 1789.

Signed by Order,

JOHN ADAMS, } *President of the Senate of the United States.*

To which the PRESIDENT *made the following*

REPLY:

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for your address, in which the affectionate sentiments are expressed in the most obliging terms. The coincidence of circumstances which led to this auspicious crisis, the confidence reposed in me by my fellow citizens, and the assistance I may expect from counsels which will be dictated by an enlarged and liberal policy, seem to presage a more propitious issue to my administration, than a diffidence of my abilities had taught me to anticipate. I now feel myself inexpressibly happy in a belief, that Heaven, which has done so much for our infant nation, will not withdraw its providential influence before our political felicity shall have been completed; and in a course that the Senate will at all times co-operate in every measure, which may tend to promote the welfare of this Confederated Republick. Thus supported by a firm trust in the great Arbiter of the universe, aided by the collected wisdom of the Union, and imploring the divine benediction on our joint exertions, in the service of our country, I readily engage with you in the arduous, but pleasing task, of attempting to make our nation happy.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

LONDON, March 16.

Advices are received that the Emperor of Morocco is fitting out his whole naval force; and that preparations are making for the equipment of 40 sail of ships are failing almost daily for Constantinople with relief of the Turks, who do not find their supplies of Asia so regular as formerly.

MARCH 14.

AMERICAN LOYALISTS AND REFUGEES.

There are amongst them some persons of principle and honour, who have really and timely suffered for their attachment to the mother country. These we sincerely congratulate that the day of retribution is at hand. There will be upwards of *a million and a half paid* to them in the course of this month, which has arisen from the lotteries and certain Parliamentary grants. A convenient office is now fitting up at the Exchequer for that purpose. It is ordered to be completed by Saturday next, and payment will begin the following week; to the great relief of many distressed families.

Singular custom in the Isle of Man. If a single person woman prosecutes a single man for a rape, the ecclesiastical judges impannel a jury; and if this jury find him guilty, he is so returned to the spiritual court, where if he is found guilty, the dumster, (that is, the temporal judge) delivers to the woman, a rope, a shilling and a ring, and she has it in her choice to have him hanged, or beheaded, or to marry him.

At the family feat of the Hildyards, in Yorkshire, (England) which once belonged to Sir Conyers Darcy, there may now be seen a very ancient picture. It represents a woman standing on a tortoise, the bunch of keys in her right hand. The fore-finger of her left hand touches her lip, and a dove sits upon her shoulder, under it are the following lines:

By the Keys in this picture, the lips and the dove,
Learn wives to be frugal, learn silence and love:
And learn from the tortoise, who ne'er quits her flat,
That wives should at home be contented to dwell.

GEORGE-TOWN, (Maryland) May 7.

We cannot but congratulate our readers on the prospect of the Potowmack becoming soon the common channel of conveyance for the produce of the fertile country through which it runs. The water carriage is already so far established, that five waggons are kept for the purpose of constantly plying between Waters' house on the common landing, and George-town. Captain Dark's boat last week, brought down a load of 100 barrels of flour from Shepherds-town, in Virginia, that passed Shenandoah and Seneca Falls, with safety and ease. The expence of carriage is considerably lessened from 8/4 and 10/. to 5/. per barrel from Washington, and the boatmen are very active in soliciting employ.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.

A correspondent informs us that a number of butchers keepers in this city have determined not to purchase of the Lamb in their families. This public spirited resolution coincides with the recommendations of the old Congress, and the example of the new. As beef, pork, grain and vegetables are declining in price, the farmer will find his profits considerably increased by the preservation of his lambs, and a careful attention to his sheep.

A correspondent remarks, that were the Representatives in Congress to be continually presented with the emblematic view of the staples of their respective States, it might furnish them with useful hints, and direct their councils to the promotion of manufactures for the great abundance of raw materials produced in the States; and the extension of agriculture and commerce, from the valuable productions of others; which might afford a vast export trade, and be an amazing source of wealth and prosperity.

In the British House of Lords, the members are seated on wool sacks, that the importance of the woollen manufactory, the great staple of Britain, may be indelibly impressed on their minds. In like manner, the Delegates in Congress might have their seats wrought with some device, descriptive of the staple of their several States: For instance.

New-Hampshire might be represented by a pine tree.

Massachusetts, by a barrel of fish.
Rhode Island, (when federal) a hamper of cheese.
Connecticut, an ox.
New-York, a hogshead of flaxseed.
New Jersey, a bundle of flax.
Pennsylvania, a bag of wheat.
Delaware, a bag of wool.
Maryland, pig and bar iron.
Virginia, a hogshead of tobacco,
N. Carolina, (when federal) a barrel of tar.
South-Carolina, a bag of cotton.
Georgia, a sword of rice.

Our correspondent is far from wishing the Delegates in the general government, to confine their views to the local interests of their respective states; on the contrary, he has no objection to the above article being represented in one general device, to be fixed in some conspicuous place, where Congress might have a constant view of it, and be continually reminded of the duty they owe to their country.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, May 12.

On Thursday evening last the following melancholy affair happened near Kingston:—The house of a Mrs. Adams, who lived in that neighbourhood, was beset by a number of young fellows) whose intentions we have not learned) who made an attempt to get into the door, but failed: They then tried at a window, but by this time the family were alarmed, when a son of Mrs. Adams desired them to desist, but without effect; he threatened to shoot them, having a gun in his hand; however they persevered in their design, when he fired and killed a Mr. John Skillman on the spot. The young man has since been taken into custody and committed to goal.

NEW-YORK, May 21.

A few days since, a Committee of the Senate reported, as their unanimous opinion, that it will be proper to address the President—*His Highness, the President of the United States of America and the Protector of their Liberties.* But as it appeared to be the unanimous wish of the House, not to give the President any title, the Senate afterwards adopted a Resolve to the following purport:—

"From a decent respect for the opinion and practice of civilized nations, whether under monarchies or republican governments, whose custom is to annex titles of respectability to the office of their Chief Magistrate; and that in an intercourse with foreign nations, a due respect for the majesty of the people of the United States may not be hazarded by an appearance of singularity, the Senate have been induced to be of opinion, that it would be proper to annex a respectable title to the office of President of the United States; But the Senate desirous of preserving harmony with the House of Representatives, where the practice lately observed in presenting an address to the President, was without the addition of titles, think it proper for the present to act in conformity with the practice of that House:

Therefore resolved, That the present address be "*To The President of the United States.*" without addition of title.

Extract of a letter from London, dated March 9.

"The election of General WASHINGTON to the Presidential Chair, and the expected choice of Mr. ADAMS as Vice-President will have an auspicious tendency. Europe, as well as America, concur in the praises due to that great and good man, and are well convinced, that nothing which can degrade your national consequence, will ever meet with his assent."

"Mr. ADAMS, by being employed in the diplomatick line in England and Holland, must have had the best opportunities of making observations on the politicks of Europe, as well as on the internal systems of policy and publick credit, which have aggrandized these nations, and rendered them so conspicuous for their resources. Such knowledge must be of eminent service to you, in your arrangements of finance.

"I am happy to observe, that our opinions on the subject of the United States are already essentially changed—they are no longer treated with that supercilious contempt, which their former insufficiency of government and disunion of sentiments, gave too much reason to justify.

"Your situation and resources entitle you to hold a high rank amongst the powers of the world. If your government is well administered, you will soon feel your consequences."

NEW-HAVEN, May 27.

A few Days since, a Mr. Pritchard, of Waterbury, being on his Land digging a ditch, dug up a Root, which his curiosity led him to take of—he soon found himself circumstanced, and returned to his House, (with the Root in his hand) which as soon as he entered, informed his Wife that he had ate of it, and apprehended he was poisoned—on which he fell down, was suddenly seized with convulsions, and expired in 2 or 3 Hours. The Root proved to be what is commonly known by the Name of Wild-Parsnip.

NEW-LONDON, May 22.

A letter just received by Phillip Dejean, Esq. agent for the French marine, residing here, informs, That the Dauphin of France is dead.—The same letter adds, that the last winter was so severe in France, that in January people were walking on the ice in the harbour of Pille de Ree, from one fort to another, a thing unknown before; and when the wind began to blow, it cast an immense number of veils on the coast—the loss on the river of Bordeaux, is calculated at 3 or 4 million livres—the damage in the several parts of the kingdom is so considerable that it is difficult to calculate it—the States General were to assemble the first of May, composed of 1200 members, viz. 400 of the nobility, 200 of the clergey, and 600 of the commons.

SALEM, *May* 19.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, March 9.

"By an edict of our new King, Charles IV. it is granted to all nations the liberty of trading to the Spanish West-Indies, save Porto Rico, Havanna and St. Domingo) with SLAVES for two years to come—to sell them to the best advantage, and take in return money or goods. Perhaps you may be engaged in this commerce; and as the first expeditions will probably be the best, I thought it incumbent on me to give you the earliest intelligence.

BOSTON, May 28.

YESTERDAY being GENERAL ELECTION, the gentlemen returned to serve as Senators and Representatives in General Court, met at the State House, in thirtown, agreeable to the constitution, and subscribed the declaration required, before the Governor and Council for the time being, who then withdrew: The Senate made choice of the Honourable SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Esq. for their President, and SAMUEL COOPER, Esq. for their Clerk—and the House of Representatives chose the Honourable DAVID COBB, Esq. Speaker, and GEORGE R. MINOT, Esq. Clerk, and being again joined by the Governor and Council, (who were escorted to the State-House by the company of Independent Cadets, commanded by Col. BRADFORD,) they proceeded to the Old Brick Meeting-House, where a well adapted Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. BRIDGE, of Sudbury, from Psalm lxxxii. 1st verse. *GOD standeth in the Congregation of the Mighty; he judgeth among the Gods.*

In the afternoon the two Branches of the General Court again met, and the Senate having examined the returns of the votes for Senators and Counsellors, they informed the House of Representatives that there were a number of vacancies, by reason of deficiencies in the elections; whereupon the two Houses met in Convention to fill up the vacancies according to the Constitution. A list of the Senators, thus compleated is as follows.

County of *Suffolk.*
Honourable Samuel Adams,
William Phillips,
Cotton Tufts,
Thomas Dawes,
*William Heath.
*Benjamin Austin, jun. Esquires.

County of *Essex.*
Honourable Samuel Phillips, jun.
Stephen Choate,
Azor Orne,
*Samuel Holten,
*Jonathan Jackson,
*Bailey Bartlett, Esquires.

County of *Middlesex,*
Honourable Eleazer Brooks,
Ebenezer Bridge,
Joseph Hosmer,
Joseph B. Varnum,
*Nathaniel Gorham, Esquires.

*County of *Hampshire.*
Honourable John Hastings.
David Sexton,
*Samuel Fowler,
*William Lyman, Esquires.

County of *Plymouth.*
Honourable Nathan Cushing,
David Howard,
*Joshua Thomas, Esquires.

County of *Barnstable.*
Honourable Solomon Freeman, Esquire.

County of *Bristol.*
Honourable Holder Slocum,
Samuel Bishop,
*Ebenezer Tisdale, Esquires.

Duke's County and *Nantucket.*
Honourable Matthew Mayhew, Esquire.

County of *Worcester.*
*Honourable Moses Gill,
Abel Wilder,
Amos Singletary,
John Fessenden,
*Peter Penniman, Esquires.

County of *York.*
Honourable Edward Carts,
Nathaniel Wells, Esquires.

County of *Cumberland.*
Honourable Josiah Thatcher, Esquire.

County of *Lincoln.*
*Honourable Daniel Cony, Esquire.

County of *Hertford.*
Honourable Elijah Dwight,
*Thomson J. Skinner, Esquires.

*These Gentlemen with this mark * were not of the Senate the last year.*

The returns of votes for Governour and Lieutenant-Governour are to be examined and declared this day.

The Hon. Council have advised his Excellency the Governour to remove from office five of the Sheriffs in this Commonwealth, for neglecting to settle their accounts with the Treasury, agreeably to a late resolve of the Legislature.

The Royal Society of London have lately elected the Hon. James Bowdoin, Esq. a Member of their illustrious Body, and a Diploma, we hear was received by Capt. Scott.

His Excellency President Pickering, of Portsmouth has 1191 votes for President of the State of New-Hampshire and the Hon. John Sullivan, 1137—scattering votes 125, so that by the people there is no choice.

By several gentlemen from *New-York*, we are informed, that there is a probability that the duty on *Molasses* will be opposed in the Hon. Senate—that it will be sent down to the House *three cents*—that the House will send it up at four cents—at which rate it is supposed it will be finally fixed.

The REVENUE BILL will be taken up in the SENATE, on Monday next. It is said, that the paragraph limiting the duration of the bill will be changed—and the Act made to last as the object of it continues to exist.

NORTHAMPTON, June 2.

The Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq. is chosen Federal Representative for this District, by a majority of seven votes.

Arrived at Baltimore, for the purpose of establishing the printing of cotton and linnen cloths, and paper hangings, Messrs *Coley, Clarkson* and *Ormrod*. It is uncertain in what place these gentlemen will fix themselves, but, wherever it shall be, their success as most earnestly to be wished, and attended to a certainty. They have been regularly bred and employed in that business in the city of Nantz, in France, where the art of calico and paper hanging printing is improved beyond any part of Europe. The importation of printed linens and cotton into the United States is estimated at forty-five thousand pounds annually, besides which there are very large quantities of paper hangings made.

DIED] At Williamsburgh, on Saturday last, Mr. JOSIAH POMERY, in the 26th year of his age—formerly an inhabitant of this Town.

MARRIED—In the Western territory, WILLTHROP SARGEANT, Esq. Secretary of that territory, to Miss TUPPER, daughter to Gen. TUPPER.

The Lists of the Hon. House of Representatives will be inserted in our next.

To Cover this Season at the stable of the subscriber in Northampton, for one Dollar the single leap, two Dollars the season, or four Dollars to insure a foal—the beautiful bright bay Horse

YOUNG DRIVER.

He is fifteen hands high, eight years old this spring, and equal for strength, beauty and size to any imported Horse in the state. He was imported Horse, old Driver, full Narraganset Mare, call

Northampton, June 4

The SLOOP

URSULA,

Now loading for BOSTON, to sail shortly.—Sloop

WILLIAM and GEORGE,

Also loading for New-York, to sail in a few days.—For freight or passage apply to the Masters on board, or to WILLIAM and GEORGE BELL, at their Store in Hanford, May 29th, 1789.

A few Barrels of

CYDER

to be sold. Enquire of

BENJAMIN TAPPAN.

Unimproved LAND for Sale.

SEVEN Thousand Acres of LAND, in the townships of [illegible] in the county of Hampshire, known by the name of *Green and Walker's Land*, to be sold at a reasonable price, and in lots of from fifty acres each to one thousand, as may best suit the purchasers. These Lands are of a very excellent quality, are well timbered, and have a plenty of water—one branch of North-River runs through them in a serpentine course. The Lands in Heath are situate northwestwardly and northeastwardly, about three quarters of a mile from the Meeting-House, and from a well inhabited country.—Pearl and Pot-Ash will be received in payment, if delivered at Boston, at the highest market price and a good pay-day will be given, on reasonable security.—The Land may be viewed by applying to Col. Asaph White, living in Heath, or Mr. Barton, living on the premises.—There are two ranges of lots lying in Rowe. Rowe is improved and settled quite up to the line of these Lands, which have long been in great demand; but the owner has uniformly refused to sell them: He is now induced to it by the desire of the neighbouring inhabitants, who have long lamented that so fine a tract of country should be uninhabited. Any young men inclined to become purchasers, may apply to John Lane, Esq. at Boston, any time previous to the first of July, at which time he expects to embark for Europe—John Lowell, Esq. at Roxbury—or to Mr. Thomas Williams, jun. at his office in Boston.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, the night of the 29th of May last, a sorrel Mare, three years old, trots, was shod before, has a blaze in her face, and two curls or rises on her shoulders, has a small bunch of white hair in her main, is fourteen hands high. Whoever will take up said mare, and return her, or secure her and the thief, so that I can have notice shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid by me. EBENEZER HIGGINS.

[*From a late New-Jersey paper.*]

To the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

OFT times, when rapture swells the heart,
Expreſſive ſilence can impart,
More ſublime joy ſublime;
This Waſhington, my wond'ring mind,
In every grateful ardor join'd,
Tho' words were out of time.

The muſe of ——'s peaceful ſhade,
Gave way to all the gay parade
For tranſports of her own:
She felt the tear of pleaſure flow,
And gratitude's delightful glow,
Was to her boſom known.

Triumphal arches—gratulating ſong,
And ſhouts of welcome from the mixed throng,
The laurels cannot raiſe.
We praiſe ourſelves; exalt our name,
And in the ſcroll of time, we claim
An ear-reſt in thy bays.

But 'reſt on *Heaven's* whit'ned plain,
Where the blue miſt enſhroud the ſtains,
And Waſh'n's ſpirits came;
Anxious to ſeal the future fate,
Each on his cloud, in awful ſtate,
Pronounc'd thee good as well as great,
And fill'd thy cup of fame.

While we the favourites of Heaven,
To whom theſe weſtern climes are given,
And halcyon days await,
May bleſs ourſelves and bleſs our race,
That God by his peculiar grace
Choſe thee to rule the ſtate.

Fame as ſhe lies her trump ſhall ſound,
To all the admiring nations round,
And millions yet unborn,
Will read the hiſtory of this day,
And as they read will praiſe—and ſay.
HERE NATURE TOOK A TURN.

For in the annals of mankind,
Who ever ſaw a compact bind,
An empire's utmoſt bound;
Who ever ſaw ambition ſtand,
Without the power to raiſe her hand,
While ONE the people crown'd:
New-Jerſey, May 3, 1789.

BLIND MAN's BUFF.

To the MEN.

THE ſport is an emblem of love,
When women are caught, as they play;
Now, far out of reach, they remove;
Then, daring, a tin fall in your way.
No fawn, tho' by nature ſo ſhy
Purſu'd, will elude you ſo faſt:
Yet ſtun'd ther'll approach you ſo nigh,
You're certain to catch them at laſt.

Slace trifling, or ſtying,
Or kindly complying,
Love ſpreads, and they fall in the ſnare;
Let a gen'rous connection
Inſure their protection,
And make them as happy as fair;
With fondneſs endearing,
No faſhood appearing,
Let honour with pleaſure unite:
Sweet ſmiles in reward,
Will enliven your board,
And attend on your pillows at night.

An Eſſay in Praiſe of the Morning.

THE agreeable entertainment I met with this morning, would loſe part of its reliſh, if not communicated. I have the good fortune to be ſo pleaſantly lodged, as to have a proſpect of a neighbouring grove, where the eye receives the moſt delicious refreſhment from the lively verdure of the trees; and the wild regularity by which the ſcene ſhifts off, and diſparts itſelf into a beautiful chequer. The commodiouſneſs of the place has tempted ſuch a tuneful throng of inhabitants, that the pretty little warblers, while they jointly improve the harmony, ſeem yet to make their ſtrains ſo ſpirited, as if they contended, which ſhould be moſt heard. I have often lent my ear to theſe natural concerts, with an affectionate kind of pleaſure. To ſtart out of a moſt troubleſome dream, and immediately to find my tortured ſenſes regaled with ſuch innocent harmony, was certainly a very ſeaſonable relief. For ſome time, I gratefully liſtened to theſe reſtorers of my quiet; but though I could not better improve the opportunity, than by turning my attention in upon itſelf, and ſeriouſly reflecting upon the deſign of providence, in organizing this part of the animal world into ſo much melody. One while, I conſidered theſe early warblers, as the chorliſters of nature, and looked upon their matin chants, as a tribute of praiſes exacted upon them by the author of their being. Another while, I looked upon them as acting the parts of bell-men to the human ſpecies; and took their early ſerenades for ſo many gentle ſummons to call us to our reſpective duties.

This notion, however trifling it may ſeem, may yet be of great uſe, eſpecially in ſtudious life. Whenever we reflect upon the agreeable viciſſitude of the ſeaſons, we are always ſure to ſingle ſpring out as moſt worthy our admiration. Tis then that nature recovers herſelf, as it were from her winter ague; and diffuſes an univerſal ſprightlineſs through the animal, as well as vegetable world. Tis then too, that the faculties of man receive a briſker movement, and his imagination ſeems to teem with fertility of thought. If then we are ſpeculatively poſſeſſed of ſo great advantages, practice would ſoon make them real. When the whole creation has rouſed itſelf, and the little feathered people are cheerfully inviting us to partake of the benefits of the morning, we ought to refuſe ourſelves from a captivating indolence, and put ourſelves upon the exertion of thoſe faculties, which a moderate refreſhment has rendered fit for action, and which would be ſo much brightened and aſſiſted by the temperature and fragrance of the morning. By this we ſhould have the ſeaſon we pretend to be ſo enamour'd with, continued to us the better part of the year; and a ſultry inactive day, ſucceeded by a cool enlivening morning.

Among all the celebrated poets, we generally find the morning complimented with the moſt beautiful epithet their invention can furniſh. Homer's —— has always had its admirers and imitators: and I think the Roſy-fingered morn ſhould have ſomething ſo ſweet and agreeable, as would make every one deſirous of ſhaking hands with her. One would imagine, that this pretty nymph Aurora ſhould be careſſed in the moſt tender manner, in the arms of the muſes. But, inſtead of being courted, as ſhe might expect, ſhe too often finds that the inhabitants that her out and exclude her their company; and though ſhe now and then can ſteal a glance in at the window, and peep through the curtains, yet even then ſhe ſees her civility repayed by their turning their backſides upon her, and giving her no other anſwer but a ſnore. I will be ſo ingenious as to own, that I myſelf have been very hard hearted to her, and uſed her with too much coyneſs: But at preſent ſhe meets with more favourable returns; for ſhe makes court to me in ſo ſincere and diſintereſted a manner, that I ſhould be an obſtacle to my own happineſs, by refuſing the enjoyment of ſo many charms.

The following is lodged with the Printer hereof for publication, ſhould a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers appear to defray the expences of printing, viz.

SOME brief OBSERVATIONS on the Reverend TIMOTHY ALLEN's Eſſay on outward Chriſtian Baptiſm——Together, with a full and compleat anſwer to the ſaid Eſſay.

in two PROPOSITIONS.

1ſt, Of Baptiſm.
2d. Of the Body and Blood of Chriſt.

Exhibited to the World,

By THOMAS WEEKS.

N. B. The above Obſervations, and Anſwer, will be put into preſs as ſoon as 300 copies are ſubſcribed for. It will contain about eighty pages Octavo, and will be ſupplied to ſubſcribers at 1/6 ſingle, and 14/ per dozen. Subſcriptions are received at this office, and by ſaid Weeks, in Goſhen.

SETH WRIGHT,

WOULD acquaint his cuſtomers and others, that he has juſt received a general aſſortment of *Engliſh* and *Weſt-Indie GOODS*, for which he will receive in payment moſt kinds of country produce.

Northampton, May 20th, 1789.

Will cover this Season at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber upon the moſt reaſonable terms, that beautiful and elegant Engliſh HORSE, formerly owned by General Tupper, whoſe Colts are as noted for the ſad-

From any Engliſh Horſe in the County. Conſtant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged, by the publick's humble ſervant,

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, May, 20th, 1789.

Strayed or ſtolen from the Subſcriber, the laſt of April, two Mares, one of a light cheſnut-colour, about fifteen hands high, trots and canters, ſhod all round, ſix years old this ſpring, no artificial mark. The other is a dark bay, fourteen hands two or three inches high, trots, but never has been broke for riding, no ſhoes on, three years old this ſpring. Whoever will take up ſaid Mares and return them to the ſubſcriber, if ſtolen ſecure the theif; ſhall be handſomely rewarded and neceſſary charges.

SOLOMON STODDARD.

Northampton, May 18 1789.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And will be ready for ſale, by the Printer hereof,

A Calm Impartial INQUIRY into, and VINDICATION of the DIVINE RIGHT of INFANTS to BAPTISM; with ſome REMARKS, tending to ſhow SPRINKLING to be a Scriptural Mode for adminiſtering that ORDINANCE. Attempted in ſome LETTERS to a friend. By SAMUEL TAGGART, A. B. Paſtor of the Preſbyterian Church in Colrain.

BROKE into the incloſure of the Subſcriber, on the night of the 4th inſt. a brown mare colt one year old; with a blaze in her face. The owner is deſired to prove his property pay charges and take her away

BOAZ SEARL.

Southampton, May 18, 1789.

Hartford, May 11, 1789.

PROPOSAL

for Printing by Subſcription,

THE

MORAL and RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY;

OR,

SIXTY-ONE APHORETICAL ESSAYS,

ON SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINES and VIRTUES.

BY

HUGH KNOX, D. D.

In ST. CROIX.

THE CONTENTS.

1. OF Converſion, or Regeneration,
2. Of Juſtification before GOD,
3. Of Faith; particularly, as juſtifying,
4. Of entering into Covenant with God,
5. A form of Covenanting,
6. The Nature, Deſign and Uſe of the LORD's Supper,
7. Of Preparations for the LORD's Supper,
8. Our duty immediately after the LORD's Supper,
9. Reflections on the Incarnation of CHRIST,
10. Of Adoption into GOD's Family,
11. Of Repentance,
12. Of Sanctification, or Holineſs,
13. The nature and effects of Union with Chriſt,
14. Of the final Perſeverance of the Saints,
15. Of Peace of Conſcience,
16. Of Joy in the HOLY GHOST,
17. Of aſſurance of GOD's Love, in this Life,
18. Of the ſoul's Immortality,
19. Of Death,
20. Of the Reſurrection of the Dead,
21. Of a future Judgment,
22. Of Heaven; or the future State of the Bleſſed,
23. Of Hell; or the future State of the Wicked,
24. What, as Chriſtians, we ſhould do more than others.
25. Of Heavenly-mindedneſs, and the contrary Vice,
26. Of Goſpel Sincerity, or Uprightneſs,
27. Chriſtian Zeal, and its Oppoſites and Counterfeits,
28. Patience, and the contrary Vices,
29. Meekneſs, and the oppoſite Vices,
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31. Contentment, and the oppoſite Vices,
32. Chaſtity, and the contrary Vices,
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34. Sobriety, and the contrary Vices,
35. Chriſtian Courage or Fortitude; and its Oppoſites,
36. The Chriſtian Uſes of the Tongue,
37. Unchriſtian Abuſes of the Tongue,
38. The beſt method of maintaining Peace, Love and Unity among Chriſtian Brethren,
39. The Rule of judging our Brethren; againſt Raſhneſs and Cenſoriouſneſs,
40. A peaceable Diſpoſition, and the oppoſite Evils,
41. A merciful Temper, and its Oppoſites,
42. Of Juſtice between Man and Man,
43. Of Chriſtian Hope,
44. Of the Natures and Perſon of CHRIST,
45. CHRIST, our Prophet,
46. CHRIST, our Prieſt,
47. The kingly or regal Office of CHRIST.
48. On the Shortneſs and due Improvement of Time,
49. The Conſideration of Eternity,
50. The Duty of Maſters of Families,
51. The beſt way of reſiſting Temptations,
52. Of Public Spirit,
53. A proper Temper and Conduct towards Enemies,
54. Temptations ariſing from Company,
55. Temptations ariſing from Solitudes,
56. The Uſe and Abuſe of Chriſtian Liberty,
57. What Diverſions are lawful, and the Way to regulate them,
58. The value and Importance of a Child,
59. The Conſtraints of CHRIST's Love: A Sermon,
60. Chriſtians, Lights in the World: A Sermon,
61. The aggravated Guilt of Murder: A Sermon.

We the Subſcribers, Miniſters of the Goſpel in the Town of Hartford, recommend the above Treatiſe to the Public, and particularly to the People of our own Congregations. The Subjects are in their Nature important, and the manner of treating them is ſolid, inſtructive and awakening, as can not fail giving Entertainment to every ſerious Mind.

BENJAMIN BOARDMAN
NATHAN STRONG.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Proceedings of CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, of the UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1789.

A Meſſage from the Senate, purporting that they had appointed a committee to join with ſuch committee as the Houſe may appoint, to conſider upon the ſubject of a title which it may be proper to give to the Preſident of the United States, was read——

Upon which Mr. PARKER moved that a reſolution ſhould be adopted to, this effect——That the Houſe could not concur with the Senate, having already decided upon the ſubject unanimouſly.

Mr. PAGE ſupported the motion——he was fully of opinion, that by the Conſtitution the Houſe had neither a right to ſuggeſt or propoſe any thing upon the ſubject: He conſidered it as antirepublican, and apprehended great evils would reſult from the meaſure, ſhould Congreſs take any ſteps in it: He conceived that the real honour and dignity of the government did not conſiſt in, or depend upon titles, and that he had his feelings hurt, when he heard gentlemen addreſs the members of that Houſe by the title of "The Hon. Members." He thought that the Houſe had already fully and explicitly declared its ſentiments, in the report of a former committee, and was ſorry to have the ſubject again introduced.

Mr. TUCKER was in ſentiments, with Mr. PAGE, but obſerved further, that he had always been oppoſed to the appointment of any committee in the firſt of the buſineſs——and was equally averſe from taking it up now: The Conſtitution was expreſſly againſt giving any titles whatever: The introduction of them would bring us back to monarchy, and would juſtify what had been ſaid upon the Conſtitution by its enemies. What could be the deſign of the Senate? Did General WASHINGTON wiſh for a title? Did he ſight for this? By no means.——Real dignity conſiſts not in theſe diſtinctions; Titles, &c. equipage, etiquette, parade, &c.——to ſupport theſe, in my opinion, muſt be ſacrificed: And from ſuſtaining the character of independent freemen, we ſhall degenerate into ſervility——we ſhall no longer be men——we ſhall depreciate into apes——baſeneſs of imitation. Mr. TUCKER concluded by wiſhing the ſubject might be diſmiſſed.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved for a committee, to enquire into the difference which appeared in the votes of the two houſes, upon the report of the joint committee upon this ſubject, as now held out in the meſſage from the Senate.

Mr. BURKE was oppoſed to any further proceedings in the buſineſs, except it was to expreſs their entire diſapprobation——and to that purpoſe, he propoſed a reſolution againſt the introduction of any title more eſpecially all imitations of European titles, or titles, whether given to Emperors, Kings, Princes or any other dignitaries whatever.

Mr. MADISON was in opinion with gentlemen oppoſed to a title——he was not, however, for ſummary proceedings with the meſſage of the Senate; he urged the propriety of a decent and reſpectful attention to it upon a variety of principles, and then obſerved——that he could not ſee the uſe or advantage of adopting titles, that it was evident that they did not confer power or influence——many of the pooreſt and moſt inſignificant States had aſſumed the moſt pompous and high ſounding titles——What great or more lofty title could be aſſumed, that of "High Mightineſſes!" a title almoſt bordering upon impiety——what real advantages had been derived from it? Had events ſanctioned the idea? Titles he conſidered as unconſtitutional and contrary to the general ſentiments of the people.——Should it be *create, old ones* we ſhould find inapplicable, and they would be conſidered, as ſervile imitation, and *new ones* he feared, would be abuſed and ridiculous.——The dignity of a republican government, he conſidered as independent of title——he hoped that the gentlemen would not diſcover——a tenth upon the occaſion——had no doubt but the ſame unanimity would now be ſhown as before upon this queſtion, and he was therefore in favour of a committee of conference.

Mr. WHITE was oppoſed to the appointment of a committee of conference, and ſuppoſed it beſt to put a period to any further diſcuſſion, by informing the Senate, that the Houſe had already determined the queſtion; by unanimouſly adopting the report of the joint committee upon this ſubject.

Mr. SHERMAN ſuppoſed there would be an impropriety in appointing a committee unleſs the Houſe ſhould firſt reſcind the former vote——to think that to make the journals appear conſiſtent, this was a previous queſtion.

Mr. JACKSON obſerved, that although he was much oppoſed to titles and diſtinctions as any gentlemen whatever, he thought however, that there was a propriety in appointing a committee of conference, that the reſult being known, might prevent the publication of ridiculous and abſurd contradictions and ſtiles in the news-papers, which had a tendency to bring the government into contempt.

Mr. MADISON ſhaing he that Mr. SHERMAN's ideas were not juſt; he ſuppoſed that a committee might be appointed with as much propriety in the preſent caſe as in any other, and aſſigned a variety of reaſons to prove that every diſtate of policy and ſound judgment, pointed out the expediency of paying all poſſible reſpect and attention to the communications of the Senate.

Mr. SERRY expreſſed his mind fully in oppoſition to a committee, as he conſidered the meaſure fruiteleſs, & occaſioned a loſs of time——wiſhed that Mr. PARKER's motion might be adopted, and an end put to the buſineſs.

Mr. CLYMER was oppoſed to the conferring of titles——obſerved, that the moſt impotent nations aſſumed the moſt pompous addreſſes——that they were not indicative of power and influence, was evident from facts, for when the Kings of England, had only the title of HIGHNESS, their prerogative was much greater than it had been ſince under that of Moſt Sacred Majeſty.——He differed, however, from gentlemen, who ſuppoſed that they had a powerful prediction for them, and this propenſity he thought ſhould be counteracted and checked.

Mr. PAGE obſerved, that titles naturally led to honours, and diſtinctions not founded always on merit, till in the time the Supreme Executive comes to be conſidered as the foundation of honour. Inducing a train of conſequences derogatory to the dignity of a freeman.

Mr. LEE moved that the previous queſtion ſhould be taken in words to the following effect? Whether the Houſe would now proceed to conſider the ſubject of the meſſage from the Senate,——this paſſed in the affirmative.

A variety of motions were then introduced——and the one from Mr. TRUMBULL was adopted to the following effect. That a committee be appointed to confer with the committee of the Senate, upon the difference which appears in the votes of the two Houſes, on the report of the joint committee, upon the queſtion reſpecting titles, evidenced in the vote of the Senate, appointing a committee to take up the ſame ſubject upon quite oppoſite principles.

The motion being adopted, Mr. MADISON, Mr. TRUMBULL, Mr. PAGE, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. BENSON, were appointed.

A meſſage from the Senate was then read, informing the Houſe, that they had appointed a committee conſiſting of Mr. FEW, Mr. MACLEY, and Mr. STRONG, to join with a committee of the Houſe, for the purpoſe of viewing the apartments in the city-hall, and to determine how they ſhould be appropriated——Mr. SCOTT, Mr. WHITE, and Mr. STURGIS, were appointed.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, when the impoſt bill was taken up.

Mr. GERRY propoſed, that *ſix* cents on Molaſſes ſhould be ſtruck out, and *nine* inſerted. This produced a debate, in which Mr. AMES, & Mr. MADISON were the principal ſpeakers, but the Houſe adjourned without coming to a vote upon the propoſition.

TUESDAY, MAY 12.

A petition from JEDIDIAH MORSE, author of the *American Geography*, praying the interpoſition of government to ſecure to him his property in that publication; alſo, that the law may extend to the prevention of curtailing, epitomizing, or altering that work, or the maps that it contains, to the injury of the author and compiler.

The Houſe then took up the Order of the Day, and proceeded to the choice of a *Sergeant at Arms*. The petition and accompanying certificates from the ſeveral candidates were then read——and the ballots being collected, it was found that Mr. —— WESTON, was choſen.

The report of the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate, reſpecting the diſpoſal of the public papers in the office of the late Continental Secretary, was read, by which it appeared that thoſe papers were removed from the late office, and were now depoſited in a room in the City-Hall: The committee alſo reported, that Congreſs would proba-bly think proper, from the nature and importance of thoſe papers, to make ſome arrangements reſpecting them. Accepted.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The impoſt bill was then up, and the debate upon the duty of 6 cents on molaſſes was reſumed.

Speeches upon this occaſion, were ſimilar to thoſe which had been made upon the prevrious diſcuſſion of the ſubject: Many of the former ideas in favour of a reduction of the duty, were amplified, and the ſubſtitution of an exciſe on Rum & other ſpirits diſtilled in the country, was contended for——on this ſide of the queſtion the Speakers were Mr. AMES, Mr. GERRY, and Mr. GOODHUE——then obſervations were cloſed by a propoſition, to ſtrike out ſix cents and leave a blank for the ſum to be annexed——The ſpeakers on the other ſide were Mr. MADISON, Mr. FITZSIMONS, and Mr. SHERMAN. This part of the queſtion had equal juſtice done to it, and the vote on the above propoſition being taken, it paſſed in the affirmative.

It was then moved that the blank ſhould be filled with five cents, after ſome further debate paſſed in the affirmative, by a vote of 25 to 23.

A meſſage from the Senate, was at this ſtage of the buſineſs announced, when the committee roſe.——The purport of this meſſage was, that the Senate concurred with the Houſe in the appointment of a committee, to confer upon the ſubject of titles, &c.

The Speaker having left the chair——The Houſe in committee of the whole continued the conſideration of the impoſt bill, when the ſeveral articles from moloſſes to teas inclaſive, were read and accepted by committee. In the bill——Hyſon tea was ſubſtituted in lieu of "ſuperior green tea."

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1789.

Mr. THACHER preſented a petition from the merchants of Portland, in the State of Maſſachuſetts——the prayer of which was, that the propoſed duty on moloſſes, ſhould not be eſtabliſhed by law.

The houſe then formed into a committee of the whole, on the impoſt bill.

China, earthen, ſtone ware, looking glaſſes and braſhes, were added to the liſt of enumerated articles at 7 1-2 per cent. ad valorem.

Salt petre was added to the articles exempted from impoſt.

Mr. PARKER introduced a propoſition for a clauſe to be added to the bill, by which an impoſt of ten dollars ſhould be aſſeſſed on every ſlave imported into the United States.

This occaſioned a debate; in oppoſition, it was ſaid "that it is a moſt unequal and partial tax, and peculiarly oppreſſive to ſome of the ſouthern States, and is ſo odious that it will not be conſidered as a direct tax, which conſidering the preſent ideas of the people will be highly impolitic."

In ſupport of the propoſed impoſt it was urged, "That the predominant ſentiment of the people is in favour of a tax prohibitory of the importation of ſlaves. Congreſs muſt juſtify this ſentiment, otherwiſe, it will be conſidered that we mean tacidly to countenance the ſlave trade; on the principles of policy and humanity, a heavy duty ought to be impoſed——this will conduce to the advantage of thoſe very States that conſider their intereſt ſo deeply involved in the queſtion, their proſperity being intimately connected with an abolition of ſlavery. The buſineſs is diſgraceful and pernicious in a political and moral view, and tends to diminiſh the relative ſtrength and importance of thoſe States where it moſt generally obtains."

Mr. PARKER, withdrew his motion, in order to introduce a ſeparate bill providing for this tax.

The article of Hemp it was propoſed ſhould be ſtruck out of the liſt: but after ſome obſervations the queſtion being taken, it was loſt.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 14.

A number of private petitions were read & committed.

A memorial from the Diſtillers of Philadelphia, upon the ſubject of the propoſed duties on foreign Rum and Molaſſes, was read. It ſtated that the duty on Molaſſes was in their opinion too high, compared with the duty on foreign Rum.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The impoſt Bill was reſumed, and having proceeded as far as the clauſe providing for a drawback on goods re-ſhiped, on which the Impoſt had been paid, the blank reſpecting the time allowed was filled with *twelve*, and the ſum to be retained, from the Impoſt in ſuch caſe, one per cent.

To encourage the Fiſhery, and the exportation of proviſions, it was voted, that a Bounty of five cents ſhould be allowed and paid on the following articles, exported to foreign States, viz.

Dried fiſh per quintal.
Pickled fiſh by bus rel.
Salted Proviſions, ditto.

Mr. SMITH, of Maryland, introduced a clauſe to be added to the Impoſt Bill, which provided for the allowance of a diſcount of —— per cent. on all the duties impoſed on Goods, Wares and Merchandize, imported in American veſſels, belonging wholly to citi-

ations of the United States.

After considerable debate, in which many gentlemen spoke upon the propriety and impropriety of the question, the vote being taken, passed in the affirmative—30 to 16. The blank was then filled up with four per cent.

The committee then rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, the several amendments and resolutions of the bill were read, and accepted. It was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. MADISON of the committee appointed to confer with a committee from the Senate, on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, on the subject of duties, reported, that the committee of the Senate had informed them, that the senate would for the present address THE PRESIDENT under the same style and title that the House had adopted.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 15.

Mr. BLAND from the committee appointed on the part of the House, to confer with a committee of the Senate, upon devising an arrangement for the passing and completing bills &c. made a report, which was read.

This report being lengthy and important, it was voted that on Monday next the House would resolve itself into a committee of the whole, for the purpose of taking it into consideration—Upon motion of Mr. TUCKER, it was ordered, that 100 copies be printed for the inspection of the members.

A petition from Lieut. HYDE, of the corps of invalids, of Massachusetts, was presented by Mr. PARTRIDGE.

Mr. BOUDINOT moved that the House should now come to a vote—That on Tuesday next, the House would resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the arrangement of the Executive department—Which was done.

Mr. WHITE, introduced a resolve of the legislature of the State of Virginia by which attender is made to Congress of ten miles square, in any part of that State, which they may think proper to choose.

The impost bill as engrossed was then read; but an amendment being moved and seconded, it was after some debate recommitted—The *Speaker* then left the chair, and the House formed into a committee of the whole—the amendment provided for extending the duties on distilled spirits, Jamaica proof, and all other spirits imported *from any other country whatever*. This amendment being adopted, the committee rose, when the same was accepted by the House and the bill was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. MADISON then introduced a clause to be added to the bill providing for a limitation to the existence of the act—This brought on a very interesting debate, which continued without coming to any decision, till the adjournment.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

IN perusing your last weekly paper, I find much panegyric bestowed upon the illustrious personage, the President of the United States. I am not a little pleased to find this person enjoying the deserved respect and confidence of his country: And at the same time am mortified at the neglect which an ungrateful people show towards certain other characters, who with our illustrious chief, embarked in the cause of liberty, took the country upon their shoulders, and bore it free from British slavery. It is well known that there are certain tried patriots in the land; who during the late struggle for liberty, served their country with as much applause according to their sphere of action, as did he whom the people have honored with the first place in their rising empire; and now receive little else as an acknowledgment for their toil, but ingratitude and neglect. Far be it from me to suppose that it is free states suffrages merely honorary are due to persons the cause of former services done to their country. This would be laying restrictions upon elections, abusing the privileges of freemen, and rendering power in some measure hereditary. But that the public mind should be jealous of a person because of his having some time or other possessed a place of eminence, and conducted himself with great approbation, is a mark of the meanest jaspicion and downright dishonesty in a people; since, as they say, those that are not to be suspected themselves are not always suspecting others. It is generally the case with a people given to change, that they are slow to confide in persons of ability and integrity, especially where these persons by the assistance of these excellent properties are raised to an eminence which has become the object of envy with the ambitious.

Men of sound sense and unshaken integrity are not the characters which a wavering community selects from its body to comply with its vicious humours. A free people will have their peaks attended to, in preference to their solid interests; and of course the servants of the public must be men who regard the voice of the people as the idol of their worship, and religiously obey its calls. Is not the want of this servile spirit, in a degree the reason why those firm patriots, who from an indissoluble attachment to their country, formerly spent themselves in her service, and still continue to love her peace, are forsaken by her inhabitants, who wander after vain persons assimilated into their own, degenerate likeness? My countrymen, promotion which is dependent upon your breath, can be enjoyed by none long, but such as tersilely how and cringe to your testy humours. Honest flatterers who would check your follies, you despise—while knaves, whose interest it is to float with you down the current of vice, are counted and exalted by you. And the pretended honor which you would be thought to confer upon those who meet your suffrages, while you thus slight your wise and virtuous and tried friends, is a mere phantom, a hideous spectre that rather pains than pleases.

Pardon me for not offering that proof of these general remarks, which might easily be done by alledging particular instances of your conduct, in which persons have been injudiciously promoted or neglected by you, as would be as ungrateful to me as it could be to my countrymen, to rehearse the many instances in which a perverse people have used very little policy or discretion in distinguishing the objects of promotion—And though I consider the right of election to be free and open to discussion, yet for the present I would retire, having hinted at some unwarrantable principles, which too often actuate a free unstable people, rather than dictate in the business of elections.

HONESTUS.

WARSAW, March 12.

Letters from Moldavia and Wallachia advise, that the Turks are assembling on the frontiers in great bodies.

VIENNA, Feb. 28.

They write from Trieste, that the crew of a vessel arrived there from the Archipelago, informed them that a large ship sent by order of the Porte to Napoli, in the Morea, to procure corn, had been obliged to quit the ports of that peninsula, the inhabitants of which had risen on account of the great want they were in of that article themselves. Other circumstances seem to confirm the scarcity of corn felt in many parts of Turkey; and the Governors of the Archipelago will meet with the greatest difficulties in executing the orders they have received relative to furnishing provisions for the Ottoman armies in Servia and Bosnia.

LONDON, March 12.

On Friday last the workmen employed in repairing St. George's Chapel, Windsor, observing the pavement in one part to be sunk, took up some of the stones, when a fracture in one arch appeared. On this they proceeded to dig, and soon after discovered a coffin which, from the carved trophies upon it, proved to contain the royal remains of Edward IV.

Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Herschell, and Lord Morningtor, the several Canons of Windsor, and other Gentlemen were present, when the lid of the coffin was lifted. The body of the Monarch appeared intire; the lineaments of his face were very distinguishable; and the dress, which consisted in part of very fine lace, appeared tolerably decayed. That the royal corpse appeared thus perfect, is to be attributed to a liquid preparation in which it was immerged. Sir Joseph Banks brought away part of this liquor, in order to have it analyzed before the members of the Royal Society.

The historians of the time relate, that Edward died of an ague at Westminster, April 9, 1483; and was buried at Windsor. But all enquiries after the royal tomb, appeared ineffectual, until the present discovery.

Much is said about the comet that was expected.—Some people arraign the judgment of the astronomers. It is certain an American astronomer, in direct opposition to all the Europeans, predicted that it would not appear until the end of the present year, or the beginning of the next. He has since added, that its heat will be considerably greater than that of red hot iron; & that its tail will be most grandly brilliant after its passage through the region of the sun.

MARCH 31.

The House of Lords sent a message by the Masters in Chancery, to the Commons, informing them of their determination to proceed in the trial of Warren Hastings, on Tuesday the 21st of April. [*Mr. Hastings has presented a most ingenious and affecting petition to the House of Lords, praying that his trial may be proceeded in, and finished, without any further interruption.*]

Extract of a letter from Madrid, Feb. 13.

"The following is the present state of the kingdom —The number of the inhabitants is 10 millions and a half; our military forces consist of 74,779 infantry, 18,360 cavalry, and 10,208 guards belonging to the King's household, exclusive of thirty-three battalions of militia, 62 companies of invalids, and some companies called Michellets. Our marine forces are composed of 72 ships of the line, viz. nine of 112, one of 120, three of 94, eight of 80, forty-two of 74, seven of 68, and two 64 guns, with forty-six frigates, sixteen xebecks, &c. in all 238 ships of war, which together carry 8984 guns; and they are still building a large number, at Cadiz, Carthagenia and Perroll. The revenues of the crown amounts to 30 millions of piastres.

APRIL 2.

The backwardness of the present spring, is likely to be productive of the worst consequences to the northern parts of this island. The eastern coast of Scotland, is at this moment covered with snow, and the usual tillage cannot take place for some time; a late seed time, always occasions in that country a late, and from the shortness of the summer, a scanty harvest.

A negociation, it is said, has for some time past been on the tapis in London, for the exchange of Canada with France, for the islands of Gaudaloupe and Marie Gallante, in the West-Indies. Various opinions are formed respecting the expediency and advantages that may accrue to Great-Britain by this exchange.

The accidental omission of a number in the drawing of a late Irish lottery, is like to be productive of very serious consequences. The number, it appears, was not put into the wheel. The first legal authorities in that kingdom have been consulted, and the leading opinion among them is, that the lottery should be drawn over again. The confusion attendant on such a measure, it is much more easy to imagine than describe.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.

Intelligence being received on Thursday last, by an express appointed for that purpose, that the Consort of our illustrious President was on her way from Mount Vernon to New-York, and would breakfast at Chester next morning—the two city troops of light dragoons paraded early on Friday, and marched to form her escort. His Excellency the President of the State, and the Hon. the Speaker of the Assembly, attended by a numerous suite of Gentlemen on horse-back, preceded the troops—and the whole halting ten miles from the city, waited the approach of this much respected personage. Whilst they paid the compliment of military honors due to her exalted rank, they offered a still more grateful tribute of heart-felt regard to the amiable virtues, which distinguish and adorn her character. The present occasion recalled the remembrance of those interesting scenes, in which, by her presence, she contributed to relieve the cares of our beloved Chief, and to soothe the anxious moments of his military concern—gratitude marked the recollection, and every countenance bespoke the feelings of affectionate respect.

Seven miles from the city she was met by a brilliant company of ladies, in carriages, who attended her to Gray's Ferry, on Schuylkill, where an elegant entertainment of upwards of one hundred covers was prepared at a few hours notice. The repast being finished, the procession was recommenced; and the corps of artillery, being formed on their parade near the city, saluted with a discharge of 13 cannon—the bells were ringing, and a joyous concourse of citizens greeted with affectionate shouts, the much respected and beloved Mrs. WASHINGTON to Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK, May 30.

Wednesday arrived in this city from Mount Vernon, Mrs. WASHINGTON, the amiable consort of the PRESIDENT of the United States. Mrs. Washington from Philadelphia was accompanied by the Lady of Mr. Robert Morris. At Elizabethtown point she was met by THE PRESIDENT, Mr. Morris, and several other gentlemen of distinction, who had gone there for that purpose. She was conducted over the bay in the President's Barge, rowed by 13 eminent pilots; in a handsome white dress; on passing the battery a salute was fired; and on her landing she was welcomed by a crowd of citizens, who had assembled to testify their joy on this happy occasion.

The principal ladies of the city have, with the earliest attention and respect, paid their devoirs to the amiable consort of our beloved PRESIDENT.

NEW-HAVEN, June 3.

On the 12th ult. a tremendous burst of lightning killed a yoke of oxen belonging to Capt. Ezra Pratt, of the 2d society in Say-Brook.

SALEM, May 26.

A very singular event has lately taken place at Machias: A gentleman there, visited a lady, by way of courtship, five evenings—they were married, and madam, five days after marriage, became the mother of five daughters, who were all born alive, and like to do well; and in five days after the birth of the daughters, the mother rode five miles to meeting.

BOSTON, May 28.

By the returns from the several Towns in the State, as made yesterday, the following Gentlemen were chosen to represent them the year ensuing:

County of *Suffolk.*

Boston, HENRY Hill, Esq.
Samuel Breck, Esq.
Jonathan Mason, Esq.
Charles Jarvis, Esq.
*John Winthrop, Esq.
Christopher Gore, Esq.
*Dr. William Bustus.
Roxbury, *William Read, Esq.
Dorchester, James Bowdoin, jun. Esq.
Milton, Joseph Blake, Esq.
Braintree, Gen. Ebenezer Thayer,
Weymouth, * Col. Asa White.
Hingham, * Hon. Benjamin Lincoln,
Cohasset, *Thomas Lathrop, Esq.
Dedham, *Joseph Guild, Esq.
Stoughton, Col. Frederick Pope,
Sharon, *Mr. Benjamin Randall,
Medway, Mr. Moses Richardson, jun.
Wrentham, *Mr. Nathan Cumstock,
Brookline, Mr. John Goddard,
Needham, *William Fuller, Esq.
Walpole, *Capt. Shubael Downes;
Franklin, *Mr. Hezekiah Fisher.

County of *Essex.*

Salem, William Pickman, Esq.
*John Treadwell, Esq.
Danvers, Hon. Israel Hutchinson, Esq.
Ipswich, * John Manning, Esq.
Newbury, Ebenezer March, Esq.
Newbury-Port, Theophilus Par
Mr. Jonathan M
*Hon. Jona
Methuen, Jonathan C
John C
Ss and
wis,
*Lynn & I
Andover,* Osgood, jun.
Beverly, Wood,
Haverhill, Capt. Nathaniel Marsh,
Amesbury, Christopher Sargeant, Esq.
Bradford, *Daniel Thurlow, Esq.
Methuen, *Capt. John Davis,
Boxford, *Mr. Thomas Perley, jun.

County of *Middlesex.*

Cambridge, *Deacon Aaron Hill.
Watertown, Col. Aaron Read,
Woburn, *Samuel Thompson, Esq.
Concord, Duncan Ingraham, Esq.
Newton, Hon. Abraham Fuller, Esq.
Reading, * Mr. William Flint.
Marlborough, *Mr. Jonas Moore,
Billerica, Edward Farmer, Esq.
Lexington, Mr. Joseph Symonds,
Chelmsford, Major John Minot,
Sherburne, Daniel Whitney, Esq.
Sudbury, William Rice, Esq.
Malden, Mr. Thomas Hill,
Weston, Capt. Isaac Jones,
Medford, *Capt. Ebenezer Hall,
Watford, Zaccheus Wright, Esq.
Waltham, Mr. Abner Sanderson,
Stow & Roxbury, *Dr. Charles Willman,
Groton, Dr. Benjamin Morse,
Pepperell, Mr. Joseph Heald,
Townshend, Capt. Daniel Adams,
Dracut, Parker Varnum, Esq.
Acton & Carlisle, Mr. Thomas Noyes,
Wilmington, *Capt. John Harnden,
Tewksbury, Mr. William Brown,
East-Sudbury, Joseph Curtis, Esq.

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West-Springfield, Col. Benjamin Ely,
Capt. John Williston,
Wilbraham, Capt. Phinehas Stebbins,
Northampton, Samuel Henshaw, Esq.
South-Hadley, * Hon. Noah Goodman, Esq.
Granby, Mr. Benjamin Eastman,
Williamsburg, Mr. William Bodman,
Westfield, Samuel Fowler, Esq.
Mr. John Phelps,
Deerfield, *Hon. David Sexton, Esq.
Sunderland, *Mr. Jedediah Clark,
S. Brimfield & Holland, Capt. Asa Fisk,
Ashfield, *Capt. Philip Phillips,
Cheesterfield, Col. Benjamin Bonney,
Pelham, Mr. Adam Clark,
Southwick, *Capt. Silas Fowler,
Greenwich, Nehemiah Stebbins, Esq.
Southampton, Capt. Lemuel Pomeroy,
Warwick & Orange, Capt. John Goldsbury.

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Plymouth, Mr. Thomas Davis,
Scituate, Capt. Joseph Tolman,
Duxbury, *Samuel Bradford, Esq;
Marshfield, Joseph Phillips,
Bridgewater, Mitchel, Esq.
Middleborough, bulon Leonard,
Rochester, aham Holmes,
Plymouth, ancis Shurtliff,
Pembroke, n Josiah Smith,
Halifax, benezer Washburn,
zer Thompson, Esq.

County of *Barnstable.*

Barnstable, Esq.
Yarmouth, David Thacher, Esq.
Eastham, iah Knowles, Esq.
Falmouth, pt Kimball Clark;
seph Dodne, Esq.

County of *Bristol.*

Taunton, David Cobb, Esq.
Major Frederick Drown;
Christopher Mason, Esq.
Dighton, Mr. David Willcox,
Freetown, Mr. Seth Smith, jun.
Rehoboth, *Capt. Caleb Richardson;
Attleborough, Josiah Dean, Esq.
Mansfield, *Capt. Benjamin Bates,
Norton, *Samuel Tobey, Esq.
New-Bedford, Hon. Walter Spooner, Esq;
Dartmouth, *Mr. William Almy.

County of *Duke's-County.*

No returns.

County of *Nantucket.*

Nantucket, *Hon. Peleg Coffin, jun. Esq.
Capt. Alexander Gardner.

County of *Worcester.*

Worcester, Hon. Timothy Paine, Esq.
Leicester, Mr. Michael Newhall;
Oxford, Capt. Jeremiah Learned,
Meadon, *Benjamin Read, Esq.
Brookfield, Mr. Daniel Forbes,
Charleston, *Mr. Ebenezer Davis,
Sutton, Capt. Jonathan Woodbury;
Shrewsbury, Mr. James Hathway,
Mr. Afaph Sherman;
Capt. Jonathan Bullard;
Leominster, Capt. Benjamin Joslyn;
Lancaster, *Mr. Elijah Brigham,
Marlborough, Capt. Stephen Maynard;
Harrisburgh, Capt. Isaac Harrington;
Lunenburgh, Capt. John Fuller;
Fitchburgh, Deacon Daniel Puttams;
Uxbridge, Mr. Nathan Tyton;
Harvard, Josiah Whitney, Esq.
Winchendon, Mr. Josiah Walker;
Hartwick, Major Martin Kinsley;
Westerne, *Mr. Matthew Patrick,
Leominster, *Hon. Israel Nichols, Esq;
Douglass, *Mr. Lovell Pulipher,
Grafton, Col. Luke Drury,
Petersham, Capt. Park Holland,
Hamilton, Capt. Peter Woodbury,
Princeton, Hon. Moses Gill, Esq.
Dudley, *Col. Jonathan Day,
Barre, Capt. John Black,
Sterling, Benjamin Richardson, Esq.
Boylston, *Major Ezra Beaman.

County of *York.*

York, *Col. Elisha Preble,
Kittery, Mr. Mark Adams,
Berwick, *Mr. Richard Foxwell Cutts,
Arundell, *John Hovey, Esq.
Lebanon, * Mr. Thomas M. Wentworth.

County of *Cumberland.*

Portland, *Daniel Davis, Esq.

County of *Lincoln.*

Deer-Isle, Mr. George Tyler.

County of *Berkshire.*

Sheffield, Mr. John Hubbard,
Pittsfield, Woodbridge Little, Esq.
Stockbridge, *Hon. John Bacon, Esq.
Tyringham, Capt. Ezekiel Herick,
Sandisfield, Mr. John Picker, jun.

*These gentlemen with this mark * were not of the House the last year.*

JUNE 4.

Recital of Business in the General Court.

THURSDAY, May 28.

A Committee of both Houses was appointed to wait on his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. to inform him of his re-election by the People, as Governour, and on the Hon. SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq. as Lieutenant-Governour of this State.

FRIDAY, May 29.

At eleven o'clock, the two Houses met in Convention, at the Representatives Chamber, when his Excellency the Governour, and his Honour the Lieutenant-Governour elect, (attended by the Hon. Council, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth,) appeared; & qualify themselves for the discharge of the duties of their respective offices, agreeable to the Constitution. After the business was transacted, his Excellency arose, and addressed the two Houses as follows,

GENTLEMEN,

THE repeated assurances given me by my fellow-citizens of their approbation of my sincere wishes to promote their interest, adds infinite strength to the obligations I have long felt myself under, to exert every power I am possessed of to advance the publick felicity.

In consequence of your having notified me of my being elected Governour for the year ensuing, I appear in this place to signify my acceptance of that office, and take the oath and subscribe the declaration provided by the Constitution.

I THANK you, Gentlemen, for the very polite and obliging manner, in which you have communicated to me the result of the People's exercise of this right—and beg leave to assure you, that so far as the Constitution demands my attention in the business of Legislation, I shall be ready to approve every measure proposed by you, for the benefit of our constituents, and shall communicate to you such matters as I may conceive will tend to the support of that order and good government which at present, so happily prevails throughout the Commonwealth. I shall be advised in council, use the Executive authority in such manner as may tend to the honor and stability of Government.

THROUGH you I beg leave to assure my fellow-citizens, that while I live, the preservation and promotion of their civil and political happiness, shall be the great object of my concern.

I WILL detain you no longer, Gentlemen, but am ready to proceed to the formalities provided for on this occasion.

His Excellency then took the oaths, and subscribed the declaration required by the Constitution—after which, by the advice of the President, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, proclaimed His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. Governour of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governour elect, then said,

MR. PRESIDENT;

I HAVE been very politely notified by a joint Committee of the two branches of the General Court, that having examined the returns of votes for a Lieutenant-Governour of the Commonwealth, it appears that a majority of the electors have seen fit to give me their suffrages.

I AM impressed with a warm sense of the honour done me, & it is a pleasing reflection in my own mind, that I have this testimonial of the confidence of my countrymen, without my solicitation or interest in any manner to obtain it.

I REJOICE in the freedom of our elections; and it affords me particular satisfaction to be invited to take a share in government, by citizens possessed of the most lively feelings of natural and civil liberty; and consigned with the knowledge of the nature and ends of civil government, who in conjunction with their sister States, have gloriously contended for the rights of mankind; and given the world another lesson drawn from experience, that *all countries may be free*, since it has pleased the righteous Governour of the Universe to smile upon their virtuous exertions, and crown them with Independence and Liberty.

IF it be not improper on this occasion, may I beg leave to express a devout and fervent wish, that gracious Heaven may guide the publick Councils of the great confederated Commonwealth, and the several free and independent Republicks which compose it, so that the people may be highly respected and prosperous in their affairs abroad, and enjoy at home, that tranquility of mind which results from a well grounded confidence that their personal and domestick rights are secure.

I FEEL, Sir a diffidence of my own abilities, and am anxious, lest in certain events, they may be found inadequate to the importance of the duties I may be called to perform; but relying on the aid of divine grace, and hoping for the justice, the candour, and the liberal sentiments of the General Court, and of my fellow-citizens at large, I venture to accept the trust, and am now ready to be qualified in the mode prescribed by the Constitution.

The oath was then administered to him by the President, and having subscribed the declaration required, the Secretary proclaimed His Honour SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq. Lieutenant-Governour of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

His Excellency and His Honour then withdrew, and the two Houses proceeded to appoint a committee to collect, sort and count the votes for NINE councellors to assist the Governour in the exercise of the Executive power—and to report the whole number of votes to be 150—76 making a choice—that the Hon. AZOR ORNE, Esq. had

NATHAN CUSHING, Esq.	140
NATHANIEL GORHAM, Esq.	139
*MOSES GILL, Esq.	139
*SAMUEL HOLTEN, Esq.	136
*WILLIAM HEATH, Esq.	136
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq.	102
EDWARD CUTTS, Esq.	150
*SOLOMON FREEMAN, Esq.	99

who were all chosen. The two Houses then separated.

*This gentlemen with this mark * were not of the Council the last year.*

In the afternoon, the two Houses again convened, and chose the Hon. STEPHEN METCALF, Esq. a Senator for the county of Suffolk, *vice* His Honour Mr. ADAMS Lieut. Governour.

SATURDAY, May 30.

Dr. *Jarvis*, Judge *Fuller*, and the Hon. Mr. *Nichols*, were chosen a Committee to report on the subject of giving encouragement to the manufacture of strong Beer.

MONDAY, June 1.

Among other business, a motion for the bringing in a bill for more effectually preventing *Self-Murder* was debated, and finally dismissed.

TUESDAY, June 2.

The two Houses met in Convention for the purpose of electing a Councellor, in the room of the Hon. Mr. PHILLIPS, declining—when the Committee raised therefor, reported, that the whole number of votes taken, was 154—that

SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq. had 85

and was chosen.

A Bill for abolishing the rights of primogeniture was read a first and second time.

The Hon Senate and House of Representatives, elected the following gentlemen a Committee to examine and pass on public accounts for the present year, viz.

The Hon. JOSEPH HOSMER, Esq. Hon STEPHEN METCALF Esq. JOHN CARNES, Esq. THOMAS DAVIS, Esq. JONATHAN GOODHUE, Esq. and JONATHAN

WEDNESDAY, June 3.

The House of Representatives, concurred, with the following order of the Senate, viz.

In Senate, June 2, 1789.—*Ordered*, That it shall be the duty of the Committee of Finance to enquire into the several expenditures of government, and see if any savings can be had therein: To enquire into the state of the revenue arising from impost and excise, and from all other duties established by law; and see what deductions will be consequent on the operation of the impost laws of the federal government: To enquire into the state of the treasury, and other officers of government, which are naturally connected with the finances of the State: To call on all such officers and for such official papers, as may in the opinion of the Committee be necessary to throw light on the different subjects they may have to investigate: and to devise means for the increasing of the public revenue, and report from time to time such measures as shall have a tendency to support public credit, and give dignity to government.

The Hon. SOLOMON FREEMAN, Esq. having declined to accept a seat in the Hon. Council, the two Houses proceeded, to the choice of a gentleman by ballot, to fill the vacancy, when the Hon. THOMAS RUSSELL, Esq. of Boston was chosen.

NORTHAMPTON, June 10.

On the 4th inst. Mr. *Jonathan Hale*, of Barnardston, was unfortunately drowned, as he was fishing on Greenfield falls, at the place called *Bernham's Rock*—He it the third person that has been drowned in the same place, within a few years.—It is earnestly requested that all fishermen, and others, would exert themselves to find the body of said Hale.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land lying in the town of Granby, that their lands are taxed in a state tax for 1788 & town tax for 1788 & 1789, committed to the subscribers to collect, as follows, viz.

Col. Joseph Gillam's heirs, 1s. 6d. 2q. Col. Hezekiah Royal's heirs, 1l. 14s. 2d. 1q. Land called Dwight's land, in the east crank lot, 2s. 8d. 2q.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Thursday the 9th day of July next, so much of said land will then be sold by Publick Vendue, at the house of Jared Smith, innholder in Granby, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with interest & charges.

Daniel Elder, Collector for 1788.
Joseph Eastman, do. for 1789.

Granby, May 30th, 1789.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, on the night of the 4th inst. a brown mare colt, one year old, with a blaze in her face. The owner is desired to prove his property pay charges and take her away.

BOAZ SEARL.

Southampton, May 18, 1789.

On the RESURRECTION.

SING my Urania, the stupendous period,
When time's last wave rolls to the boundless ocean,
And the trump sounding, through the land of silence,
Wakes the dead nation.

Earth hears the summons, trembling to the centre;
Vast seas recoiling, leave their banks affrighted
Fierce rapid flames rise to the verge of heaven,
Spreading destruction.

Scene less terrific, when astonish'd Sinai,
Saw th' Eternal veil'd in clouds descending
Now wrapt in errors, universal namre
Shakes with amazement.

Hostile jarring thunder rend heaven's spacious concave,
Roaring incessant, and the vivid lightnings,
Dart their red flashes, while the great Archangel,
Sounds his dire trumpet

Then in a moment, death resigns his captive,
Sending forth millions from their dark recesses,
Rous'd by his mandate, who from dreary chaos,
Spoke the creation.

Nature's dread Sovereign forms etherial bodies,
Bright and immortal, from the scatter'd atoms
See the vast empire of the King of terrors
Sinking in ruin.

Now has corruption put on incorruption,
Change how mysterious! rob'd in recent beauty,
View the redeemed, in their Saviour's image,
Rising triumphant.

In the bright myriads which the night illume,
Gild the wide ether with collected radiance,
So shall the just shine in the courts of heaven,
Ages eternal.

Death, where's your sting? your boasted power is baffled
Grave, where's your triumph?—Jesus the redeemer
Rose and ascended; while the power of darkness,
Trembled with horror.

Now deck'd with splendor, and unfading glory,
Death's mighty victor comes to judge the nation.
While countless myriads of blest saints and angels,
Sound forth his praise.

Lost in mute wonder, leave the lofty subject,
Themes so amazing mock my feeble efforts:
Hail new creation! scene sublimely glorious,
Past all conception!

On SINCERITY.

SINCERITY and truth are the basis of every virtue. That darkness of character where we can see no heart; those soldings of art, through which no native affection is allowed to penetrate, present an object unamiable in every season of life, but particularly odious in youth. If, at an age when the heart is warm, when the emotions are strong, and when nature is expected to shew herself free and open, you can already smile and deceive, what are we to look for when you shall be no longer backneyed in the ways of men; when interest shall have completed the obduration of your heart, and experience shall have improved you in all the arts of guile? Dissimulation in youth is the fore-runner of perfidy in old age. Its first appearance is the fatal omen of growing depravity and future shame. It degrades parts and learning, obscures the lustre of every accomplishment, and sinks you into contempt with God and man. As you value, therefore, the approbation of heaven or the esteem of the world, cultivate the love of truth. In all your proceedings be direct and consistent. Ingenuity and candor possess the most powerful charm; they bespeak universal favour, and carry an apology for almost every failing. The path of truth is a plain and safe path; that of falsehood is a perplexing maze. After the first departure from sincerity, it is not in your power to stop. One artifice unavoidably leads on to another; still, as the intricacy of the labyrinth increases, you are left entangled in your own snare. Deceit discovers a little mind, which stops at temporary expedients, without rising to comprehensive views of conduct. It betrays, at the same time, a dastardly spirit. It is the resource of one who wants courage to avow his designs, or to rest upon himself. Whereas openness of character displays that generous boldness which ought to distinguish youth. To set in the world with no other principle than a crafty attention to interest, betokens one who is destined for creeping through the inferior walks of life; but to give an early preference to honor above gain, when they stand in competition; to despise every advantage which cannot be attained without dishonest arts; to brook no meanness, & to stoop to no dissimulation; are the indications of a great mind, the presages of future eminence and distinction in life. At the same time, this virtuous sincerity is perfectly consistent with the most prudent vigilance and caution. It is opposed to cunning, not to true wisdom. It is not the simplicity of a weak and improvident, but the candour of an enlarged & noble mind. —of one who scorns deceit, because he accounts it both base and unprofitable; and who seeks no disguise, because he needs none to hide him.

A few Barrels of

CYDER

to be sold. Enquire of

BENJAMIN TAPPAN.

The SLOOP

URSULA,

Now loading for BOSTON, to sail shortly.—Sloop

WILLIAM and GEORGE,

Also loading for New-York, to sail in a few days.—For freight or passage apply to the Masters on board, or to WILLIAM and GEORGE BULL, at their Store in Hartford. May 29th, 1789.

To Cover this Season at the

stable of the subscriber in Northampton, for one Dollar the single leap, two Dollars the season, or four Dollars to insure a foal—the beautiful bright bay Horse

YOUNG DRIVER.

He is sixteen hands high, eight years old this spring, and equal for strength, beauty and size to any imported Horse in the state. He was got by that elegant noted imported Horse, Old Driver, and out of that beautiful Narragansett Mare, called the Dove, the noted racer.

ERASTUS LYMAN.

Northampton, June 4, 1789.

The following is lodged with the Printer hereof for publication, should a sufficient number of subscribers appear to defray the expence of printing, viz.

SOME brief OBSERVATIONS on the Reverend *TIMOTHY ALLEN's* Essay on outward Christian Baptism——Together, with a full and compleat answer to the said Essay.

In two PROPOSITIONS.

1st, Of Baptism.
2d. Of the Body and Blood of Christ.

Exhibited to the World,

By THOMAS WEEKS.

N. B. The above Observations, and Answer, will be put to press as soon as 300 copies are subscribed for. It will contain about [illegible] and will be afforded to subscribers at 1/6 single, and 14/ per doz. Subscriptions are received at this office, and by said Weeks, in Goshen.

Just Published,

And now ready for sale, by the Printer hereof,

A CALM impartial INQUIRY into, and VINDICATION of the DIVINE RIGHT of INFANTS to BAPTISM; with some REMARKS, tending to show SPRINKLING to be a Scriptual Mode for administering that ORDINANCE. Attempted in some LETTERS to a friend. By SAMUEL TAGGART, A. B. Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Colrain.

Unimproved LAND for sale.

SEVEN Thousand Acres of UNIMPROVED LAND, in the townships of Heath and Rowe, in the county of Hampshire, known by the name of *Green and Walker's Land*, to be sold at a reasonable price, and in lots of from fifty acres each to one thousand, as may best suit the purchasers. These Lands are of a very excellent quality, are well timbered, and have a plenty of water—one branch of North-River runs through them in a serpentine course. The Lands in Heath are situate northwestwardly and northeastwardly, about three quarters of a mile from the Meeting-House, and from a well inhabited country. Pearl and Pot-Ash will be received in payment, if delivered at Boston, at the highest market price and a good pay-day will be given, on reasonable security.—The Land may be viewed by applying to Col. Asaph White, living in Heath, or Mr. Burton, living on the premises—There are two ranges of lots lying in Rowe. Rowe is improved and settled quite up to the line of these Lands, which have long been in great demand; but the owner has uniformly refused to sell them: He is now induced to it by the desire of the neighbouring inhabitants, who have long lamented that so fine a tract of country should be uninhabited. Any young men inclined to become purhasers, may apply to John Lane, Esq. at Boston, any time previous to the first of July, at which time he expects to embark for Europe—John Lowell, Esq. at Roxbury—or to Mr. Thomas Williams, jun. at his office in Boston.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, the night of the 29th of May last, a *sorrel* Mare, three years old, trots, was shod before, has a blaze in her face, and two swirls or rolls on her shoulders, has a small bunch of white hair in her main, is fourteen hands high. Whoever will take up said mare, and return her, or secure her and the thief, so that I can have notice shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid by me. EBENEZER HIGGINS

Westhampton, June 2, 1789.

Hartford, May 11, 17[illegible]

PROPOSAL

for Printing by Subscription,

THE

MORAL and RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY;

OR,

SIXTY-ONE

APHORETICAL ESSAYS,

ON SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINES and VIRTUES.

BY

HUGH KNOX, D. D.

IN ST. CROIX.

THE CONTENTS.

1. OF Conversion, or Regeneration,
2. Of Justification before God,
3. Of Faith; particularly, as justifying;
4. Of entering into Covenant with God,
5. A form of Covenanting,
6. The Nature, Design and Use of the LORD's Supper,
7. Of Preparations for the LORD's Supper,
8. Our duty immediately after the LORD's Supper,
9. Reflections on the Incarnation of CHRIST,
10. Of Adoption into GOD's Family,
11. Of Repentance,
12. Of Sanctification, or Holiness,
13. The nature and effects of Union with Christ,
14. Of the final Perseverance of the Saints,
15. Of Peace of Conscience,
16. Of Joy in the HOLY GHOST,
17. Of assurance of GOD's Love, in this Life,
18. Of the Soul's Immortality,
19. Of Death,
20. Of the Resurrection of the Dead,
21. Of a future Judgment,
22. Of Heaven; or the future State of the Blessed,
23. Of Hell; or the future State of the Wicked,
24. What, as Christians, we should do more than others.
25. Of Heavenly-mindedness, and the contrary Vice,
26. Of Gospel Sincerity, or Uprightness,
27. Christian Zeal, and its Opposites, and Counterfeits,
28. Patience, and the contrary Vices,
29. Meekness, and the opposite Vices,
30. Charity, and the opposite Vices,
31. Contentment, and the opposite Vices,
32. Chastity, and the contrary Vices,
33. Humility, and the opposite Vices,
34. Sobriety, and the contrary Vices,
35. Christian Courage or Fortitude, and its Opposites,
36. The Christian Uses of the Tongue,
37. Unchristian Abuses of the Tongue,
38. The best method of maintaining Peace, Love and Unity among Christian Brethren,
39. The Rule of judging our Brethren; against Rashness and Censoriousness,
40. A peaceable Disposition, and the opposite Evils,
41. A merciful Temper, and its Opposites,
42. Of Justice between Man and Man,
43. Of Christian Hope,
44. Of the Natures and Person of CHRIST,
45. CHRIST, our Prophet,
46. CHRIST, our Priest,
47. The kingly or regal Office of CHRIST.
48. On the Shortness and due Improvement of Time,
49. The Consideration of Eternity,
50. The Duty of Masters of Families,
51. The best way of resisting Temptations,
52. Of Public Spirit,
53. A proper Temper and Conduct towards Enemies,
54. Temptations arising from Company,
55. Temptations arising from Solitude,
56. The Use and Abuse of Christian Liberty.
57. What Diversions are lawful, and the Way to regulate them,
58. The value and Importance of a Child,
59. The Constraints of CHRIST's Love: A Sermon,
60. Christians, Lights in the World: A Sermon,
61. The aggravated Guilt of Murder: A Sermon,

We the Subscribers, Ministers of the Gospel in the Town of Hartford, recommend the above Treatise to the Public, and particularly to the People of our own Congregations. The Subjects are in their Nature important, and the manner of treating them is so plain, instructive and awakening, as can not fail giving Entertainment to every serious Mind.

BENJAMIN BOARDMAN,
NATHAN STRONG.

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Vol. III.] THE [Num. 146.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Proceedings of CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, May 15.

MR. Seney presented an act of the legislature of the state of Maryland, offering to Congress, the exclusive jurisdiction of ten miles square in any part of that State, for the permanent seat of the Federal Government.

Mr. Sylvester presented a petition from Donald Cattle, praying a reimbursement of monies expended by him on account of the United States, during the late war.

The consideration of Mr. Maddison's amendment to the impost bill, providing for a limitation to the existance of the act was then resumed—it being intimated that the yeas and nays would be called for, an animated debate ensued.

The motion was then varied by Mr. Maddison, but after some further observations, the original amendment was put, and carried in the affirmative; and the yeas and nays entered on the journals as follow:

For the motion,

Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Benson, Mr. Bland, Mr. Burke, Mr. Carroll—Mr. Coles, Mr. Contee, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Gale, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Gilman, Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Grout, Mr. Hartley, Mr. Hiester, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Lee, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Livermore, Mr. Maddison, Mr. Moore, Mr. Muhlenburgh, Mr. Page, Mr. Parker, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Scott, Mr. Sears, Mr. Smith (Maryland), Mr. Smith (South Carolina), Mr. Sturges, Mr. Sylvester, Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Vining, Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. White, and Mr. Wynkoop.

Against the motion.

Mr. Ames, Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Cadwallader, Mr. Clymer, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Stockton, and Mr. Thatcher

Ayes 41
Noes 8

Majority 33

The clause for limitation being annexed to the bill it was agreed that it should continue and be in force from the 15th of June next, until 1st of June 1795.—The bill then passed the House, and was sent up to the Senate for their concurrence.

The House agreed to take up the report of the committee on the memorial of Dr. Ramsay, on Thursday next.

Mr. Hathorn obtained leave of absence for a few days;

MONDAY, May 18.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the second reading of the bill to regulate the collection of impost.

The object of this bill being a temporary arrangement, applying the revenue systems already extant in the several States, to the purposes of the Union—and in those States where no such regulations existed, directing the adoption of the laws of a neighbouring State.

Messrs. Lawrence, Huntington, Jackson, White and Vining, severally objected to the bill as incompetent to the purposes intended—as radically bad—as creating insurmountable difficulties, owing to the various rates and modes of impost, and its collection, in the several States—It would cause an interference with the preconceived maxims of particular States, by making the laws of one, the rule of conduct for another—it would sanction the receiving a depreciated paper medium, and other regulations of some of the States, which were inconsistent with the Constitution.

It was therefore moved, that the committee should rise, and the bill lie on the table—this motion was seconded and carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Parker, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill for laying a tax on slaves imported into the United States prior to the year 1808.

On motion of Mr. Goodhue, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill, providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, agreeably to the Constitution.

The House, agreeably to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the joint committee, respecting the rules to be observed by the two Houses for the enrollment, attestation, publication and preservation of the acts of Congress, and regulating the mode of presenting addresses, &c. to THE PRESIDENT of the United States—and having discussed & amended several paragraphs, the committee rose, and the chairman having reported progress, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 19.

A message was read from the Senate, informing that they had appointed Mr. [illegible] a committee on the part of the House, to attend with a committee of the Senate, on the part of the Senate, to wait on THE PRESIDENT of the United States, and inform him that the two Houses are ready to attend him, agreeably to the resolution of both Houses for that purpose.

In committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Mr. Boudinot, according to previous notice, introduced a resolve in which the first object was the establishment of an office of Finances, agreeably to the Constitution; the superintendance and direction of which, should be committed to an officer, to be entitled "*The Secretary of Finance for the United States.*"

Mr. Benson proposed a resolve as an amendment, that it should first be determined how many departments there should be, and proposed a resolution, that there should be three, viz.

The Department of Foreign Affairs,
The Department of the Treasury, and
The War Department.

To these it was proposed by Mr. Vining, to add a fourth, viz.

The Secretary of the United States for the Domestic Department.

After some conversation upon the amendment, Mr. Boudinot withdrew his proposition for the present; after which Mr. Maddison proposed a resolution, which Mr. Benson conceived should supercede that introduced by him—it was to this effect—That to aid the Supreme Executive in the discharge of his important trusts, there should be three subordinate departments established, viz.

The Secretary of the United States for the Department of Foreign Affairs;

The Secretary of the United States for the Department of the Treasury;

The Secretary of the United States for the War Department.

The respective fields of these departments to be nominated by THE PRESIDENT, and appointed by him with the advice and consent of the Senate; and to be removed by THE PRESIDENT alone——The addition of the DOMESTICK DEPARTMENT, was again proposed.

The question whether there should be three departments passed unanimously in the affirmative.

It was then proposed to strike out the words "with the advice and consent of the Senate," as an unnecessary clause—This was voted in the affirmative—The last clause "to be *removed by the President*," occasioned a very long and interesting debate. It was then moved, that "with the advice and consent of the Senate" should be added after the word "PRESIDENT,"—In the last clause; this was negatived, and the vote being taken on the whole as amended, it passed in the affirmative.

The second article, viz. "Secretary of the United States for the department of the Treasury," was the next in order; when it was moved that the further consideration of the resolves should be postponed—This being seconded the committee rose, and the Chairman reported progress.

The joint committee appointed to determine upon the subject of news-papers, and to receive proposals for executing the public printing, reported in fact to this effect—That it was expedient to diminish the number of papers which it had been customary to have handed in to the Members of Congress, and therefore, that every member be furnished with one paper only, at the public charge; each member to take such paper as he may think proper—This report ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The propositions presented yesterday by Mr. Maddison received, and the committee proceeded to consider the propriety of appointing a *Secretary* or *Minister of Finances*.

Mr. Wadsworth contradicted Mr. Gerry's position, and declared, from his own experience of official boards, that generally there was neither system nor respectability in them; that the business of them was conducted without energy or decision—though a greater expence than when a department was under one man.—He made some animadversions upon what the gentleman from *Massachusetts* (Mr. Gerry) said, relative to Mr. Morris's administration of the finances, declaring, that he believed the reason why Mr. Morris's accounts were not passed already, was the want of power in the Constitution of the present Board of Treasury for that purpose.

Several gentlemen spoke further on the subject—but as length the proposition for having the finances administered by one man was carried almost unanimously.

THURSDAY, MAY 21.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Great Departments.

Mr. Vining renewed his motion for reconsidering the propriety of adding a fourth, viz. the Domestick Department; but after some time spent on the motion, it was waved for the present. And a Committee of eleven members was appointed to bring in a bill or bills for the arrangement of the foregoing.

MONDAY, May 25.

This being the day assigned to take up the subject of Amendments—Mr. Maddison observed, that various reasons induced him to propose a distant day, when he gave notice that on the fourth Monday of May he should move for the House to go into a Committee of the whole on this business; and as some of the reasons still existed, he would propose, that the consideration of Amendments, agreeably to the fifth article of the Constitution, be entered upon this day fortnight.

The House went into a Committee of the whole ON THE STATE OF THE UNION.

Mr. Goodhue's resolution was then read, the fifth article; respecting the compensation for the President; Mr. Lawrence proposed, should be completed by filling the blank with twenty-five thousand dollars. This would make the article read thus: *Resolved, That Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars per annum, be the compensation allowed the President, during the time for which he is elected.*

Mr. Lawrence observed, that this sum was not mentioned as the result of any accurate calculations, but merely for the consideration of the Committee.

A variety of observations were made upon this question, which turned principally upon this point, whether the sum to be voted on account of the President, should include the allowance for his household, secretaries, &c. or whether special provision should be made for the latter purposes independent of the former. No decision was made upon the subject, when the Committee rose.

Mr. Clymer then moved, that a special Committee should now be appointed, by the House to take this important business into consideration, which was voted in the affirmative, and a Committee appointed accordingly.

Mr. Wadsworth presented the bill on tonnage, which was read for the first time.

TUESDAY, May 26.

Mr. Smith of *South-Carolina* gave notice, that on to-morrow he should move for a Committee to bring in a bill on the subject of bankruptcy.

WEDNESDAY, May 27.

The House, agreeably to the order of yesterday, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on the tonnage bill.

Mr. Trumbull in the Chair.

After some few alterations in the language of the bill, Mr. Seney proposed an additional clause, ascertaining the commencement of its operation and limiting its duration. A division of the question was called for, and the first part of the motion carried; but the latter, viz. limiting its duration, was lost by a considerable majority.

The bill being gone through, the Committee rose and reported it as amended; subscription it was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Fitzsimons, from the Committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill for the collection of the impost; which being read a first time, was ordered a second reading, and 100 copies were directed to be printed for the use of the members.

THURSDAY, May 28.

Mr. Scott, in a pointed and argumentative speech, introduced to the attention of the Committee the necessity of establishing a Land Office for the disposal of the vacant and unappropriated lands in the Western territory; for which purpose he moved the Committee to agree to a resolution recommending the appointment of a select Committee, by the House, for the purpose of regulating the same.

He was seconded by Mr. Vining, who justified upon the necessity and propriety of the measure.

But the subject appearing of high importance to the Committee, it was agreed to rise, in order to gain further information.

After the Committee rose, Mr. Gerry, moved the appointment of a Committee for the purpose of collecting and stating information on the subject; also to report what further means should be adopted to promote those ends.

A desultory conversation took place on this motion, and it was contended, the latter part thereof took from the Committee of the whole, the subject which they had just been considering; whereupon a motion was made for a division of the question; and it was agreed to appoint a Committee for the purpose of reporting information, but the latter part was negatived.

The report of the Committee on the subject of Newspapers and Printing, was read a second time; the first part, relative to each Member's taking one paper at public expence, was negatived; and the other, directing the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate to contract for Printing the Acts and Journals of Congress was agreed to.

FRIDAY, May 20.

The engrossed bill, imposing a duty on tonnage was read the third time—and passed.

A motion was made, that the bill regulating the collection of the Revenue, should be considered in a committee of the whole, on Monday next.—This passed in the affirmative.

Mr. White introduced an amendment of the rule of the House, respecting the appointment of committees by ballot—it was proposed, that all committees should be appointed by the Speaker, except when the House should order otherwise.

This was objected to by divers members—and advocated by others: Several modifications were proposed, as expedients to get rid of the mode of balloting, which was considered as tedious, and occasioning unnecessary loss of time;—but after some spirited observations on both sides the question, Mr. White's motion, with every qualification of it, was lost by a large majority—and the rule of the House remains as at originally stood.——*Adjourned until Monday next.*

REVENUE BILL.

AN ACT for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, imported into the United States.

WHEREAS it is necessary for the support of Government, and the encouragement and protection of Manufactures, that Duties be laid on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported:

Be it enacted by the Congress of the United States,—That from and after the 15th day of June next ensuing, the several duties herein after mentioned, shall be laid on the following goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, from any foreign port, or place, *that is to say*:

On all distilled spirits of Jamaica proof, imported from the European dominions, of any state or kingdom having a commercial treaty with the United States,	per gallon,	12 cents.
On all other distilled spirits, imported from the European dominions of such state or kingdom,	per gallon,	10 cents.
On all distilled spirits of Jamaica proof, imported from any other kingdom or country whatsoever,	per gallon,	15 cents.
On all other distilled spirits,	per gallon,	12 cents.
On molasses,	per gallon,	5 cents.
On Madeira wine,	per gallon,	25 cents.
On all other wines,	per gallon,	15 cents.
On every gallon of beer, ale or porter, in casks,		8 cents.
On all cyder, beer, ale or porter, in bottles,	per dozen,	25 cents.
On malt,	per bushel,	10 cents.
On brown sugars,	per pound,	1 cent.
On loaf sugars,	per pound,	3 cents.
On all other sugars,	per pound,	2½ cents.
On coffee,	per pound,	2½ cents.
On cocoa,	per pound,	1 cent.
On all candles of tallow,	per pound,	1 cents.
On all candles of wax or spermaceti,	per pound,	6 cents.
On cheese,	per pound,	4 cents.
On soap,	per pound,	2 cents.
On hoops,	per pair,	50 cents.
On all shoes, slippers, or goloshoes, made of leather,	per pair,	7 cents.
On all shoes or slippers made of silk or stuff,	per pair,	10 cents.
On candles, for every hundred and twelve pounds,		75 cents.
On tarred cordage for every hundred and twelve pounds,		75 cents.
On untarred ditto, and yarn, for every hundred and twelve pounds,		90 cents.
On swine or packthread, for every hundred and twelve pounds,		200 cents.
On all steel unwrought, for every hundred and twelve pounds,		56 cents.
On all nails and spikes, per pound,		1 cent.
On salt,	per bushel,	6 cents.
On manufactured tobacco, per lb.		10 cents.
On snuff,	per pound,	50 cents.
On wool and cotton cards, per doz.		3 cents.
On coal,	per bushel,	3 cents.
On pickled fish,	per barrel,	75 cents.
On dried fish,	per quintal,	50 cents.

Seven and a half per centum, ad valorem.

On all teas imported from China or India in ships built in the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, as follows:

On bohea tea,	per pound,	6 cents.
On all souchong or other black teas,	per pound,	10 cents.
On all hyson teas,	per pound,	30 cents.
On all other green teas,	per pound;	10 cents.

On all teas imported from any country other than China or India, in any ship or vessel whatsoever, or from China or India in any ship or vessel, which is not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, as follows:

On bohea tea,	per pound,	10 cents.
On all souchong or other black teas,	per pound,	15 cents.
On all hyson teas,	per pound,	50 cents.
On all other green teas,	per pound,	18 cents.

On all looking-glasses, window and other glass, except black quart bottles, ten per centum, advalorem.

On all china, stone and earthen ware, ten per centum, ad valorem.

On all blank books,

On all writing, printing or wrapping paper, paper hangings and pasteboard,

On all cabinet wares,

On all buttons of metal,

On all saddles,

On all gloves of leather,

On all hats of beaver, fur, wool or mixture of either,

On all millenary ready made,

On all castings of iron, and upon slit and rolled iron,

On all leather tanned or tawed, and all manufacture of leather, except such as shall be otherwise rated,

On canes, walking sticks and whips,

On cloathing ready made,

On all bristles,

On gold, silver and plated ware, and on jewelry & paste work,

On anchors,

On all wrought tin and pewter ware,

On every coach, chariot, or other four wheel carriage, and on every chaise, solo, or other two wheel carriage, or parts thereof, fifteen per centum, ad valorem.

On all other goods, wares and merchandize, five per centum, on the value thereof, at the time and place of importation, except as follows:

Salt petre, tin in pigs, tin plates, lead, old pewter, brass, iron and brass wire, copper in plates, wool, dying woods, and dying drugs, (other than indigo) raw hides, beaver, and all other furrs, and deer skins.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,—That from and after the first day of December, which shall be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, there shall be laid a duty on every one hundred and twelve pounds weight of hemp imported as aforesaid, of sixty cents.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,—That all the duties paid, or secured to be paid, upon any of the goods, wares and merchandize, as aforesaid, shall be returned or discharged upon such of the said goods, wares or merchandizes as shall within twelve months after payment made, or security given, be exported to any country without the limits of the United States, except one per cent on the amount of the said duties, in consideration of the expence which shall have accrued by the entry and safe-keeping thereof.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,—That there shall be allowed and paid on every quintal of dried, and on every barrel of pickled fish, of the fisheries of the United States, and on every barrel of salted provision of the United States, exported to any country, without the limits thereof, in lieu of a drawback of the duties imposed on the importation of the salt employed, and expended therein, viz.

On every quintal of dried fish,	5 cents.
On every barrel of pickled fish,	5 cents.
On every barrel of salted provision,	5 cents.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,—That there shall be allowed and paid on every gallon of rum distilled within the United States, and exported beyond the limits of the same, in consideration of the duty on the importation of the molasses, from which the said rum shall have been distilled, 5 cents.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,—That a discount of ten per cent. on all the duties imposed by this act, shall be allowed on such goods, wares and merchandizes, as shall be imported in vessels built in the United States, and which shall be wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,—That this act shall continue and be in force until the 1st day of June, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, and from thence until the end of the next succeeding session of Congress, which shall be held hereafter, and no longer.

1789, May 16. Read the third time, and passed the House of Representatives.

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

BOSTON, June 11.

Sketch of Business in the General Court, &c.

THURSDAY, June 4.

MR. Heathaw rose in his place, and informed the House, that as it was probable the motion he was then about making would be unanimously concurred in, he should wave any exordium on the subject: He therefore begged leave to move, that a joint Committee be raised to report an address of the Legislature to THE PRESIDENT of the United States—congratulating him on his appointment to that important station—expressing their attachment to his person, and their determination to aid and assist him in every measure for promoting the common good, agreeably to the Federal Constitution. The motion was seconded unanimously, and Mr. Heathaw, Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Wales were chosen on the part of the House. As the part of the Senate, Hon. Cotton Tufts, and the Hon. Thomas Dawes, are joined.

The bill for abolishing the rights of primogeniture; was read a third time and committed.

FRIDAY, June 5.

A bill for empowering Justices to inflict corporal punishments for petty thefts, was read a third time, & passed to be engrossed.

A motion was made by Mr. Read, of Meadon, "that a Committee of the House be raised, to join with a Committee of the Senate, to take into consideration the expediency of this Court's petitioning the Hon. the Congress of the United States, that they would take into their wise consideration the amendments proposed by the Convention of this State, at the time they adopted the said Constitution,—and report:" but as it was not seconded, it subsided.

SATURDAY, June 6.

The Justices bill was read and passed to be enacted.

A great variety of private petitions, &c. was acted upon.

MONDAY, June 8.

The Secretary communicated to both branches of the Legislature, the following MESSAGE from his Excellency the Governour.

Gentlemen of the Senate; and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I AM happy in congratulating you upon the return of this anniversary, established by our free and excellent Constitution.

In a free Commonwealth, extensive enough for the great purposes of civil government and national defence; the sentiments and feelings of the people can be understood and consulted; in no other way than through a representation sufficiently numerous and frequently appointed: The clear and absolute possession of this privilege, with the certain right of transmitting it inviolate to posterity, will be considered by the good citizens of this state as a full compensation for their late glorious and arduous struggle for freedom.

As my fellow-citizens have seen fit to bestow the 6th the office of Chief Magistrate, it affords me great satisfaction to find that they have committed their Legislative concerns to men, who so well understand, and are so ably exercise the important trust: And feeling myself deeply impressed with the difficulties of the public affairs will assured that the discussion of the public interests will be attended with candour and unanimity; I shall readily concur in those measures which shall be by you proposed for the general good of the government, and the happiness of our constituents: And may the great author of mercies so bless our endeavours as that we, & the people of the Commonwealth, may rejoice in the continuance of his divine favours, bestowed upon a free and enlightened nation.

Since the adjournment of the late General Court, a new and important era has commenced; the Government of the United States of America has been completely organized—at the head of our infant nation is placed, by the united voice of his country, One, who from his piety, wisdom and ability, is evidently designated by Heaven to unite the affections of all his fellow-citizens, and thus united, to lead them to national glory and felicity.

From the characters which form the two branches of Congress, we must possess the highest confidence in that Assembly, and are lead to anticipate from their measures, the blessings of that security and dignity, which at all times are the result of national wisdom, integrity and justice; and I believe that the good people of the great confederated Republick, may assure themselves that the principles upon which the revolution was supported, will so forcibly insinuate themselves into all the measures of that august Legislature, that no place will be opened, to those ideas of monarchy and despotism, which have long scourged other parts of the world.

But it ought ever to be remembered, that no form of government, or mode of administration, can make a vicious people happy, and that therefore, the public felicity will in a great measure depend upon the exercise of the social and private virtues, by the people of this extensive Republick.

That this Commonwealth, which constitutes so important a part of the general government, may increase its own internal prosperity, while it promotes that of the Union, we ought to support and encourage the means of learning, and all institutions for the education of the rising generation on equal distribution of intelligence being as necessary to a free government, as laws for an equal distribution of property.

Our wise and magnanimous ancestors, impressed with this idea, were very liberal and careful in the establishment of institutions for this purpose; among which that of our University in Cambridge, & that of Grammar Schools in our towns, were very important: Everyneccessary attention will certainly be paid to the former, and I cannot but earnestly recommend to your ingenuity the reasons why the latter is so much neglected in the State: Should any new laws be wanted in this matter, you cannot do your country a more essential service, than providing them.

Notwithstanding the just expectations we have from the government of the United States, yet the honour and credit of the several states, are of vast importance to the citizens of them. In this state we have accumulated in the course of the late war, a very heavy debt of individuals of the community have loaned their property to support their distressed country. The resources of the Commonwealth are as well known to you, gentlemen, as they are to me, and I feel myself assured of your serious attention, to measures directed to the support of public credit, and establishment of public justice.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Legislature in their late session, the sheriffs of the several counties have been called upon to return, and settle the Executions which have been committed to them against defective collectors of publick taxes: A state of their settlements I have directed the Treasurer to lay before you.

I shall communicate to you such matters, as I may find to be necessary for the interest of government, but am very happy to inform you, that from a state of external and internal peace and quietness, no business is likely to call for your attention but the common and ordinary concerns of supporting government.

JOHN HANCOCK.

A joint Committee was appointed to answer the Governour's message, consisting of the Hon. Mr. *Wells*, and Mr. *Sumner*, from the Senate,—Mr. *Bowne*, Dr. *Fenwick*, and Dr. *Eaton*, from the House.

Dr. *Farrar* laid on the table a Resolve, granting to His Honour the Lt. Governour the sum of £50 for his services the current year. The consideration of which is assigned for to-morrow, at five o'clock.

TUESDAY, June 9.

The House proceeded according to assignment, to consider of a grant to the Lieutenant-Governour, whereupon a resolve granting to his Honour £. 150 for his services as Lt. Governour, the present year, was read and passed.

WEDNESDAY, June 10.

This day the two Houses proceeded to the choice of NAVAL OFFICERS for the ensuing year—when the following gentlemen were chosen.

Boston, Thomas Melville, Esq.—Salem, Mr. Joseph Hiller.—Marblehead, Mr. Stephen Sewall.—Beverly, Josiah Batchelder, Esq.—Gloucester, Samuel Whittemore, Esq.—Ipswich, Mr. Jeremiah Stanford.—Newbury-Port, Jonathan Titcomb, Esq.—Plymouth, William Watson, Esq.—Rochester, David Wings Esq.—New-Bedford, Edward Pope, Esq.—Dighton, Thomas Church, Esq.—Barnstable, Mr. Samuel Hinkley.—Edgarton, Mr. John Pease.—Nantucket, Stephen Hussey, Esq.—York, Mr. Richard Trevett.—Pepperelboro', Mr. Nathaniel Scammon.—Portland, Mr. Nathaniel Fairbrother.—Bath, Mr. William Webb.—Wiscasset, Mr. Francis Cook.—Booth-bay, Mr. Thomas Boyd.—Penobscot, Josiah Hibbert, Esq.—Goldsborough, Alexander Campbell, Esq.—Machias, Stephen Smith, Esq.—Passamaquaddy, Lewis Frederick Delesdernier, Esq.

The COMMITTEE of FINANCE made the following Report:

Debt of the Commonwealth consolidated as it now stands,		£.1,385,692 2 4
Interest now due, proposed to be loaned,		103,906 19 1
		£.1,489,599 1 5
Reduced by the sale of Western Lands,	£.300,000;	
One year's interest due	18,000.	
By the sale of Continental Certificates now in the treasury, 90,680		408,000 0 0
		1,081,599 1 5
Annual interest on	£.1,081,599;	
at six per cent. is	64,896	
Civil list,	15,000	as great savings will be made by the operation of the new government, deduction on salaries, &c.
	79,896	
Excise estimated at	£.45,888	
Treasurer to issue an annual tax by warrants, for	48,000	
Leaves a surplus of	£.83,000	
in favour of the Commonwealth.	£.5,104	

The above direct tax, when proportioned to polls & estates, will not exceed 3/8. on the poll, and is £. 10, 000 less than the average tax from 1763 to 1770, when the number of inhabitants was not much more than half what they now amount to.

It appears to the committee, that the sums now due on taxes, after making an allowance of £.12,000 for abatements and losses, are fully sufficient to discharge all demands on the treasury from warrants, due-bills, &c. and will leave a surplus of about £.5000 in the treasury.

After this provision for the interest of the debt, the sale of Eastern Lands will operate as a diminution of the principal.

And a state Lottery may be annually instituted for that purpose.

Should this system meet with the approbation of the General Court, the Committee will report bills, to carry the same into effect.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, per Order.

In Senate, June 10, 1789.

Read and sent down.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. *President.*

The House assigned Thursday morning, 10 o'clock, for considering the above report.

Yesterday the Hon General Court unanimously re-chose by joint ballot, the following officers for the ensuing year.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Esq. Secretary.
ALEXANDER HODGDON, Esq. Treasurer.
RICHARD DEVENS, Esq. Commissary General.

EDWARD JOHNSON, who was to have been executed this day at Cambridge, for Burglary, is respited till Thursday the 25th instant.

Brookfield, June 6. 1789.

Yesterday, at a review of the militia of this town, took place the following melancholy event. In a regimental military rencontre, Mr. MILTON, as is supposed, was mortally wounded, by some of the opposing party, who fired an iron gun-rod, which appears to have struck him just across the back of his head, which being very thick and firm leather, probably was the only means which prevented his being immediately cut asunder.—The rod broke about four or five inches from the but-end, and entered his left side, a little back of or below the short ribs, and passing under them in a oblique direction towards his lungs, lodged in his body, from whence by Doctor FOGG, it was extracted, with great difficulty; having made an incision between the ribs, and laid the end of the iron bare, to as to get hold by pincers, after several attempts, it was by main force brought out. He was also otherwise badly wounded in two places in his leg.—Tim.

He was alive this morning, but in great distress, expecting soon to pass the dark valley of death into eternity. To him how emphatically important are those words of the Jewish Lawgiver, and how worthy the attention of all, *O that they were wise: that they understood this, that they would consider their latter end.*

This very melancholy event, naturally originates the enquiry, Whether these mock fights, as they are now carried on in the country, are of so much importance, all things considered, as to render them admissible?—Was every man sober, dispassionate and prudent, it would very much alter the consideration; but with too many, at such a time, this is not the case; and consequently the danger is by no means inconsiderable. By some it is suspected whether the General Court will not deem it an object worthy their attention.

RICHMOND, May 27.

DIED, on Monday the 18th inst. in the 32d year of his age, Mr. JOHN M'LEAN, Printer, at Norfolk; a native of Glasgow. In this amiable Character were blended, the polite Gentleman, kind Master, most affectionate Friend, and the universal Philanthropist.

Now mourn ye sweet Nymphs of the Dale,
For the Pride of our Village is fled:
Let Tears of Affliction prevail,
And descend like the Dew on his head.

Why withers yon Rose in its Bloom;
And why twinkle yon Stars thus so dim?
The light which they borrow'd is gone;
And Affliction is fill'd to the Brim.

A Dawn of bright Hope yet appears;
And though our dear Stephen's no more;
The Heart that dispell'd others Tears,
Shall be fill'd with Bliss evermore.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.

We hear the business of calico printing, is likely to be undertaken by some Europeans here. There is a great field for profit, it being supposed, that one hundred and sixty-five thousand pieces are annually imported.

NEW-YORK, June 8.

One great reason why people are disposed to evade payment of taxes for the support of government, is because they do not realize, that individual delinquency, enters into a total subversion of the public peace, happiness and security: Such invaluable blessings must be paid for: It is the ordinance of Heaven—and they are worth the purchase.

THE GREAT WHOLE, being constituted by the distinct members of society—it is of infinite importance, that every one should feel their integral consequence in the community: They should realize that they have important rights to be defended: These can be supported only by just and equal laws; and that government alone, is competent to their preservation.—That their personal security, and that of their property, are the principal objects for which laws are instituted: These ideas should enter very deeply into the mind of every citizen.—Reflections of this kind, would make the importance of good government appreciate in their estimation, and induce a cheerful and cordial payment of those revenues, without which, these important blessings cannot be realized or enjoyed.

If the principles of religion, honour, and public spirit, are weak, or lost, what effectual check can there be, to controul the unbounded pursuits of avarice? ambition, and vanity?

The effects that are naturally produced by the vanity, dissipation, and rapacity of a dissolute people, are; careless with respect to their public affairs—debility of genius—and a senseless sacrifice of their dearest interests—till they become involved in a maze of perplexity and embarrassments, and finally fall into the hands of a proud usurper.

A defect in national principles, and manners, generally precedes the ruin of a people: This deficiency is a worm at the root of national union, strength and dignity.

* Archibald Jackson's famous English Horse was to start against Mr. Wildman's, on the 23d and 24th, and at Hackney the 25th 26th and 27th of June—and the remainder of the season at Westfield.

PROVIDENCE, May 29.

On Thursday arrived the brig Ranger, Capt. Calhoon, from a whaling Voyage, with 500 Barrels of Oil.

Capt Mooney, in a whaling Brig from this Port, was at Martin's Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope, in February last, and had then taken about 500 Barrels of Oil.

NORTHAMPTON, June 15.

Extract of a letter from a Swedish gentleman in London, to his friend in Jersey-Yark, dated Feb. 15.

"All Europe is amazed at the nefarious, and never hitherto heard of disobedience in the Swedish army, which has frustrated the best designs. The malcontents has long ago used their essential folly. The people have with a laudable zeal supported the King in defence of the country. Corps of volunteers are formed every where. The little Island Gland,* has settled 5000 young country fellows; all the other provinces furnish the proportion; the foreign parts of the country, which are sheltered from invasion, has passed large contributions of money and provisions. I left it with the warmest emotions of joy, perused the Swedish Gazettes for some time past, and am persuaded that the nation in general feel for their King and country as true Swedes.—Sweden, like all other countries, is pestered with some creatures who cannot refrain the allurements of avarice and ambition. These impudent traitors intend to be the support for public liberty, but are very busy knowing that they were purchased, by Russian rubles and splendid promises of independence. In Finland†

* *An Island in the Baltic, 80 miles long and 6 or 10 wide.*

† *The Sovereign of Russia had formed a plan for the separating that country from Sweden, under views of making it independent.*

The Senate of the United States have lowered the duty on *Rum* and *Molasses*—the latter to *three cents*. It is expected it will stand *three*, with the drawback—or *two cents* without it.

His Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, is elected GOVERNOR—and

His Honor PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, Lieut. Governour of the State of New-York.

On the 5th of the legislature of the State of Connecticut, by act, prohibited the exportation of wheat, rye, Indian corn, wheat and rye flour, and Indian meal, out of that state, by land or sea. In consequence of this act, his Excellency, the Governour of that state has issued his proclamation, commanding all persons within the state to yield implicit obedience to said act.

** *The Subscribers for the* MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE *are requested to call for the 4th and 5th Number.*

ASA WHITE,

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he has just received a general assortment of ENGLISH and WEST-INDIA

GOODS,

Which he is now selling on very reasonable terms for CASH and many kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Also, wants a quantity of TOW-CLOTH and BUTTER, for which he will pay any of the above mentioned Goods.

Williamsburgh, June 15th, 1789.

PURSUANT to an order of the Supreme Judicial Court holden at Northampton within and for the County of Hampshire, on the last Tuesday of April last past, will be sold at PUBLICK VENDUE, at the dwelling House of LEMUEL LYON; inholder in Goshen, in said County, on Monday the 30th day of July next, at one o'clock P. M. all the real estate lying in said Goshen, belonging to the children of ISAAC WALKER, late of said Goshen, deceased.

WILLIAM WHITE.

(By order of said Court.

Goshen, June 15th, 1789.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber a dark brown COLT, three years old, a white star in the forehead, some white on the hind feet, a natural ironer. Whoever will take up said Colt and send me word, shall have a handsome reward.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Goshen, June 14, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land lying in the town of Granby, that their lands are taxed to a state tax for 1788 & town tax for 1788 & 1789, committed to the subscribers to collect, as follows, viz.

Col. Joseph Gilbert's heirs, 1s. 6d. 2q. Col. Isaac Royal's heirs, 1. 14. 2d. 1q. Land called Dwight's land, in the east crank lot, 2s. 8d. 2q.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Thursday the 9th day of July next, so much of said land will then be sold by Publick Vendue, at the house of Jared Smith, inholder in Granby, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

David Alvord, Collector for 1788.
Joseph Eastman, do. for 1789.

Granby, May 30th, 1789.

DAMON and PHEBE.

I.

WHEN the sweet rosy morning first peep'd from the skies,
A load singing lark bade the villagers rise;
The cowslips were lively—the primroses gay;
And shed their perfumes to welcome the May:
The swains and their sweethearts all rang'd on the green,
Did homage to Phebe—and hail'd her their Queen.

II.

Young Damon step'd forward; he sing in her praise;
And Phebe bestow'd him a garland of bays:
May this wreath, said the fair one, dear lafs of my vows,
A crown for true merit, bloom long on thy brows;
The swains and their sweethearts that dane'd on the green,
Approv'd the kind presents of Phebe their Queen.

III.

Mongst lords and fine Ladies we shepherd's are told,
The dearest affections are barter'd for gold;
That discord in wedlock is often their lot,
While Cupid and Hymen shake hands in a cot.
At the church with fair Phebe since Damon has been,
He's first as a Monarch—he's bleft as a Queen.

The IMPORTANCE of the FAIR SEX.

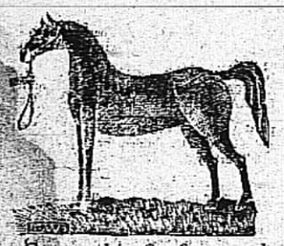
HOW high the rank in life of woman-kind!
Their station how important! Hapless he
Who lives unconscious of their worth! The fool
Of grosser sense, or airy libertine,
Who draws his judgment from the forward few,
Or yielding weak and dazed with impious tongue
Pronounce them all the slaves of vanity;
By passions ever led, by flattery won.
Their frame like ours, but with etherial touch
More delicately form'd. The same their souls
More soft, more sensible, and more refin'd.
Each uncontaminated Freeman owns
And feels their virtues: Polishers of life!
Sweetness of savage care! Who tune the breast
To harmony, or prompt to glorious deeds,
And emulate to toil, to friendship's flame,
To gratitude, how exquisitely true!
Who tender confidence repay with love,
Integrity unshaken, faith most pure,
Warm zealous loyalty; with honour clad
As with a robe, and bounteous ornaments
Of unaffected modesty. Well skill'd,
To form the growing soul, and in its young
And op'ning bud so fix th' impression deep,
Of every gen'rous thought which stimulates
The future man, to love of parents, friends,
Offspring, and sacred freedom.

From a late Connecticut paper.

A POLL TAX is considered in Europe as the highest species of oppression; yet it has been submitted to in America, ever since the settlement of the country,—notwithstanding it has sometimes been laid on without mercy, and must be paid equally by him who has no property, and him who possesses thousands. This tax is said to be necessary, in order to reach the poorer class of citizens who have no apparent property, if any. is however but ill calculated to answer that end. The principal reason why these people do not acquire riches is, that they spend their money in intemperance or without economy. Now this tax being payable at certain annual or distant periods, and being payable in the lump, and not being fastened to these articles in which these people are generally extravagant—when it comes, it finds them poor, and unable to pay the sum required; but a tax upon consumption being attached to these articles is exactly calculated to draw from these people their sums which could not be come at in any other way. How many hundred are there in this State, who at the settlement of every rate bill must have their taxes abated—and a round tax would they pay were it added to their rum-bottle!

No country under the sun is better calculated for *Commerce* than this *Republic of America*? Every circumstance contributes to advance its prosperity. The Heavens and the Earth, the Air and the Water, all conspire to promote its happiness. Its situation extending several hundred miles on the borders of the sea—its large, navigable rivers, which communicate with the ocean—the variety of its climate, and fertility of its soil, which render it fit for the production of all the necessaries of life, and all the materials of Commerce—the clemency of its Government, which now opens an asylum to all foreigners who are dissatisfied with their own—the freedom of its religion, which permits every one to worship his GOD in the manner most agreeable to his own conscience—that tolerating spirit of religious freedom, which tramples upon fanaticism and persecution, and renders them friends to heaven and earth, to GOD, as their UNIVERSAL FATHER, to Man, as their Brother. A nation thus circumstanced, *ought* to be *opulent, powerful* and *happy*.

The SLOOP
URSULA,
Now loading for BOSTON, to sail shortly.—Shop
WILLIAM and GEORGE,
Also loading for New-York, to sail in a few days.—
For freight or paffage apply to the Masters on board, or to WILLIAM and GEORGE BUELL, at their Store in Hartford. May 29th, 1789.



To Cover this Season at the
ſtable of the ſubſcriber in Northampton, for one Dollar the ſingle leap, two Dollars the ſeaſon, or four Dollars to inſure a foal—the beautiful bright bay Horſe
YOUNG DRIVER.
He is ſixteen hands high, eight years old this ſpring, and equal for ſtrength, beauty and ſize to any imported Horſe in the ſtate. He was got by that elegant noted imported Horſe, Old Driver, and out of that beautiful Natraganſet Mare, called the Dove, the noted racer.
ERASTUS LYMAN.
Northampton, June 4, 1789.

The following is lodged with the Printer hereof for publication, ſhould a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers appear to defray the expences of printing, viz.

SOME brief OBSERVATIONS on the Reverend *TIMOTHY ALLEN'S* Eſſay on outward Chriſtian Baptiſm—Together, with a full and compleat anſwer to the ſaid Eſſay.

In two PROPOSITIONS.

1ſt. Of Baptiſm.
2d. Of the Body and Blood of Chriſt.
Exhibited to the World;
By THOMAS WEEKS.

N. B. The above Obſervations, and Anſwer, will be put to preſs as ſoon as 300 copies are ſubſcribed for. It will contain about eighty pages Octavo, and will be afforded to ſubſcribers at 1/6 ſingle, and 14/ per doz. Subſcriptions are received at this office, and by ſaid Weeks, in Goſhen.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And now ready for ſale, by the Printer hereof,

A Calm Impartial INQUIRY into, and VINDICATION of the DIVINE RIGHT of INFANTS to BAPTISM; with ſome REMARKS, tending to ſhow SPRINKLING to be a Scripſual Mode for adminiſtering that ORDINANCE. Attempted in ſome LETTERS to a friend. By SAMUEL TAGGART, A. B. Paſtor of the Preſbyterian Church in Colrain.

Unimproved LAND for ſale.

SEVEN Thouſand Acres of UNIMPROVED LAND, in the townſhips of Heath and Rowe, in the county of Hampſhire, known by the name of *Green and Walker's Land*, to be ſold at a reaſonable price, and in lots of from fifty acres each to one thouſand, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Theſe Lands are of a very excellent quality, are well timbered, and have a plenty of water—one branch of North-River runs through them in a ſerpentine courſe. The Lands in Heath are ſituate northweſtwardly and notheaſtwardly, about three quarters of a mile from the Meeting-Houſe, and from a well inhabited country.—Pearl and Pot-Aſh will be received in payment, if delivered at Boſton, at the higheſt market price and a good pay-day will be given, on reaſonable ſecurity.—The Land may be viewed by applying to Col. Aſaph White, living in Heath, or Mr. Burton, living on the premiſes—There are two ranges of lots lying in Rowe. Rowe is improved and ſettled quite up to the line of theſe Lands, which have long been in great demand; but the owner has uniformly refuſed to ſell them: He is now induced for it by the deſire of the neighboring inhabitants, who have long lamented that ſo fine a tract of country ſhould be uninhabited. Any young men inclined to become purchaſers, may apply to John Lane, Eſq. at Boſton, any time previous to the firſt of July, at which time he expects to embark for Europe—John Lowell, Eſq. at Roxbury—or to Mr. Thomas Williams, jun. at his office in Boſton.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, the night of the 29th of May laſt, a ſorrel Mare, three years old, roan, was ſhod before, has a blaze in her face, and two curls or roſes on her ſhoulders, has a ſmall bunch of white hair in her mane, is fourteen hands high. Whoever will take up ſaid mare and return her, or ſecure her and the thief, ſo that I can have notice ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by me. EBENEZER HIGGINS
Weſtampton, June 2, 1789.

BROKE into the incloſure of the Subſcriber, on the night of the 4th inſt. a brown mare colt, one year old, with a blaze in her face. The owner is deſired to prove his property pay charges and take her away.
MOAZ SEARL.
Southampton, May 18, 1789.

Hartford, May 11, 1789.

PROPOSAL

for Printing by Subſcription,
THE
MORAL and RELIGIOUS
MISCELLANY;
OR,
SIXTY-ONE
APHORETICAL ESSAYS;
ON SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT
CHRISTIAN DOCTRINES and VIRTUES.
BY
HUGH KNOX, D. D.
In St. CROIX.

THE CONTENTS.

1. OF Converſion, or Regeneration,
2. Of Juſtification before God,
3. Of Faith; particularly, as juſtifying,
4. Of entering into Covenant with God,
5. A form of Covenanting,
6. The Nature, Deſign and Uſe of the LORD's Supper,
7. Of Preparations for the LORD's Supper,
8. Our duty immediately after the LORD's Supper,
9. Reflections on the Incarnation of CHRIST,
10. Of Adoption into God's Family,
11. Of Repentance,
12. Of Sanctification, or Holineſs,
13. The nature and effects of Union with Chriſt,
14. Of the final Perſeverance of the Saints,
15. Of Peace of Conſcience,
16. Of Joy in the HOLY GHOST,
17. Of aſſurance of God's Love, in this Life,
18. Of the Soul's Immortality,
19. Of Death,
20. Of the Reſurrection of the Dead,
21. Of a future Judgment,
22. Of Heaven; or the future State of the Bleſſed,
23. Of Hell; or the future State of the Wicked,
24. What, as Chriſtians, we ſhould do more than theſe:
25. Of Heavenly-mindedneſs, and the contrary Vice,
26. Of Goſpel Sincerity, or Uprightneſs,
27. Chriſtian Zeal, and its Oppoſites and Counterfeits,
28. Patience, and the contrary Vices,
29. Meekneſs, and the oppoſite Vices,
30. Charity, and the oppoſite Vices,
31. Contentment, and the oppoſite Vices,
32. Chaſtity, and the contrary Vices,
33. Humility, and the oppoſite Vices,
34. Sobriety, and the contrary Vices,
35. Chriſtian Courage or Fortitude, and its Oppoſites,
36. The Chriſtian Uſes of the Tongue,
37. Unchriſtian Abuſes of the Tongue,
38. The beſt method of maintaining Peace, Love and Unity among Chriſtian Brethren,
39. The Rule of judging our Brethren; againſt Raſhneſs and Cenſoriouſneſs,
40. A peaceable Diſpoſition, and the oppoſite Evils,
41. A merciful Temper, and its Oppoſites,
42. Of Juſtice between Man and Man,
43. Of Chriſtian Hope,
44. Of the Natures and Perſon of CHRIST,
45. CHRIST, our Prophet,
46. CHRIST, our Prieſt,
47. The kingly or regal Office of CHRIST,
48. On the Shortneſs and due Improvement of Time,
49. The Conſideration of Eternity,
50. The Duty of Maſters of Families,
51. The beſt way of reſiſting Temptation,
52. Of Public Spirit,
53. A proper Temper and Conduct towards Enemies,
54. Temptations ariſing from Company,
55. Temptations ariſing from Solitude,
56. The Uſe and Abuſe of Chriſtian Liberty,
57. What Diverſions are lawful, and the Way to regulate them,
58. The value and Importance of a Child,
59. The Conſtraints of CHRIST's Love: A Sermon,
60. Chriſtians, Lights in the World: A Sermon,
61. The aggravated Guilt of Murder: A Sermon,

We the Subſcribers, Miniſters of the Goſpel in the Town of Hartford, recommend the above Treatiſe to the Public, and particularly to the People of our own Congregations. The Subjects are in their Nature important, and the manner of treating them is ſo plain, inſtructive and entertaining, as can not fail giving Entertainment to every ſerious Mind.
BENJAMIN BOARDMAN,
NATHAN STRONG.

CONDITIONS.

I. It will be printed with a fair Type on good Paper.
II. It will be contained in about 350 Pages Octavo.
III. The Price to Subſcribers will be *Six Shillings*, handſomely bound and letter'd.
IV. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for ſix Copies ſhall have a ſeventh GRATIS.
V. The Money to be punctually paid by each ſubſcriber as ſoon as the Books are ready for Delivery.
VI. The Subſcribers Names will be inſerted at the end of the volume.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by HUDSON and GOODWIN, the intended Publiſhers, in Hartford, and by the Printer hereof.

Vol III.] THE [NUMB. 147.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Publiſhed by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Proceedings of CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, June 1.

A Meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe of their concurring in the report ſent up, reſpecting the receiving bills and meſſages from the Preſident.

It was then voted, that the Chairman of the Committee, be inſtructed to acquaint the Preſident with the arrangement upon this ſubject, adopted by both Houſes.

In Committee of the whole.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The bill, regulating the collection of the Revenue, having been assigned for the order of the day, was taken into conſideration.

The firſt paragraph being read, which provided that "there ſhould be ports of entry," Mr. Lee roſe, to enquire into the neceſſity of eſtabliſhing ports of entry only.

Mr. Madiſon anſwered the enquiry, by ſaying, that it will be proper to conſtitute ſome ports of entry in ſituations where it would be productive of unneceſſary expence to eſtabliſh offices to ſuperintend the delivery of cargoes: Long navigable rivers afford great conveniences for landing goods, as veſſels may be proceeding up ſuch rivers to the port of deſtination: This ſtread upon the Revenue ſhould be guarded againſt, by obliging veſſels to report their cargoes immediately on entering ſuch rivers.

Mr. Wadſworth obſerved, that it would embarraſs trade exceedingly, to eſtabliſh ports of entry, that ſhould not at the ſame time be ports of diſcharge: He moved to have the article ſtruck out.

Mr. Lee ſtated to the Houſe the difficulties which had reſulted from ſimilar eſtabliſhments in Virginia; and therefore ſeconded the motion to expunge the article.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid, that inſtances no doubt might be mentioned, which would plainly point out the neceſſity of ſuch a proviſion as the article referred to;—but as there appeared ſome difficulty in the way of determining upon the proper ſituations for ſuch ports, he moved, that the article ſhould be paſſed over for the preſent; and the next in order taken up: Agreeably it was voted to ſuſpend the conſideration of the firſt article reſpecting ports of entry.

A meſſage from the Preſident being announced, the Committee roſe.

The meſſage was then received—by which the Houſe was informed, that the PRESIDENT had approved of an act, regulating the time and manner of taking certain oaths, required by the conſtitution, and now returned the ſame to the Houſe in which it originated, with his ſignature.

The Clerk of the Houſe was directed to inform the Senate of the above circumſtance.

The Chairman of the Committee then reported progreſs in the bill, and aſked leave to ſit again tomorrow upon the ſame ſubject, this paſſed in the affirmative.

Mr. Benſon gave notice, that immediately after the buſineſs now aſſigned, was compleated; he ſhould move for a reſolution to the following effect—That it ſhould be recommended to the legiſlature of the State of Rhode-Iſland, to call a convention of the people of that State, in order to adopting and ratifying the federal conſtitution agreeably to the recommendations of the late Congreſs. Mr. Benſon obſerved that the communications which had been received from the executive of Rhode-Iſland, reſpecting the proceedings of that State upon the Conſtitution, had not been noticed by the late Congreſs, in as much as they had not followed their directions in the mode of deliberating upon the ſubject.—He ſuppoſed, that the interference of Congreſs, in ſome ſuch way as he propoſed, might be proper to aſcertain whether any thing deciſive had been done in the buſineſs or not.

Mr. Baldwin from the committee appointed on Monday laſt, to form an eſtimate of the compenſation which it may be proper to allow The Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators, and Repreſentatives of the United States reported, that the ſum of twenty thouſand dollars per annum, be allowed The Preſident, excluſive of the ſalaries of Secretaries, Aids, and Clerks.—That he be allowed to defray the expenſes of houſhold furniture, carriages, &c. and for keeping the ſame in repair.

That five thouſand dollars per annum, be allowed to the Vice-Preſident.

That the Speaker of Houſe of Repreſentatives be allowed twelve dollars per day—and the members of the Senate and Houſe, ſix dollars each per day: and ſix dollars for each days travelling expenſes, reckoning twenty miles to a day.

This report was laid upon the table.

Mr. Smith (of South Carolina) introduced his motion for the appointment of a committee, to bring in a bill for the eſtabliſhing a permanent ſyſtem reſpecting bankruptcy, throughout the United States.—This motion having paſſed in the affirmative, Mr. Smith, Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. Ames were appointed a committee, accordingly.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, June 2.

On motion of Mr. Tage, it was voted unanimouſly, that thoſe members who had not taken the oath required by the conſtitution ſhould be called on to attend the Speaker, for that purpoſe—accordingly eighteen members appeared, and had the oath adminiſtered to them: after which the Speaker adminiſtered the requiſite oath to the Clerk of the Houſe.

Mr. Baldwin from the committee appointed to bring in a bill or bills, purſuant to the reſolution for inſtituting the three ſubordinate executive departments, reported two bills—One for the arrangement of the War Department—the other for the Department of Foreign affairs: Theſe bills provide in ſubſtance, for bringing under the direction of theſe departments, by orders from the Preſident, thoſe national objects which had come within their cognizance, under the old Confederation.

It was voted, that 100 copies of theſe bills be ſtruck off, for the accommodation of the members.

The Houſe, then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole; and reſumed the bill for the collection of the revenue.

On motion, it was voted, that the conſideration of the two firſt articles, ſhould be poſtponed; the third article, which is in theſe words, viz. "That there ſhall alſo be conſtituted the following ports, which ſhall be ports both of entry and delivery, to wit:" was taken up, when Mr. Livermore propoſed, that

Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire, ſhould be one of the ports of entry and delivery, to fill up the blank.

Machias and Portland were next mentioned; upon which many obſervations were made by different members, chiefly with reſpect to the number of ports for entry and delivery, which it might be neceſſary to conſtitute: The committee appeared to be divided in ſentiment; and ſome gentlemen having obſerved, that they were not ſufficiently prepared to decide what ports would be moſt ſuitable in the ſeveral States, it was moved, that the committee ſhould riſe, and make the further conſideration of the bill the order of the day for to-morrow.

The vote on this motion being taken, it paſſed in the negative.

The Committee then proceeded in filling up the blanks, when the following ports were agreed upon, viz.

Portſmouth, *in New-Hampſhire.*	
Portland,	
Newbury-Port,	
Gloucester,	
Salem,	
Marblehead,	
Boſton,	*Maſſachuſets.*
Plymouth,	
Dighton,	
New-Bedford,	
Sherburne, *Nantucket.*	
New-London,	
New-Haven,	*Connecticut.*
Norwalk,	
City of New-York,	*State of New-York.*
Sagg-Harbour,	
Perth-Amboy,	*New-Jerſey.*
Egg-Harbour,	
Salem,	
Philadelphia,	*Pennſylvania.*
Wilmington,	*Delaware.*

The Committee then roſe, and the Chairman reported progreſs.

A motion was introduced and adopted, that the committee which had reported the bill for collecting the revenue, ſhould be inſtructed to prepare a bill, or bills, providing for the regiſtering of veſſels, aſcertaining the tonnage, regulating piloting, light-houſes, &c.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 3.

The bills for the arrangement of the two departments of war and foreign affairs were read a ſecond time—and aſſigned for Tueſday next, in committee of the whole.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing of their concurrence in a report of the committee of 26th ult. reſpecting the printing buſineſs.

The Senate alſo ſent a meſſage to inform the Houſe, that their members were this day to take the oath required by the Conſtitution—and requeſted the original law reſpecting oaths, which had been returned to the Houſe by the Preſident.

The Houſe went into a Committee of the whole, on the bill for collecting the impoſt.

The bill to regulate the collection of the revenue again under conſideration—when further progreſs was made in filling up the blanks, by agreeing to the following, as ports of entry and delivery, viz.

MARYLAND.
Cheſtertown, Oxford, Vienna, Baltimore, Snow-Hill, George-Town, Annapolis, St. Mary's, Patuxent.

VIRGINIA.
Norfolk, Portſmouth, Hampton, Yorktown, Urbanna, Alexandria, Kenſale, Folay's Landing, Cherryſtone.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
Charleſton, Georgetown, Beaufort.

GEORGIA.
Savannah, Sunbury, Brunſwick, St. Patrick's.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Pepperelborough, Bath, Wiſcaſſet, Penobſcot, Machias, Paſſamaquody, Barnſtable, York.

The committee then roſe and reported.

THURSDAY, June 4.

In committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the collection of the revenue.

From the firſt article which provides for the conſtituting ports of "entry only" the word "only" was ſtruck out, to inſert "and delivery."

The next article which runs thus, "That there ſhall alſo be ports of delivery only, viz." was read, and the committee proceeded to fill up the blank by agreeing upon the following ports, viz.

Kennebunk, *Maſſachuſetts.*

VIRGINIA.
Weſt-Point, Newport, Tappahannock, Fredericksburgh, Suffolk, Burmuda Hundred, (City Point) Rocketts Landing.

NEW-JERSEY.
Burlington, Newark, New Brunſwick.

Mr. LAWRENCE propoſed to inſert a clauſe to this effect, that all ſhips, or veſſels, arriving at New-York, from any foreign port, deſtined to the city of Hudſon, Albany, Eſopus Creek, Poughkeepſie, or Newburgh, in Hudſon River, ſhall enter at the port of New-York—and having there paid the duties, or ſecured them to be paid, they may then proceed to either of ſaid ports to deliver their cargoes—the collector at New-York putting on board a land or tide water—and taking eſſential means to prevent fraud. This clauſe was adopted.

Mr. Jackſon introduced another clauſe providing for the ſurveying the ſea coaſt of the State of Georgia into four diſtricts, to include ports of entry and delivery: This diviſion was agreeable to the laws of that State. This was adopted—as was alſo a clauſe, introduced by Mr. Goodhue, ſimilar to that from Mr. Lawrence—which provided that veſſels bound up Merrimack river, ſhould enter and pay, or ſecure the duties at Newbury-port. The Committee then roſe.

Mr. Baldwin, from the Committee appointed to bring in a bill, or bills, for the arrangement of the Three Executive Departments, reported a bill for the Treaſury Department—which was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Benſon gave notice that to-morrow he ſhould move for a Committee of the whole, on the ſtate of the Union—to take up the propoſition reſpecting Rhode Iſland.

Mr. Benſon's reſolution is in the following words:

"The Congreſs of the United States do reſolve and declare it to be their moſt earneſt deſire, that the Legiſlature of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, do recommend to the people of that State to chooſe delegates to meet in Convention, and to conſider the Conſtitution of the United States as to be ſubmitted, conformably to the unanimous reſolution of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, of the 28th June, 1787."

FRIDAY, June 5.

A meſſage from the Senate, which was received yeſterday, providing for the tranſmiſſion of the acts of Congreſs to the Executives of the ſeveral States, was read a ſecond time, and received the unanimous concurrence of the Houſe.

The bill providing for the arrangement of the treaſury department, was read a ſecond time, and referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe.

Mr. Jackſon gave notice, that on Wedneſday next, he ſhould move for the appointment of a Committee, to bring in a bill for the eſtabliſhment of a ſyſtem of naturalization for the United States.

Mr. Benſon propoſed, that the Houſe ſhould then form itſelf into a Committee of the whole,

ON THE STATE OF THE UNION,

and take into conſideration the propoſed reſolution reſpecting Rhode-Iſland.

This occaſioned a ſhort diſcuſſion, which terminated in taking the previous queſtion—Whether the Houſe

should now form itself into a Committee of the whole for the above purpose? This passed in the negative, and so the proposed resolution was lost.

The House then formed itself into a Committee of the whole, on the bill "to regulate the collection of the revenue." The article of "*parts of delivery*" being under consideration, the following addition was made to it, after agreed upon yesterday, viz.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Ipswich, Manchester, Beverly Danvers, Lynn, Charlestown, Medford, Swampy or Frestown, Wellport, Duxbury.

VIRGINIA.

Petersburg, Cumberland, Smithfield.

Mr. Ames introduced a petition from the Artificers and Manufacturers of the town of Boston—which being read, was laid on the table.

Mr. Vining gave notice, that on Wednesday next, he should submit to the House a resolve, providing for the establishment of a fourth subordinate executive department, to be denominated the department of the Secretary of the United States for Domestick Affairs.

The House then adjourned until Monday next.

NEW-YORK, June 6.

Yesterday the following ADDRESS from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the United States, at their late Meeting in Philadelphia, was presented by a committee of that body, consisting of

The Moderator,
The Rev. Dr. M'WHORTER,
The Rev. Mr. ROE,
JOHN BAYARD, } Esquires.
JOHN BROOME, }

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, in the United States of America, embrace the earliest opportunity in their power, to testify the lively and heartfelt pleasure which they, with the rest of their fellow-citizens, feel on your appointment to the first office in the nation.

We adore Almighty God, the Author of every perfect gift, who hath endued you with such a rare and happy assemblage of talents, as hath rendered you equally necessary to your country in war and in peace.

Your military achievements ensured safety and glory to America, in the late arduous conflict for freedom, while your disinterested conduct, and uniformly just discernment of the publick interest, gained you the entire confidence of the people. And in the present interesting period of public affairs, the influence of your personal character moderates the divisions of political parties, and promises a permanent establishment of the civil government.

From a retirement more glorious to you than thrones and sceptres, you have been called to your present elevated station, by the voice of a great and free people —and with an unanimity of suffrage that has few if any examples in history. A man more ambitious of fame, or less devoted to his country, would have refused an office in which his honors could not be augmented, and where they might possibly be subject to a reverse.

We are happy that God hath inclined your heart to give yourself once more to the public. And we derive a favourable presage of the event from the zeal of all classes of the people, and their confidence in your virtues; as well as from the knowledge and dignity with which the federal councils are filled. But we derive a presage even more flattering from the piety of your character. Public virtue is the most certain mean of public felicity, and religion is the surest basis of virtue. We therefore esteem it a peculiar happiness to behold in our chief magistrate a steady, uniform avowed friend of the Christian religion; who has commenced his administration in pastoral and exalted sentiments of piety, and who, in his private conduct adorns the doctrines of the gospel of Christ; and on the most public and solemn occasions devoutly acknowledges the government of Divine Providence.

The example of distinguished characters will ever possess a powerful and extensive influence on the publick mind; and when we see in such a conspicuous station, the amiable example of piety to God, of obedience to men, and of a pure and virtuous patriotism, we naturally hope that it will diffuse its influence, and that eventually the most happy consequences will result from it. To the force of imitation we will endeavour to add the whole force of instruction of religion.—We shall consider ourselves as doing an acceptable service to God in our profession, when we contribute to render men sober, honest, and industrious citizens, & the obedient subjects of a lawful government. In these pious labours, we hope to imitate the most worthy of our brethren of other christian denominations, and to be imitated by them; assured, that if we can by mutual and generous emulation, promote truth and virtue, we shall render essential service to the republic; we shall receive encouragement from every wise and good citizen, and above all, meet the approbation of our divine master.

We pray Almighty God to have you always in his holy keeping; may he prolong your valuable life, an ornament and a blessing to your country: and at last bestow on you the glorious reward of a faithful servant.

Signed by order of the General Assembly,

JOHN RODGERS, MODERATOR.

Philadelphia, May 26, 1789.

To which the PRESIDENT was pleased to return the following answer.

To the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE with great sensibility, the testimonial, given by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, of the lively and unfeigned pleasure experienced by them, on my appointment to the first office in the nation.

Although it will be my endeavour to avoid being elated, by the too favorable opinion which your kindness for me may have induced you to express of the importance of my former conduct, and the effect of my future services: Yet, conscious of the disinterestedness of my motives, it is not necessary for me to conceal the satisfaction I have felt upon finding that my compliance with the call of my country and my dependence on the assistance of Heaven to support me in my arduous undertakings, have, so far as I can learn, met the universal approbation of my countrymen.

While I reiterate the professions of my dependence upon Heaven as the source of all public and private blessings: I will observe that the general prevalence of piety, philanthropy, honesty, industry and economy seems, in the ordinary course of human affairs, particularly necessary for advancing and confirming the happiness of our country.—While all men within our territories are protected in worshiping the Deity according to the dictate of their consciences; it is rationally to be expected from them in return, that they will set a laudable example of evincing the sincerity of their professions, by the innocence of their lives and the beneficence of their actions.—For no man who is profligate in his morals or a bad member of the civil community, can possibly be a true christian or a credit to his own religious society.

I desire you to accept my acknowledgments for your laudable endeavours to render men sober, honest and good citizens, and the obedient subjects of a lawful government; as well as for your prayers to Almighty God for his blessings on our common country, and the humble instrument which he has been pleased to make use of in the administration of its government.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE SPY.

CERTAIN circumstances have very lately awakened my curiosity to enquire into the origin of the *manufacture of Silk*. The ancients imagined that Silk was the produce of a kind of spider—but on enquiry they found it was the produce of some plant or tree like flax. *Silk manufactures* were not known in Greece till after Alexander the Great had conquered Persia. From thence they were likewise transported into Italy. But they were at first so valuable, that they were sold weight for weight with gold, because the Persians alone traded in them, and would not suffer either the eggs or worms to be exported. The very great scarcity of silk was the reason why they were prohibited wearing cloaths made of all of silk. The ladies alone were exempted from this law. The men of quality wore a mixture of Silk and Wool.

The Emperor Heliogabalus was the first that wore cloaths made entirely of silk. In the time of the Emperor Justinian, they made an attempt to import the Silk worms alive to Constantinople, but were unsuccessful. Some time after two Monks that were sent on a mission to the East-Indies, made a collection of their eggs, which they brought to Constantinople and hatched them there. It was from this colony that all the silk worms, and consequently all the silk manufactures, which were afterwards established in Europe, originated. The other European nations, till the eleventh century, had no other silk but what was imported from the Grecian manufactories. Roger, of Sicily, who made an expedition into Greece, brought from thence a great number of manufacturers; which he settled in Italy. Henry the second at the nuptuals of his sister Tuchess, of Savoy, wore the first silk stockings which were ever seen in France. And it was not till the reign of Henry the fourth, that any silk manufactories were established in France. In short all kinds of perfection are attained only by progressive steps, gradual improvements, and imperceptible meliorations. Let pains be taken to *rear* the smiling *infant* to the maturity of *manhood*.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

On Sunday evening last, a heavy cloud passed over this city which discharged its electric fluid on the house occupied by Mr. Blanchard, in third street, where passing down the roof, it tore up the shingles for a foot wide, split and broke several rafters, and when it got to the cornice, which it tore off, it was conducted without further damage to the earth by a copper spout, affixed to the front of the house, for the conveyance of the rain water. One other explosion split the mast of a vessel, lying at Arch-Street wharf, and the third explosion did considerable damage to the house of Mr. Flinton near Race street. And we are told, that a barn in the Northern Liberties was struck by Lightning the same evening.

The brig Bell, of Glasgow, from Jamaica to Georgia on the 18th of April last off the Matanzes, was struck by lightening, which instantly killed 11 of the crew—the captain and two men escaped death, but were much bruised. A few hours after the accident, the vessel, with 150 negroes on board—the captain and his two companions lashed from spars together, on which, with difficulty they reached key near cape Florida, where they remained five weeks in the most wretched situation, they were afterwards relieved by a wrecker of New-Providence, the captain with the loss of both his legs and one arm, and his only surviving companion Robert Boyd, in a melancholy situation, without the use of his legs, arrived here on Friday last, by way of Savannah, and gives the above account.

BOSTON, June 22.

Sketch of Business in the General Court, &c.

THURSDAY, June 11.

THE report of the Committee of Finance, agreeable to the order of the day, was considered—and the subject at large debated with much ability in several quarters of the House. On the one side it was contended—That the report presented a very feasible plan for providing for the payment of the interest of our domestic debt, and the exigencies of government: It was said, that every principle of duty, honour and good faith, prompted to an adoption of some effectual method for securing to the creditors of government the interest due on their securities. It was asked, for what purpose the Legislature convened, if it was not to support the honor of government? And the gentlemen who in part opposed this report, were repeatedly called on to bring forward one which should secure the great object—the preservation of public faith—as well or better, than it was aimed at in the report.—The speakers on this side of the question—were Dalton, Jarvis, Mr. Gore, Mr. Breck, Mr. March, Mr. Sewall, Mr. Bowdoin, Mr. Cabnes, and Mr. Mason.

On the other hand it was contended, that it was not in the ability of the people to pay a large annual excise tax—that if it were, the principles of justice did not require, that one should be collected for the discharge of obligations, which the people who pay the tax, may hold themselves; that government ought to receive the securities it issues in the discharge of taxes—and that if any tax was issued, it ought to be made payable in the paper of the government. The House seemed agreed in the opinion, that a tax was necessary for the support of the public credit—and that part of the amount of the excise should also be appropriated to this purpose.

Among other gentlemen who spoke on this side of the question, were Mr. Bacon, Mr. Ives, Mr. Goodman, Mr. Sumner, and Mr. Sandall.

The debate finally closed, and a motion being put to read the report by paragraphs—when the numbers were,

For the motion, 69
Against it, 76

A motion was then made, to take the state of the House, whether the House will make provision for the annual payment of the interest, and part of the principal of the state debt, together with the civil list, which passed in the affirmative.

It was then moved, that the report on the table be committed—which passed—and Mr. Bacon, Mr. Ives, Mr. Breck, Mr. Henshaw, Mr. Gore, Mr. Goodman and Dr. Jarvis were appointed—who are to consider the subject, and report.

FRIDAY, June 12.

The Committee to whom was committed the report of the Committee of Finance, reported in substance as follows, viz. "That one fourth part of the interest on the state debt should be annually paid out of the Treasury. That the remaining three parts should be paid by an to be annually levied by warrant from the Treasurer, payable in certificates drawn by the Treasurer for interest due on the securities of this Commonwealth. That for the purpose of discharging the principal of the debt a tax of £. payable in specie, or in lieu of the securities of this Commonwealth, should be annually levied by warrant from the Treasurer, and the whole debt shall be discharged."

This report occasioned a lengthy debate, during which it was moved, that all the Excise be appropriated for the payment of the interest; and on this subject the numbers were, for the motion, 42; against it 96. So it passed in the negative.

The two Houses met in convention for the purpose of electing Notaries Publick, in the several counties—when the following gentlemen were chosen:

Suffolk.—Ezekiel Price, Esq. Mr. Henry Allyn, Sam. Cooper, Esq.

Essex—Mr. Edward Norris, Isaac Manifield, Esq. Daniel Rogers, Esquire, Mr. John Rogers, Michael Hodge Esq.

Middlesex—Joseph Cordis, Esq.
Hampshire—Hon. William Lyman, Esq.
Plymouth—Ephraim Spooner, Esq.
Bristol—Mr. Ebenezer Bacon, Mr. Michael Collins, Mr. Joseph Dosne.
Barnstable—Mr. William Tobey, Mr. William Brown.
Worcester—Nathaniel Paine, Esq.
York-County—Ebenezer Smith, Esq.
Nantucket—Mr. Abner Coffin.
York—John Sweet, Esq. Mr. Thomas Cutts.
Cumberland—John Frothingham, Esq.
Lincoln—Mr. Ebenezer Whittier, Mr. Lemuel Goodwin, Jacob Ludwig, Esquire, Gabriel Johonnot, Esquire.
Berkshire—Henry William Dwight, Esq.

SATURDAY, June 13.

A conversation on the report of the second Committee on the subject of Finance, was entered into, which ended in a postponement of the subject until Tuesday next.

MONDAY, June 15.

A Committee to consider the expediency and propriety of taking a new valuation, was raised.

A bill for determining the rights of inhabitancy, was read a third time, and passed to be engrossed.

TUESDAY, June 16.

The subject of Finance was again agitated, when after considerable debate, all the particulars of the last report on that subject, excepting the articles relating to a Lottery, and an exchange of the Continental Securities, were referred to the next session of the Legislature—as also the second report on that subject.

WEDNESDAY, June 17.

The System of Finance was again taken into consideration, and after some debate, the whole was referred over to the next session.

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) April 30.

We hear that last Saturday fortnight, at Skull-Creek, south side of Great Ogechee river, Mrs. Mills, and her two infant children were murdered by the Indians. Between 10 and 11 o'clock at night. Mrs. Mills, hearing a noise among the poultry, went into the yard, where she was instantly shot; a young woman of the name of Mezzle hid herself under a bed, by which means she saved her life; her sister and Mr. Mills escaped out of a window; the Indians (in number 9 or 10) on entering the house, seized the two infants, one of whom they stood to death with their feet, the other they shot with arrows. On going away they left five bows and a number of arrows behind them.

We have it from good authority, that last week some houses were burnt, and an old negro woman killed, at Brantwick, in Glynn county, it is supposed by the Indians; the trusts of a number of Forts is apprehended in and near the place.

BALTIMORE, June 2.

Last Saturday morning, at a Villa in the vicinity of this town, Mr. John Dunblain, a gentleman from Cape Francois, being in a state of infanity, put a period to his existence, by shooting himself through the head with a musket.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.

The wonderful exertions of this country in economy and industry afford the most heartfelt satisfaction to the patriots in every situation: Men in public stations in almost every State are closeting themselves in the manufactures of the country—the old branches are daily improving—new ones introduced—and domestic manufactures extending beyond any thing ever known heretofore. This liberal progress of industry in this latter way has been evidenced by the wonderful sales of *spinning wheel irons* in this city, which in the year last past, in two stores only, have amounted to 5600 sets.—It is with high pleasure that we add, that a great number of wheels have been shipped in the counties to the shores of the Chesapeak.

It is supposed that the great reduction in the price of cotton goods in Europe is owing to the infant establishments in that line in this country, which the European Manufacturers naturally wish by all means to discourage.——If they will maintain a fair rivalship of this kind we cannot blame them, but let it spur us to due exertions.

Last week John Lucas, Esq. of Hoston, subscribed five shares in the manufactory in this city, and the legislature of the state have subscribed one hundred shares.—The principal objects of attention have been cottons dyed and printed, fustians, jeans, denims, cantoonades, waistcoat patterns and fine dral ribs, all of which have a cotton filling and silken warp.

The manufactory of *cotton thread*, has been attempted here, and executed with great perfection by three very valuable citizens of the society of Friends.—Their operations are principally by machines.

We hear that five additional paper-mills are now erecting in this state, and that the company of paper hangings printers from France have commenced their establishment near this city.

A curious pattern card, containing twenty-four kinds of elegant *imagin-Buttons*, is now to be seen by the friends of American Manufactures, in the room No. 7, at Mepston's Coffee-House in this city.—They are the work of Augustus Genet, a native of Germany, who will furnish any gentleman, on a short notice, with *Buttons* to match any coloured cloth, stuff, or silk—Those, who may favour him with their commands, will be pleased to send him the number of the sample button they fancy, and a piece of the cloth or stuff.

NEW-YORK, June 13.

Extract of a letter from Virginia, June 1.

"I never supposed Congress would dissolve over the objects committed to their deliberations. They are too important to be acted upon without being discussed —and they are too numerous and intricate to be discussed in a moment. But when I make these remarks, I do not mean to insinuate that it is not possible Congress may, not in some instances attend too minutely to the detail of business. I know that the habits of diffusion, like all other habits, has an imperceptible effect, and that men fall into the same before they think of it. Those who discuss a great deal upon important subjects forget to drop a temper of discussion when they are upon points less interesting. You ask me if the patience of people in this way is not exhausted; that a month time has elapsed, and so little business accomplished? I am happy to assure you, that people do not yet complain, as they are disposed to make allowances for the difficulties that attend the first organization of the government. But how long this patience will continue is uncertain. Impatience is a weakness to which the mind of man is extremely liable; and it may, no doubt, be discovered in this as in many other instances, where it ought not to be."

"Were mankind but as innocent, as blind, they would in their fondness for fashionable follies, luxuries, and extravagancies, completely resemble the lamb described by the poet:

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to day,
Had he thy reason, would he skip and play?
Pleas'd to the last, he crops the flowery food;
And licks the hand that's *just to feed his blood*.

The cure of evils that have taken deep root in a community requires time, patience, and resolution. Complaints are unavailing—and perhaps in no country is it more difficult to select proper subjects, on which a general odium can be fixed with propriety, than in America: Every man would therefore do well to lay his hand on his heart, and say, "IS IT I"—for a general reformation, and universal happiness, must begin with INDIVIDUALS.

While we are obliged to derive and toil to make remittances to the merchants of Britain for manufactures, many of which we pay for, at 50 per cent. more than we could furnish them from among ourselves—we are but a little removed from a state of arbitrary slavery.

NEW-HAVEN, June 17.

A series of showers, thunder and lightning over and about New-Haven, continued from the middle of the afternoon, last Wednesday, till near three o'clock next morning. At 35 minutes after midnight, on Thursday morning the 11th instant, the lightning struck a house in the building or family. Taking the top of the south chimney, and striking off the brick cornice, but brick, the stream of electrical fluid divided into two branches; one of which passed down the chimney to a rafter, and through that nearly twenty feet to the place of eves, gouging out a line of plaistering, and thence down to the ground, tearing several clapboards, and splitting the plank: the other branch passed down two funnels of the chimney to the ground, in the disposition, driving a quantity of soot and ashes, through the apertures of three fire-places, and ejecting them across the two sitting-room; in one of which were two persons who with the children in the house, were strongly affected, but through the protection of Heaven, none were essentially hurt.

However it may be uncertain in other instances, whether the lightning or electrical fluid in striking trees and buildings ascends from the earth, into the clouds, or descends from the clouds to the earth, yet in this instance it seems evident, that it descended.

1. The brick was instantly stripped off on the upper side, with the percussion of lightning, and is coloured tract, four inches in length, and half an inch wide.

2. An horizontal board, as stain the chamber fire-place, and just above the mantletree, was blown or protruded downwards, instead of being driven upwards.

3. At the lower fire-place the soot and ashes were thrown, or driven outwards and across the room; and besides, one stream of fluid went from the fire-place obliquely to the side of the room, gouged into, and struck up a plinther from the floor half an inch diameter, and two feet long, and drove it still farther off to the N. E. corner of the room. Two of the rooms, & the garret, were filled with a sulphurous, vapour, but no other part of the house.

In addition to the foregoing, we learn, the lightning struck several trees in the western part of this town, and in North-Haven.—At Milford, four oxen and a cow, were killed under a tree.—At Guilford, a house and barn were struck, the former very much shattered, a person knocked down, but soon recovered. In the parish of North Branford, a barn was set on fire, and consumed, with a quantity of hay.

HARTFORD, June 8.

Last Thursday evening as Mr. John Boutwell was riding through the street in West-Hartford, his horse stumbled, and falling on him put a period to his life in about an hour. He was a native of Ashford, and sustained the character of an honest industrious man.

BOSTON, June 18.

Particulars of a melancholy Catastrophe which happened on Monday last, when a company of about fourteen in number, principally Members of the Legislature, were in a fishing party in the lower harbour.

At about two o'clock, the sloop in which they were, made sail, to return; and when within a small distance of the LIGHT HOUSE, several of the gentlemen on board expressed a wish to see that building: To gratify these, a person jumped into the sloop's musketoon, and rowed four of the company to the island. In the mean time the sloop drifted up with the tide, and those on board called.—The boat then set out for the sloop, but the wind and tide being strong, the sloop gained on her distance from the boat.—At length as possible the sloop put about, and under her fore-sail stood for the boat, and passed her, none of those in the boat being able to reach the sloop, which again put about, and on passing the boat, flung her a rope.

As soon as this hit, the boat went over instantaneously. Fortunately the person who had the end of the rope, on board the sloop, at the rise of his life, being dragged entirely over the gunwale, held on. Three of the boat's company clung to the rope—two of whom were dragged to the sloop alive—the other apparently dead—a fourth took to an oar—the fifth, the person who rowed the others to the Light house having, it is supposed, been stunned when the boat overset, sunk, and was drowned.—The one who took to an oar, kept himself above water about ten minutes; by it—when the sloop making sail near him, one on board flung him one of the companion doors, on which he floated 15 minutes longer, when providentially he was taken, to much exhausted, that he fell senseless the moment he was got on deck. Happily, for the sufferers, Dr. John Sprague of this town, was one of the company—and with an activity no less astonishing than fortunate, by an application of the means & methods recommended by the Humane Society, apparently restored to life a very worthy fellow-creature, and was of essential service to the others, who acknowledge with gratitude his attention and assiduity. The sloop immediately stood for Hull, where the sufferers were immediately put in to warm-beds—and, with God's blessing, are likely to do well. It may be mentioned as an extraordinary circumstance, that when the person who was drowned was sinking, and Dr. Sprage had stripped himself—and was on the point of leaping into the water to save him—that the Doctor's son of about 13 years of age, threw the end of the main-sail-yards, round his father's body—seeing this some of the company prevented him jumping over, which if he had done, he would have the fate of the rope, (which was short) has been dashed to pieces against the vessel's side—or if he had gone down, the weight of the drowning man, who was very large and fat, prevented his ever again rising alive. The whole of the company returned on Tuesday. The name of the person drowned, is *Tuthill Storrs*, a victualer of this town, but formerly of Narragansett; who has left a wife, with two children, in such circumstances as call for the assistance of the charitable and humane.

NORTHAMPTON, June 22.

His Excellency John Sullivan, Esq. is elected President of the State of New-Hampshire, for the ensuing year.

The Legislature of the State of New-York are recommended to meet at Albany, on the 5th of July.

A late Georgetown news-paper gives an account of a tornado having taken place between the mouth of the Ohio and the American boat trading down the river, Mississippi, and a party of Spanish soldiers. The account has since been reported to us through various channels, with this addition: That the Governour of New-Orleans has represented the affair to the Spanish Ambassadour, at New-York, and requesting him to lay it before Congress.

That sun roll ever on Heaven!—that spirit of piety and moderation—which breathes in every line which has come from *The President* of the United States, will remain a record to posterity, as honorable to his brilliant achievements both in the field and the cabinet—and will perpetuate his fame more than the song of the poet—the page of the historian—the marble monument, or bedal inscription.

A motion was made in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania at their late session, for calling a State Convention, for the purpose of adopting the Constitution of the United States; after some debate it was lost, by a majority of eleven.——A motion for the repeal of the *Confiscation* act was also taken into consideration, and negatived by a majority of seven.

On the 25th of May last, agreeably to the Federal Constitution, the Senate of the United States was classed. The classes were determined by Lot, and are as follows, viz.

First Class—for two Years.
TRISTRAM DALTON, } GEORGE READ,
OLIVER ELSWORTH, } CHARLES CARROLL,
JOHN HENRY, } WILLIAM GRAYSON,
WILLIAM MACLAY, }

Second Class—for four Years.
PAINE WINGATE, } RICHARD HENRY LEE,
CALEB STRONG, } PIERCE BUTLER,
WM. PATTERSON, } WILLIAM FEW,
RICHARD BASSET, }

Third Class—for six Years.
JOHN LANGDON, } JOHN HENRY,
WM. S. JOHNSON, } RALPH IZARD,
ROBERT MORRIS, } JAMES GUNN,

The mode adopted on this occasion, was as follows—A committee of the Senate was chosen to divide the whole into three classes. Three lots, marked No. 1, 2 and No. 3, were put into a box; a member from each class was appointed to draw one of the lots, and the lot drawn determined the rotation of the class to which such members belonged.

DIED]—At Southampton, the 7th inst. very suddenly, Mr. JONATHAN CLARK, in the 75th year of his age. He formerly represented that town at the General Court—That he was a person of good understanding, an agreeable companion, and to all appearances a real christian, is known to all who were particularly acquainted with him.

Jonathan Judd, jun.

Has for sale,

A Nessortment of ENGLISH and WEST-INDIA

GOODS.

ALSO

3d, 4d, and 10d NAILS—CROCKERY WARE—SQUARE and JUNK BOTTLE—REDWOOD—LOGWOOD—ALLUM—COPPERAS—FLEE-ER GINGER—HOLLOW-WARE, &c.—CODFISH by the Quintal or smaller quantity.

He receives in payment wood-ashes, TOW CLOTH—BUTTER—SHEEP'S WOOL, &c. &c.

Southampton, June 22d, 1789.

BY order of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Northampton, on the last Thursday of April last past, will be sold at

PUBLICK VENDUE,

On Monday the 27th day of July next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the dwelling house of Lemuel Lyon, inholder, in Goshen, a lot of LAND containing 23 acres, lying in the north part of said Goshen.—And on the 28th of said July, at nine o'clock A. M. will be sold at Vendue, at the dwelling house of Capt. Cranson, in Ashfield, a DWELLING HOUSE, in said Ashfield.—The Premises were the estate of Samuel Cranson, late of said Ashfield, deceased.

JOHN SHATTUCK, } Administrators.
MARY SHATTUCK, }

June 23d, 1789.

THE TRIUMPH OF FAITE.—A SONNET.

Tune —Banks of the Dee.

THE beauties of Eden delightfully blooming,
The ladies of Creation, arranging display'd,
More splendid in beauty fresh glory assuming,
When arch'es triumphant with them were array'd;
The Hero's illustrious had lately arrived;
Who all the pale dangers of War had survived:
From whom all the blessings of Peace are derived,
On whom the whole burden of Empire is laid.

The brilliant assembly of beauties advancing,
With harmony soothing, and scenery grand;
While flutes were sent dimpling and graces were glancing,
The Hero himself condescended to stand.
Before him young virgins gay flowers were strowing,
And all their rich fragrance delightfully blowing,
While musical strains were melodiously flowing;
Sensations of rapture what breast could withstand.

An ACT to regulate the time and manner of administering certain oaths.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*,—That the oath or affirmation required by the 6th article of the Constitution of the United States, shall be administered in the form following, viz. "I A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States."

The said oath or affirmation shall be administered within 3 days after the passing of this act, by any one member of the Senate to the President of the Senate, and by him to all the members, and to the Secretary; and by the Speaker of the House of Representatives to all the members who have not taken a similar oath, by virtue of a particular resolution of the said House, and to the Clerk: And in case of the absence of any member from the service of either House, at the time prescribed for taking the said oath or affirmation, the same shall be administered to such member when he shall appear to take his seat.

And be it further enacted, That at the first session of Congress after every general election of representatives, the oath or affirmation aforesaid shall be administered by any one member of the House of Representatives to the Speaker, and by him to all the members present, and to the Clerk, previous to entering on any other business; and to such members who shall afterwards appear, previous to taking their seats. The President of the Senate for the time being shall also administer the said oath or affirmation to each Senator, who shall hereafter be elected previous to his taking his seat. And in any future case of a President of the Senate, who shall not have taken the said oath or affirmation, the same shall be administered to him by any one of the members of the Senate.

And be it further enacted, That the members of the several state legislatures, at the next sessions of the said legislatures respectively, and all executive and judicial officers of the several states, who have been heretofore chosen or appointed, or who shall be chosen or appointed before the first day of August next, and who shall then be in office, shall within one month thereafter, take the same oath or affirmation, except where they shall have taken it before; which may be administered by any person authorised by the law of the state in which such office shall be holden, to administer oaths. And the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers of the several states who shall be chosen or appointed after the said first day of August, shall, before they proceed to execute the duties of their respective offices, take the foregoing oath or affirmation, which shall be administered by the person or persons, who by the law of the state shall be authorised to administer the oath of office, and the person or persons so administering the oath hereby required to be taken, shall cause a record or certificate thereof to be made, in the same manner as by law of the state he or they shall be directed to record or certify the oath of office.

And be it further enacted, That all officers appointed or hereafter to be appointed, under the authority of the United States, shall, before they act in their respective offices, take the same oath or affirmation, which shall be administered by the person or persons who shall be authorised by law, to administer to such officers their respective oaths of office; and such officers shall incur the same penalties in the case of failure, as shall be imposed by law in case of failure in taking their respective oaths of office.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall, at the time of taking the oath or affirmation aforesaid, each take an oath or affirmation in the words following viz. "I A. B. Secretary of the Senate, or Clerk of the House of Representatives (as the case may be) of the United States of America, do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will truly and faithfully discharge the duties of my said office, to the best of my knowledge and abilities."

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved—June 1st, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

The ADDRESS *of the* BISHOPS *of the* METHODIST *Episcopal Church,*

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WE, the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, humbly beg leave, in the name of our society collectively in these United States, to express to you the warm feelings of our hearts, and our sincere congratulations on your appointment to the Presidentship of these states. We are conscious, from the signal proofs you have already given, that you are a friend of mankind; and under this establish'd idea, place as full a confidence in your wisdom and integrity, for the preservation of those civil and religious liberties which have been transmitted to us by the Providence of God and the glorious Revolution, as we believe, ought to be reposed in man.

We have received the most grateful satisfaction from the humble and entire dependence on the great governor of the Universe, which you have repeatedly expressed, acknowledging him the source of every blessing, and particularly of the most excellent constitution of these states, which is at present the admiration of the world, and may in future become its great example for imitation: And hence we enjoy a holy expectation that you will always prove a faithful and impartial patron of genuine vital religion—the grand end of our creation and present probationary existence. And we promise you our fervent prayers to the throne of grace, that God Almighty may endue you with all the graces and gifts of his holy spirit, that may enable you to fill up your important station, to his glory, the good of his church, the happiness and prosperity of the United States, and the welfare of mankind.

Signed in behalf of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS COKE,
FRANCIS ASBURY.

New-York, May 29, 1789.

To which THE PRESIDENT was pleased to give the following answer.

To the BISHOPS *of the* METHODIST *Episcopal Church of the United States of America.*

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN to you individually and (through you) to your society collectively, in the United States, my thanks for the demonstration of affection, and the expressions of joy, offered in their behalf, on my late appointment. It shall be my endeavour to manifest the purity of my inclinations, for promoting the happiness of mankind; as well as the sincerity of my desires to contribute what may be in my power towards the preservation of the civil and religious liberties of the American people. In pursuing this line of conduct, I hope by the assistance of Divine Providence, not altogether, to disappoint the confidence which you have been pleased to repose in me.

It always affords me satisfaction, when I find a concurrence in sentiment and practice between all conscientious men, in acknowledgments of homage to the great Governour of the Universe, and in professions of support to a just civil government. After mentioning that, I trust the people of every denomination, who demean themselves as good citizens, will have occasion to be convinced, that I always strive to prove a faithful & impartial patron of genuine, vital religion; I must assure you in particular, that I take in the kindest part the promise you make of presenting your prayers at the throne of grace for me, and that I likewise implore the divine benediction on yourselves and your religious community.

G. WASHINGTON.

A feasible seasonable ANECDOTE.

Some time ago, a travelling religionist, from Rhode-Island, came to Carlisle, waited on Dr. Nesbit, and requested leave of him to read in the Presbyterian church, on the Lords day, an account of a remarkable reviving of religion in the state he came from. The Doctor asked him what effect this reviving had on the converts, as to their moral honesty, and whether they continued to pay their debts with paper money or not? To this the man replied, they paid their debts according to the law of the state. Then the Dr. replied to this effect—"You shall not have my leave to read any account of a reviving of religion that does not make people honest. For that religion is not from the spirit of God, but from the Devil, that is not founded in moral honesty: and wherever this is not the case, it plainly indicates a declension, rather than a revival, of religion."

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident-proprietors of land lying in the town of Granby, that their lands are taxed in a state tax for 1788 & town tax for 1788 & 1789, committed to the subscribers to collect, as follows, viz.

Col. Joseph Gilbant's heirs, 1s. 6d. 2q. Col. Isaac Royal's heirs, 1.14s.2d.1q. Land called Dwight's land, in the east crank lot, 2s. 8d. 2q.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Thursday the 9th day of July next, so much of said land will then be sold by Publick Vendue, at the house of Jared Smith, innholder in Granby, at one o'clock P. M. 2s will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

David Abbe, Collector for 1788.
Joseph Eastman, do. for 1789.

Granby, May 30th, 1789.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, a dark brown COLT, three years old, a white star in the forehead, some white on the hind feet, a natural trotter. Whoever will take up said Colt and send me word, shall have a handsome reward.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Goshen, June 14, 1789.

ASA WHITE,

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he has just received a general assortment of ENGLISH and WEST-INDIA

GOODS,

Which he is now selling on very reasonable terms for CASH and many kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Also, wants a quantity of TOW-CLOTH and BUTTER, for which he will pay any of the above mentioned Goods.

Williamsburgh, June 15th, 1789.

PURSUANT to an order of the Supreme Judicial Court holden at Northampton, within and for the County of Hampshire, on the last Tuesday of April last past, will be sold at PUBLICK VENDUE, at the dwelling House of SAMUEL LYON, innholder in Goshen, in said County, on Monday the 20th day of July next, at one o'clock P. M. all the real estate lying in said Goshen, belonging to the children of ISAAC WALKER, late of said Goshen, deceased.

WILLIAM WHITE.
Executor of said Court.

Goshen, June 15th, 1789.

The following is lodged with the Printer hereof for publication, should a sufficient number of subscribers appear to destroy the expence of printing, viz.

SOME brief OBSERVATIONS on the Rev. Mr. *TIMOTHY ALLEN's* Essay on outward Christian Baptism——Together, with a full and compleat answer to the said Essay.

In two PROPOSITIONS.

1st, Of Baptism.
2d. Of the Body and Blood of Christ.

Exhibited to the World;

By THOMAS WEEKS.

N. B. The above Observations, and Answer, will be put to press as soon as 300 copies are subscribed for. It will contain about eighty pages Octavo, and will be afforded to subscribers at 1s6 single, and 14s per doz. Subscriptions are received at this office, and by said Weeks, in Goshen.

Just Published,

And now ready for sale, by the Printer hereof,

A Calm Impartial INQUIRY into, and VINDICATION of the DIVINE RIGHT of INFANTS to BAPTISM; with some REMARKS, tending to show SPRINKLING to be a Scriptual Mode for administering that ORDINANCE. Attempted in some LETTERS to a friend. By SAMUEL TAGGART, A.B. Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Colrain.

Unimproved LAND for sale.

SEVEN Thousand Acres of UNIMPROVED LAND, in the townships of Heath and Rowe, in the county of Hampshire, known by the name of *Green and Walker's Land*, to be sold at a reasonable price, and in lots of from fifty acres each to one thousand, as may best suit the purchasers. These Lands are of a very excellent quality, are well timbered, and have a plenty of water—one branch of North-River runs through them in a serpentine course. The Land in Heath are situate northwestwardly and northwardly, about three quarters of a mile from the Meeting-House, and from a well-inhabited country. Pearl and Pot-Ash will be received in payment, if delivered at Boston, at the highest market price and a good pay-day will be given, on reasonable security.—The Land may be viewed by applying to Col. Asa White, living in Heath, or Mr. Burton, living on the premises—There are two ranges of lots lying in Rowe. Rowe is improved and settled quite up to the line of these Lands, which have long been in great demand; but the owner has uniformly refused to sell them: He is now indeed to it by the desire of the neighbouring inhabitants, who have long lamented that so fine a tract of country should be uninhabited. Any young men inclined to become purchasers, may apply to John Lang, Esq. at Boston, any time previous to the first of July, at which time he expects to embark for Europe—John Lowell, Esq. at Roxbury—or to Mr. Thomas Williams, jun. at his office in Boston.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, the night of the 29th of May last, a forrel Mare, three years old, trots, was shod before, has a blaze in her face, and two curls or roses on her shoulder, has a small bunch of white hair in her mane, is fourteen hands high. Whoever will take up said mare, and return her, or secure her and the thief, so that I can have justice shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid by me.

EBENEZER HIGGINS

Westhampton, June 2, 1789.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, on the night of the 4th inst. a brown mare colt one year old, with a blaze in her face. The owner is desired to prove his property pay charges and take her away

BOAZ SEARL.

Southampton, May 18, 1789.

Vol III.] THE [Num. 148.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Proceedings of CONGRESS.

the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, June 8.

MR. Goodhue introduced a petition from Nicholas Pike, Newbury Port, Massachusetts—the prayer of which was, that Congress would pass a law, by which they might secure to him his property in a work which he had published with great labour & expence, entitled A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF ARITHMETIC—this was referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill to secure the authors the benefit of their publications.

Upon motion it was voted that the several petitions from Tradesmen and Manufacturers, should be transmitted to the Senate.

Mr. Maddison, agreeably to notice, moved that the house now form itself into a committee of the whole, upon the state of the Union, to take into consideration the subject of amendments agreeably to the 5th article of the Constitution.

Mr. Smith (of South-Carolina) suggested the inconsistency of taking up the subject at the present moment, in a committee of the whole, while matters of the greatest importance and of immediate consequence were lying unfinished. The great business of the revenue appeared to him to claim a constant and uninterrupted attention until completed—he moved, therefore, that instead of referring the subject to a committee of the whole, a select committee should be raised, to take into consideration the amendments proposed by the several States.

Mr. Jackson—I am opposed, Sir, to taking up the subject of amendments to the Constitution until we have had some experience of its good or bad qualities. The Constitution may be compared to a ship that has been put to sea—she is now lying in the dock—we have had no trial as yet; we do not know how she may steer—what sort of a helm she carries—we cannot determine with any precision, whether the sails upon an even keel or no—Upon experiment she may prove faultless, or her defects may be very obvious—but the present is not the time for alterations.—Very important and urgent business now requires the attention of this honourable body—business of such consequence as may affect the revenue, without which the Constitution is of very little importance in itself considered.—Should amendments now be taken up, it will be months perhaps before we can get through with them—mean time the important interests of our constituents are sacrificed. The State that I have the honour to represent, has ratified the Constitution without specifying any amendments; they are satisfied with it, in its present form; until experience shall point its defects—I move therefore, Sir, that the consideration of the subject of amendments be postponed until the first day of March, 1790.

Mr. Goodhue, observed, that though he considered it as being premature to take up the subject of amendments at the present time; yet he could not conceive the propriety of postponing the matter so so long a period—it certainly was the general idea that amendments should be considered, and a regard to the wishes of our constituents required that they should be attended to as soon as public interest permitted.

Mr. Burke made some objections of a similar import with those which fell from Mr. Goodhue—and thought that the subject of the revenue, was of the greatest importance to be immediately attended to.

Mr. Maddison observed, that the subject had been postponed from time to time—that the members might have opportunity more fully to make up their judgments upon it—a fortnight has elapsed since the first assigned period, and if the motion for a further distant period, should be adopted, it would be construed into a design, to take no serious notice of the business—the propositions for amendments to the Constitution came from various quarters, and those the most respectable, and therefore to give some degree of satisfaction, it seemed necessary, that Congress should as soon as possible, attend to the wishes of their constituents—He did not propose that a full investigation should immediately be gone into—but to quiet the apprehensions of a great many persons, respecting the securing certain rights, which it was supposed were not sufficiently guarded, he thought it necessary, that Congress should commence the inquiry, and place the matter in such a train as to inspire a reasonable hope and expectation, that full justice would eventually be done to so important a subject—He therefore renewed his motion for the House to go into a committee of the whole, that the investigation of the business might at least commence.

Mr. Sherman supposed, that taking up the subject of amendments at this time would alarm more persons than would have their apprehensions quieted thereby—He thought that the investigation of the business of the amendements would be best pointed out by the defects, which experience may discover in the Constitution.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House, that they had concurred in their vote of the 28th of May—by which every Member is to be furnished with a complete set of the Journals of the late Congress.

Mr. White observed, that the subject of amendments was of very extensive importance—he supposed that the House could not, with any propriety, defer their consideration any longer: for although the Constitution had been so generally ratified, yet it was evident, that alterations and amendments were expected by perhaps a majority of the people at large.

Mr. Smith. (S. C.) then introduced a proposition, for the appointment of a select Committee, to take the business into consideration, and report.

Mr. Page was in favour of a committee of the whole and urged the propriety of commencing the inquiry without any further delay, as a measure that would be productive of very happy consequences.

Mr. Vining was opposed to the measure for several reasons—the incompleteness of the revenue and judiciary systems;—These, he urged, ought to be finished previous to a discussion of amendments. The judiciary systems may provide a remedy for some of the defects complained of—and without giving the Constitution any operation, it was impossible to determine what were defects, or not—and what alterations were necessary.—He further observed, that he conceived it necessary, previous to any discussion of the subject, that it should be ascertained whether two thirds of the House and Senate were in favour of entering upon the business—he supposed that the voice of two-thirds were as requisite to sanction the expediency of the measure, as they were to the adoption of amendments—He was fully of opinion, that experience alone, could ascertain the real qualities of the Constitution.—The people are waiting with anxiety for the operation of the government—What has Congress done?—Have they passed a revenue law?—Is not the revenue daily escaping us?—Is it not of immense consequence to complete the system? Let us not perplex ourselves, by introducing one weighty and important question after another, till some decision are made: This mode of introducing one piece of business, before a former one is compleated, tends to confuse the mind, and incapaciate it from doing full justice to any subject—He hoped, therefore, that the House would not go into a committee of the whole upon this business.

Mr. Maddison conceded to the motion for chusing a select committee—He then observed, that he thought it would be attended with salutary effects, should Congress devote, at the present time, to such at least as one day to this business, to convince the world, that the friends of the Constitution were as firm friends to liberty as those who oppose it: The advocates for amendments are numerous and respectable—some alteration of the Constitution lays with great weight upon their minds—their merit consideration.—He urged the expediency of the measure, from the situation of Rhode-Island and North-Carolina—He had no doubt that it would constitute them towards the U. nion, and induce them to unite, and again become branches of the great American Family.—He was, he observed, in favour of sundry alterations or amendments, to the Constitution—he supposed that they could be made without injury to the system—He did not wish a re-consideration of the whole—but supposed that alterations might be made, without effecting the essential principles of the Constitution, which would meet with universal approbation; these he would propose should be incorporated in the body of the Constitution. He then mentioned the several objections which had been made by several of the States, and by people at large:—A bill of rights has been the great object contended for—but this was one of those amendments which he had not supposed very essential:—The freedom of the press, and the rights of conscience, those choicest flowers in the perquisite of the people; are not guarded by the British Constitution: With respect to these, apprehensions had been entertained of their insecurity under the new Constitution; a bill of rights, therefore, to quiet the minds of people upon these points, may be salutary. He then adverted to the several bills of rights, which were annexed to the Constitutions of individual States; the great object of these was, to limit and qualify the powers of government, to guard against the encroachments of the Executive. In the first of the governments of the States, the Executive is the weakest; the great danger lies not in the Executive, but in the great body of the people; in the legislative which the majority always discovers, to bear down, and depress the minority.

In stating objections which had been made to affix a bill of rights to the Constitution, Mr. Maddison observed, that objections to a continental bill of rights applied equally to their adoption by the States: The objection to a bill of rights, from the powers delegated by the Constitution, being defined and limited, has weight, while the government confines itself to those specified limits; but instances may occur, in which those limits may be exceeded, by virtue of a construction of that clause empowering Congress to make all necessary laws to carry the Constitution into execution: The article of general warrants may be instanced. It has been inferred, that the Constitution does not repeal the State bills of rights; to this it may be replied, that some of the States are without any—and that articles contained in those that have them, are very improper, and infringe upon the rights of human nature, in several respects. It has been said that bills of rights have been violated, but does it follow from thence they do not produce salutary effects: This objection may be urged against every regulation, whatever. From these, and other considerations, Mr. Maddison inferred the expediency of a declaration of rights, to be incorporated in the Constitution.

Mr. Maddison observed, that the proportion of Representatives had been objected to; and particularly the discretionary power of diminishing the number. There is an impropriety in the Legislature's determining their own compensation, with a power to vary its amount. The rights of conscience; liberty of the press; and trials by jury, should be so secured, as to put it out of the power of the Legislature to infringe them. Facts respecting the judiciary system, should be entirely done away, and an express declaration made, that all rights not expressly given up, are reserved. He wished that a declaration upon these points might be attended to; and if the Constitution can be made better in the view of its most sanguine supporters, by making some alterations in it we shall not act the part of wise men not to do it. He therefore moved for the appointment of a committee, to propose amendments, which should be laid before the Legislatures of the several States, agreeably to 5th article of the Constitution.

Mr. Jackson observed, the Hon. Gentleman's ingenious detail; so far from convincing him of the expediency of bringing forward the subject of amendments at this time, had confirmed him in the contrary opinion: The prospect which such a discussion opened, was wide and extensive, and would preclude other business of much greater moment, at the present juncture—He differed widely from the Gentleman, with regard to bills of rights—several of the States had no such bills—Rhode-Island had none—there, liberty was carried to excess, and licentiousness triumphed—In some States, which had such a nominal security, the encroachments upon the rights of the people had been most complained of. The press, Mr. Jackson observed, is undoubtedly free—a recent instance of which the House had witnessed in an attack upon one of its members—A bill of rights is a mere *ignis fatuus*, amusing by appearances, and leading often to dangerous conclusions; I repeat it, Sir, the very moment it leads the time to bring forward amendments—they shall be speculative and theoretical in the very nature of things, & may themselves be the subjects of future amendments. This consideration paints out in the clearest manner, the propriety of waiting the result of experiment, to determine the merits of the Constitution: To that let us refer the subject, and not waste our time in useless speculations.

Mr. Gerry thought it unnecessary to go into a committee of the whole upon this subject at the present moment. He did not think such a step necessary to satisfy the people, who are fully sensible that Congress is now engaged in the great objection of the government—He wished, however, that as early a day as possible might be assigned, that the mode of another convention might not be thought of—in which we might lose the most essential parts of the Constitution—He observed, that he was not a blind admirer of the system: there were defects as well as beauties in it; but as it was now become the Constitution of the Union, he could conceive, that the salvation of the country depended upon its establishment, amended or not. He was farther in favour of an early day, on account of North-Carolina, and Rhode-Island, as the accession of these States to the Union was very desirable, and good policy dictated that every proper step should be taken to expedite that event. He was opposed to referring the matter to a select committee—as derogatory to the dignity of the States—he conceived the whole of the amendments proposed by the several conventions should come immediately before the House—The first of Congress ought to be considered as pledged to take up this business upon the most extensive scale—

He moved, therefore, that all the various propositions for amendments should be referred to a committee of the whole, and that an early day be assigned to go into a full investigation of the subject—and proposed the first Monday in July.

Several other gentlemen spoke upon the subject, when

Mr. Maddison arose and withdrew his last motion for a select committee, and then submitted to the House a resolve, comprizing a number of amendments to be incorporated in the Constitution—these he read for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Livermore was opposed to this resolve; he conceived it entirely improper for any individual member to propose any number of amendments, which do take up the different amendments proposed by the several States.

Mr. Page and Mr. Lee severally rose to justify Mr. Maddison; they thought themselves under great obligations to him, and conceived that the mode he adopted was just and fair—and calculated to bring the attention of the House to a proper point in determining the subject.

Mr. Maddison observed, that it was necessary the subject should be brought forward in some form or other—after waiting a considerable time for others to do it, he had thought proper to propose the form now submitted to the House—news-papers and pamphlets were the repositaries of the several amendments—those were not the proper sources—the resolve is now before the House, and they may do what they think proper with it.

Mr. Lawrence moved, that the resolve introduced by Mr. Maddison, should be submitted to the consideration of a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Boudinot proposed a select committee to consist of a member from each State.

After a few more observations, the motion of Mr. Lawrence was put and carried.

TUESDAY, June 9.

Upon motion it was voted, that this day fortnight the House will resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the report of the committee respecting the enrollment, attestation, &c. of the acts of Congress.

It was moved, that the rule of the House, which enjoins a division of the members, in case of doubt as to the decision of any question, should be amended, by saying, that the members, in the affirmative should rise in their places, and stand until counted—This motion obtained.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and resumed the bill on the collection of the revenue.

Ports of delivery under consideration.

Previous to making any further nomination of such ports—it was moved, that the shores, bays, rivers, creeks and harbours, be divided into as many districts as there are ports of entry in the United States.—This motion, after a discussion, was adopted.

It was moved to insert a clause, whereby masters of ships and other vessels loaded with goods, wares, and merchandize, and bound into the United States from any foreign port, should be obliged to produce duplicate manifests of their respective cargoes, to any officers of the customs that may demand the same, previous to their entering the ports of destination.

This motion gave rise to a lengthy conversation, which terminated in withdrawing the motion.

It was then voted, that a COLLECTOR, a NAVAL-OFFICER, and a SURVEYOR, should be appointed for each of the following ports viz. *Boston, New-York Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Alexandria*, Virginia, *Georgetown*, in Maryland; *Charleston*, South-Carolina—and *Savannah*.—The committee then rose.

WEDNESDAY, June 10.

The House met, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the collection bill.

On motion of Mr. Madison, a clause was added, declaring, "that there should be a Surveyor at each of the ports of delivery only; with an exception to certain ports that are to be enumerated."

On motion of Mr. Ames, a clause was added, declaring that every master or other person, having charge or command of a ship or vessel bound to any port of the United States, shall be obliged to produce on demand, to any officer, or person authorized for the purpose, two manifests, specifying in words, the true contents of the cargo on such vessel—one of which manifests the officer is to sign, and return to the Captain, noting the time when the same was produced to him—the other he is to transmit to the Naval-Officer of the port where the said vessel is bound.

THE SPY.

Peasant with pale Aidenter.

VIRGIL.

For they can conquer who believe they can.

DRYDEN.

THERE are sometimes errors, which though often fatal to those in whom they are found, have yet by the universal consent of mankind, been considered as entitled to some degree of respect; or have at least been exempted from contemptuous infamy, and condemned by the several moralists with pity more than detestation. A constant and invariable example of this general partiality will be found in the different regard which has always been shown to rashness and cowardice, two vices, of which, though they may be conceived to be equally distant from the middle point of true fortitude, and may equally injure any public or private interests, yet the one is never mentioned without some kind of veneration, and the other always considered as a topic of unlimited censure, on which all the virulence of reproach may be lawfully exerted.

Among other opposite qualities of the mind, which may become dangerous in different degrees, we may consider the effects of presumption and despondency; of heady confidence, which promises victory without a contest; and heartless pusillanimity, which shrinks back from the thought of great undertakings, confounds *difficulties* with *impossibilities*, and considers all advancement towards any new attainment as irreversibly prohibited. Presumption will be easily corrected. Every experiment will teach caution, and miscarriages will hourly show that attempts are not always rewarded with success. The most precipitate ardour will in time learn the necessity of methodical gradation and preparatory measures; and the most daring confidence be convinced, that merits and abilities do not invariably command events.

It is the advantage of vehemence and activity therefore, that they are always listening towards their own reformation; because they incite us to try whether our expectations are well grounded, and therefore detect the deceits which they are apt to occasion. But timidity is a disease of the mind more obstinate and fatal—for a man once persuaded that any impediment is insuperable, has given it, with respect to himself, that weight and strength which it had not before. He can strive scarcely with vigour and perseverance when he has no hopes of gaining the victory; and since he will never try his strength, can never discover the unreasonableness of his fears. There is often to be found in men devoted to literature, a kind of intellectual cowardice, which whoever converses much among them, may observe frequently to depress the alacrity of enterprize, and by consequence to retard the improvement of science. They have annexed to every species of knowledge, some chimerical character of terror and ambition, which they transmit without much reflection from one to another; they first fright themselves and then propagate the panic to their scholars & acquaintance. One study is inconsistent with a lively imagination, another with a solid judgment—one is improper in the early parts of life, another requires so much time that it is never to be attempted at an advanced age—one is dry and contracts the sentiments, another is diffuse and overburdens the memory—one is insufferable to rustic and delicacy, and another wears out life in the study of *words*, and is useless to a wise man who desires only the knowledge of *things*.

But of all the bugbears by which the youth of all countries have been hitherto frighted from digressing into new tracts of learning, none has been more mischievously efficacious, than an opinion that every kind of knowledge requires a particular genius, or mental constitution, framed for the reception of some ideas and the exclusion of others; and that to him whose genius is not adapted to the study which he prosecutes, all labour shall be vain and fruitless; vain as an endeavour to mingle oil and water, or in the language of chemistry, to amalgamate bodies of heterogeneous principles. This opinion we may reasonably suspect to have been propagated by vanity beyond the truth. It is natural for those who have raised a reputation by any science, to exalt themselves as endowed by heaven with peculiar powers, or marked out by an extraordinary designation for their profession. They fright competitors away, by representing the difficulties with which they must contend, and the necessity of qualities which are supposed to be not generally conferred, and which no man can know, but by experience, whether he enjoys. To this discouragement it may be possibly answered, that since a genius whatever it be, is like fire in the flint only to be produced by collision with a proper subject—it is the business of every man to try whether his faculties may not happily co-operate with his desires—and since those whose proficiency he admires knew their own force only by the events, he needs but engage in the same undertaking with equal spirit, and may reasonably hope for equal success.

There are two classes of treacherous instructors—the one destroys industry by declaring that industry is vain—the other by representing it as needless:—the one cuts away the root of hope, the other raises it only to be blasted:—the one confines a pupil to the shore by telling him that his wreck is certain, the other sends him to sea without preparing him for tempests. False hopes and false fears are equally to be avoided. Every man who proposes to grow eminent by learning, should carry in his mind at once the difficulty of excellence, and the force of industry; and remember that fame is only to be expected as the recompence of labour, and that labour vigorously continued, will seldom fail of its reward.

DUBLIN, *March 21.*

CONTRASTS.

The pool of Siloam, at Jerusalem, so celebrated in Jewish story—now a tan pit.

The superb columns which once graced the Temple of Diana, now placed at one of the gates of the Seraglio, inverted.

The gardens of Nero, formerly watered with the blood of the first Christians, butchered by that inhuman tyrant—now adorned with a temple which far outshines the ancient glories of the capitol, and dedicated to the service of the same persecuted religion.

Greece, once the native land of liberty, the birth-place of genius, the school of heroes and patriots.—Greece, in whose hemisphere the sun of science flamed with unusual splendory for upwards of 300 years, now the land of ignorance, superstition, and the most abject slavery: religion and politics united to fetter both the mind and the body, to repress injury, and inspire a sovereign contempt for every book except the Koran.

LONDON, *March 25.*

Yesterday morning dispatches arrived at Lord Grenville's office, from Commodore Phillips, at Botany Bay, with an account of the arrival of the fleet, on the 20th of January, 1788, after a passage of nine months.

The Prince of Wales, Moore, from Botany Bay, arrived at Falmouth, in the vessel that brought the dispatches. The Prince of Wales buried only one convict; she sailed for England on the 15th of August—met again at Rio de Janeiro, and parted company with the Borrowdale, and parted the 24th of August—met again at Rio de Janeiro, and sailed thence the 24th of December.

Capt. Mason, of the Prince of Wales, and 4 others died on their passage home. The Golden Grove, and the Fishbourn were to sail for England about the middle of October, when advices would be received.

The fleet in general were healthy during the passage, and no more than forty of the convicts died, and two infants were born.

APRIL 1.

By private letters from Aleppo, we have the following intelligence: "The capture of Oczakow has thrown the Turks into the utmost consternation, and entirely dissipated those hopes which the most fortunate events of the war in the course of the campaign had inspired. The inhabitants of this city, and the country adjacent, now with horror recollect the unlucky omen that happened here a little before the war. A wild hog, an animal that abounds in the mountains in the neighbourhood of Aleppo) entered at mid day the principal gate of the city, and, impelled by some species of insanity, rushed through the bazar or market place to the unspeakable terrour of the Turks; who gave way on all sides to the accursed animal, who never stopped in the least the headlong fury of his course, till he had lodged himself in the grand mosque, formerly a Christian church dedicated to St. Zachariah. A number of infidels (Christians) were sent for by the Turks to kill the animal in the mosque. A grand council was immediately held at the Divan; and perceiving with fear and amazement, the Pasha, the Mufti, and all the principal men of the State, assembled in order to determine what means were to be taken to expiate the profanation of the temple. For this purpose, they ordered a number of Christians to take up the entire pavement of the mosque, and to pave it anew; but the infidels were by no means to place on the floor of the temple their impure feet, but to begin at the further end of it, and to retire backwards as they finished their work.

The omen was generally considered as prophetic of the most calamitous events. The wild hog, they that accursed animal, is the Russian who will enter forcibly our cities, fill our hearts with terrour and affright, overturn our empire, and defile the temples of ISLAM, or the true faith."

APRIL 5.

Though the courts of Madrid and Versailles seem to be really in earnest in their pacific endeavours to put a stop to a general war, yet the hopes of peace between the three great empires of Russia, Germany and Turkey, grow daily less and less.—At Petersburgh they speak in high terms of the vigour and activity with which they intend to prosecute the ensuing campaign, as soon as the rigours of the season will permit them to act. Since the conquest of Oczakow, a Russian general Kamenskoy, has disposed his forces in such a manner as to blockade Bender.

APRIL 13.

Lately died at Paris Madame de Zuckmantel, a woman, whose maternal love no instance in history can equal. It is impossible for any person of feeling to hear with dry eyes, a recital of the circumstances that preceded, and even occasioned her death. She had a son whom she idolized, and who seemed worthy of her tenderest affection. Arrived at the age of twenty-five and led away by companions of no great delicacy of character, he accompanied them in their parties of debauch, of which he soon became the victim. He contracted a dreadful malady.—The mother, alarmed at the state of her son, attended him night and day. The medicines administered to him, being given in doses too strong for his habit of body, his blood vessels fretted and burst in such a manner, that in a few minutes he was drowned in his own blood. The excess of the eagerness of the unhappy mother, the burning prayers which she put up to Heaven, could not recall to life her darling child; he stretched out his arms, embraced her tenderly, and gave up the ghost. Madame Zuckmandes, did not weep, nor did she cry—some the time in vain lamentations; she sent instantly for an able painter, and made him draw the portrait of her son, in the state in which he then was, stretched upon the bed, his visage pale, his eyes extinguished, his body bathed in blood, and his arms extended towards his mother. When the painting was finished, she caused it to be placed in arched chamber, opposite to her bed and behind a curtain which concealed it. She then took the line that was tinged with her son's blood and covered with it the sides of her chamber, which she passed every moment of her life, that was not employed in the care of her affairs. In this manner, the rare example of maternal tenderness, lived for the space of eleven years. At last the wretched mother fell a victim to grief that had preyed so long upon her heart. At that moment in which she was ready to breathe her last, she collected all her strength, and said to those about her, draw the curtain that is before me. This was immediately done, and the bleeding image of her son appeared in view, to whom, stretching out her arms, she cried, O thy son! O my beloved son! I follow thee! I shall rejoin thee again! and in uttering these words, the tender mother breathed her last sigh!

The Botany Bay expedition has already cost government 70,000l. and notwithstanding this expence, the convicts, except mother's son and daughter, are as pigged as so many feare crows.

The natives of New Holland never appeared in such consternation, as one morning when they beheld Capt. Hunter of the Sirius, on horse back; they had never seen such an animal, and like one of the barbarous nations of antiquity, they imagined the rider and the horse one animal only;—for when he dismounted, the shouts were more violent than before.

BRIDGETOWN, (Barbadoes) *April 25.*

On Thursday last the Young Hero, Capt. Dalton from London, passed by Grenada; about 9 days ago, the ship Fishbourne, Capt. Preston, one of the Botany Bay fleet, in lat. 17. N. long. 48. W. we have many home; this vessel gives an account that the settlement in New South Wales was in great forwardness, that no more than six men were lost by death on their passage out, that they found a very fine harbour about 20 leagues to the northward of Botany Bay, which Captain Cook named Port Jackson, where the settlers lived; that the fort and town were planned out; that they made bricks, tiles, &c. on the spot, and had upwards of a mile square of land cleared, in wheat and barley, in great forwardness, ready to reap when the above ship sailed the 20th of November last. Governour Phillips was obliged to exert himself early in landing his convicts; after hanging 6 of the most atrocious, they settled in order, and all went in peace and quietness when the Fishbourne sailed.

GEORGE-TOWN, (Potowmack) June 4.

Extract of a letter from a farmer in Washington County, to Portsmouth, to a gentleman of the Potowmack company, dated May 20, 1789.

"Having near the banks of this river, and viewing yesterday thirteen long leaded boats, and seven this morning, pass down under full sail, with colours flying and various music, in joyous train and good order: Under such pleasing prospects, permit me to offer my sincere and grateful thanks, as a just tribute, due to so noble an undertaking, in establishing the navigation at present upwards of 150 miles above tide-water, thro' a rich and fertile country—which, from its various useful branches, draws the produce into the main channel, from 40 to 50 miles on each side, exclusive of the near and convenient communication it has with the Ohio, which in all human probability will bring on commercial connections, that will unite a tie of lasting interest and friendship. The advantage of carriage in the present infant state of the river, already saves from 250 to 300l. on the four I annually export: Compare this with the community in general—what will it be when fully accomplished? And it must lead us into many pleasing reflections on your laudable undertaking. Long may you all live to receive toll—particularly your leading members who have for many years used their exertion and influence to bring it on."

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lebanon, to his friend in this town, dated May 24.

"The extraordinary cures performed by the Rev. Mr. William Stoy, minister of the German congregation in this town, on persons hit by mad dogs, will no doubt remove your anxiety for the recovery of your friend. He has saved the lives of at least 300 persons within these four years past, 60 of whom were cured since Christmas last; some of them were brought with all the symptoms of the horrid disorder; in particular a Mr. B——, a reputable merchant from N. York, came to this town last fall, in the height of the hydrophobia, and in fact raving mad—the medicines had a most miraculous effect; it restored him to his senses in the small space of 24 hours. This perhaps will appear fabulous to some, but the fact can be proved by thousands, who saw the unfortunate object before and since the experiment took place. Mr. Stoy is about laying his discovery before Congress, on condition of being allowed a reward."

NEW YORK, June 17.

While we suffer our lands to lie waste and useless, which ought to be appropriated as sheep walks—while we cut off the prospect of a large and plentiful supply of wool, by killing the lambs to pamper our appetites—while we neglect the raising of hemp and flax, and spend our time idly, and in unavailing complaints—say, are we taking the necessary steps to establish a solid independency, or to raise and support our national character?

While we feel ourselves *dependent* on any foreign country for the very cloaths that we wear, can it be said that we are an *independent* people.

"To incapacity and demerit is generally added insolence—Every low minded fellow looks upon the man of genius, capacity, and virtue, as his natural enemy. He regards him with an evil eye; and hence undermines or defames him, as one who thwarts his views, questions his title, and endangers his expectations. He must have had little experience in the world, who has not among every order, met with flagrant characters of this kind, and instances of this truth."

"Let it be impressed on the mind of every American, that honest industry, simplicity, frugality and sobriety, with all the social and moral virtues, alone constitute the sacred palladium of our liberties—with these we never can be enslaved: without them we must cease to be free—nay, bereft of these we should be too abject, too vile, to retain a relish for heaven-born freedom."

BOSTON, June 25.

Sketch of Business in the General Court, &c.

THURSDAY, June 18.

A Motion was made to take the sense of the House—Whether any measures should be taken the present session, to provide for the payment of the interest of the domestic debt. On this a motion made ensued—and the further consideration of the subject referred to next day.

FRIDAY, June 19.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the House resumed the subject debated yesterday, when after a long, desultory conversation, a motion introduced by Mr. Read of Roxbury, obtained, as follows:—"That a Committee be raised to receive, during the recess of the General Court, proposals on what conditions the creditors of government will to loan their demands, in case sufficient funds are established for the punctual payment of the interest thereof annually; and to report at the next session of the General Court.

Ordered, That Mr. March, Mr. Bacon, and Mr. Gardner, bring in a resolve authorizing the Treasurer as a Committee to carry the above into effect.

A bill for the regulation of Schools was read a second time.

A Committee of both Houses waited on his Excellency the GOVERNOR, with the following answer to his Message, viz.

In SENATE, June 16, 1789.

ORDERED, That Benjamin Austin, jun. and Bailey Bartlett, Esqrs. with such as the Hon. House may join be a committee to wait on his Excellency with the following answer to his Excellency's Message.

Sent down for Concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, June 18, 1789.

Read and concurred, and Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Gaidiner, and Mr. Winthrop, are joined.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

May it please your Excellency.

THE two branches of the legislature, acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of your Excellency's Message of the 8th inst.

It must afford them the highest satisfaction to the citizens of this Commonwealth, that their sentiments and feelings can be understood, and consulted by a legislature of their own appointment: while they retain this important privilege, and exercise it with discretion, they will be secure from those miseries, which have so long scourged other nations.

We congratulate your excellency on your re-election as Governor of this Commonwealth, and we beg leave to assure your Excellency, that the two branches of the Legislature, will be ready, on all occasions to co-operate in such measures as shall tend to promote the publick welfare; for these purposes, we flatter ourselves we shall be led to a discussion of all publick business, with such a spirit of cordiality, as will terminate in the honor, and prosperity of the Commonwealth—this devoutly we humbly confide in the GREAT AUTHOR OF MERCIES, for his guidance and protection.

We fondly anticipate the blessings resulting from our federal government; this establishment fixes an important era in the AMERICAN ANNALS: From this period, America takes a more conspicuous seat among the nations of the world; our resources, in agriculture, manufactures and commerce, can now be brought forward to advantage; and Congress can now act with such decision and energy, as will give stability to their laws, and establish the honour of our CONFEDERATED REPUBLIC.

We cheerfully congratulate the citizens of these states, on the unanimous choice of a PRESIDENT, whose wisdom and virtues have long been an ornament and blessing to society; relying on his attachment to the liberties of his country, we rest assured, that he will be ever zealous to adopt such measures, as will advance our national dignity, and cement the affections of the people.

From the characters which compose the federal legislature, we have the utmost reason to expect, that they will be influenced, by those pure sentiments of REPUBLICANISM, on which the REVOLUTION was supported.

With JUSTICE and INTEGRITY as the leading principles of their conduct, we are confident, that the rights of individuals, and the permanency of the constitution, will be firmly secured.

We heartily join your Excellency in the sentiment, That no form of government can make a vicious people happy; to inculcate the private and social virtues, the means of LEARNING must be supported and encouraged; and in order to transmit to posterity the present form of Republican Government, liberal provision must be made for schools and colleges: The wisdom and generosity of our pious ancestors in this respect, are equally deserving our praise, and imitation, and we shall cheerfully encourage such institutions, as the basis, on which our liberties are founded, and as the sure means of transmitting to posterity our inalienable rights and privileges.

We are sensible that the deranged state of our finances demand the immediate attention of the legislature; every real friend to his country, we trust, will speedily exert himself to restore our public credit; as the honor and safety of the state, depend on a firm adherence to our pledged faith.

We shall therefore willingly adopt such measures, as will promote our national honour, and relieve the distresses of those who have loaned monies, and rendered services to support their country.

The pleasing representation made to us by your Excellency that the state now enjoys external and internal peace and quietness, points out this as the moment when we may with the fullest safety devote the whole of our attention to the common concerns of the state, and to the restoring the credit, and supporting the honor, and dignity of government; we shall therefore be assiduous to adopt such measures as may be necessary for these purposes, it being our earnest desire that the expences of the Commonwealth may not be increased by the unnecessary delays of the legislature.

SATURDAY, June 20.

The Committee appointed to devise a Scheme of a Lottery for reducing a part of the principal of the State debt, respecting the sense of the House as to the proportion of specie to be advanced for that purpose, and after debate, it was

Voted, That the proportion be as ten thousand pounds of Specie, to redeem forty thousand pounds of the debt.

A Resolve directing the Treasurer to discharge order drawn on Collectors of tax No. 5, and unpaid out of the first monies he may receive on the said tax, read and passed.

Sent up.

MONDAY, June 22.

A number of bills passed to be enacted, among which was a bill ascertaining the right of inhabitancy.

The afternoon was employed in the consideration of a bill for sinking forty thousand pounds of the debt of the Commonwealth by a lottery.

TUESDAY, June 23.

A Bill for sinking 40,000l. of the State debt, by Lottery, was read, debated, and passed to be engrossed: Yeas 72—Nays 52. *The Managers chosen by the House are the Hon.* DAVID COBB, Esq. GEORGE R. MINOT, Esq. and Mr. JOHN KNEELAND.

A Resolve for allowing the Attorney-General 300l. per annum as his salary, was read and passed.

WEDNESDAY, June 24.

An Act to provide for the institution of youth, and for the promotion of good education, passed to be enacted.

A resolve was passed for continuing the Collectors of Impost and Excise, now in office until further order.—Several public and private bills have also passed to be enacted.

THURSDAY, June 25.

The House sat, we hear, have non-concurred the bill which passed the House respecting the State Lottery.

The Hon. Legislature it is said, will rise this day or to-morrow.

NORTHAMPTON, *July 1.*

Mr. Sedgwick, *from this state, took his seat in the Federal House of Representatives on the 15th ult. as did Mr. A. Brown, from Virginia.*

There now lacks only one member from Georgia, and one from New-Hampshire, to complete the number of Representatives to be furnished by the eleven adopting States.

A valuable leaden mine is discovered in Virginia, yielding 76lb. lead out of 112lb. ore.

GENERAL ORDERS

For the fourth Division of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

THE GENERAL will review all the Regiments of this Division, in the Month of September next.

Col. MURRAY, and Col. BONNY will parade their Regiments at Northampton, on the 7th.

Col. MATTOON will parade his on the 8th.

Col. MAYO, on the 9th.

Col. STEBBINS, on the 10th.

Col. TAYLOR, on the 11th.

Col. SCOTT, on the 14th.

Col. FLOWER, on the 16th.

Col. BURT, on the 22d.

The first Company of CADETS, at Springfield on the 23d.

The second Company of CADETS, at Northampton, on the 7th.

The Troops of HORSE, and Companies of ARTILLERY, will meet with the Regiments most conveniently situated for them.

The General was extremely well pleased the last year with the troops, for the neatness of their dress and arms, and for the decency and soldier-like conduct which they discovered in the reviews. He was particularly gratified with the white frocks and overalls, and with the splendid white feathers which were worn by a considerable part of the troops. He wishes to find them next September completely uniformed in that manner, since the frocks, overalls and feathers may be made by each individual with little expence.

Uniformity in their dress, the brightness of their arms, and their attention to military orders, to manly and decent conduct on their parades, will secure to the militia of this division, that reputation which they have already so justly acquired, will make them respected by their friends and formidable to their enemies—will create that martial vigour and discipline, which will rather prevent than repel the attack of an enemy.

All Officers making returns of elections, and applying for resignations, will be pleased to attend to the orders of last year respecting that subject, least they may be made with greater exactness than they have hitherto been.

The Brigadier Generals will immediately make and forward to the General, compleat and accurate returns of their Brigades.

All Officers commanding independent corps, will also immediately make returns to the Brigadier, in whose Brigade they reside, of their respective companies.

The General directs the officers commanding regiments to parade them by nine o'clock in the forenoon, that they may have time for the necessary exercise and evolutions.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Deputy Adjutant General.

July 3.

A SIMILE.

I.

IN passing by a country fair,
A cherry mounted high in air
I saw;—but with surprise
An eager youth off-drove in vain,
To catch the fond inviting gain;
That ev'ry leap defies.

II.

Thrice touch'd his lips the lively bait,
As oft the blushing tempter flew,
And disappointed his desire;
Still out of reach, the wanton boy,
Grasp'd at the fair bewitching toy
Nor felt his rising fire.

III.

With doubled vigour strives once more;
'Till Nature cries—"You mull give o'er,
"'Tis empty sport at best;"——
With ardent jumps fatigu'd at length,
He quit the prize for want of strength;
And fat him down to rest.

IV.

Just so—by way of simile,
Man crown'd with riper years we see,
Throw swift wing'd Time away;
Some glittering object, ever new,
Arises suddenly to view,
Each swift revolving day.

V.

Some gilded cherry forms the bait,
His ardent wishes to create,
Then his pursuit evades:
Still Man, involv'd in empty care,
The bubble knows not to forbear,
'Till death expands the shades.

WHAT tho' he gains the coaxing prize,
Where all his hopes are sown.
Dissatisfaction still replies,
"The CHERRY has a STONE."

The following are the Amendments *to the New Constitution, proposed by the hon. Mr.* Maddison—*viz.*

RESOLVED, That the following amendments ought to be proposed by Congress, to the legislatures of the States, to become, if ratified by three fourths thereof, part of the Constitution of the United States.

First. That there be prefixed to the Constitution a declaration—That all power is originally vested in, and consequently derived from the people.

That government is instituted, and ought to be exercised for the benefit of the people; which consists in the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the right of acquiring and using property, and generally of pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

That the people have an indubitable unalienable, & indefeasible right to reform or change their government, whenever it be found adverse or inadequate to the purposes of its institution.

Secondly. That in article 1st, section 2d, clause 3d, these words be struck out, to wit, "The number of "representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty "thousand, but each state shall have at least one repre- "sentative, and until such enumeration shall be made." And that in place thereof be inserted these words, to wit, "After the first actual enumeration, there shall be one "representative for every thirty thousand, until the "number shall amount to after which the "proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that the "number shall never be less than nor more "than but each state shall after the first e- "numeration, have at least two representatives; and "prior thereto."

Thirdly. That in article 1st, section 6, clause 1, there be added to the end of the first sentence, these words, to wit:—"But no law varying the compensa- "tion last ascertained shall operate before the next en- "suing election of representatives."

Fourthly. That in article 1st, section 9, between clauses 3 and 4, be inserted these clauses, viz:—The civil rights of none shall be abridged on account of religious belief or worship, nor shall any national religion be established, nor shall the full and equal rights of conscience be in any manner, or in any pretext infringed.

The people shall not be deprived or abridged of the right to speak, to write, or to publish their sentiments; and the freedom of the press, as one of the great bulwarks of liberty, shall be inviolable.

The people shall not be restrained from peaceably assembling and consulting for their common good; nor from applying to the legislature by petitions, or remonstrances for redress of their grievances.

The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; a well armed and well regulated militia being the best security of a free country; but no person religiously scrupulous of bearing arms, shall be obliged to render military service in person.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without consent of the owner; nor at any time, but in a manner warranted by law.

No person shall be subject, except in cases of impeachment, to more than one punishment, or one trial for the same offence; nor shall be compelled to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor be obliged to relinquish his property, where it may be necessary for public use, without a just compensation.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

The rights of the people to be secured in their persons, their houses, their papers, and their other property from all unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated by warrants issued without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, or not particularly describing the places to be searched, or the persons or things to be seized.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the cause and nature of the accusation, to be confronted with his accusers, and the witnesses against him; to have a compulsary process for obtaining witnesses in his favour; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

The exceptions here or elsewhere in the Constitution, made in favour of particular rights, shall not be so construed as to diminish the just importance of other rights retained by the people; or as to enlarge the powers delegated by the Constitution; but either as actual limitations of such powers, or as inserted merely for greater caution.

Fifthly. That in article 1st, section 10, between clauses 1 and 2, be inserted this clause, viz.

No state shall violate the equal rights of conscience, or the freedom of the press, or the trial by jury in criminal cases.

Sixthly. That in article 3d, section 2d, be annexed to the end of clause 2d, these words, viz. but no appeal to such court will be allowed where the value in controversy shall not amount to dollars: Nor shall any fact triable by jury, according to the course of common law, be otherwise re-examinable than according to the principles of common law.

Seventhly. That in article 3d, section 2, the third clause be struck out, and in its place be inserted the clauses following.

The trial of all crimes (except in cases of impeachment, and cases arising in the land or naval forces, or the militia when on actual service in time of war or publick danger, shall be by an impartial jury of freeholders in the vicinage, with the requisite of unanimity for conviction, of the right of challenge, and other accustomed requisites; and in all crimes punishable with loss of life or member, presentment or indictment by a grand jury, shall be an essential preliminary, provided that in cases of crimes committed within any county which may be in possession of an enemy, or in which a general insurrection may prevail, the trial may by law be authorised in some other county of the same state, as near as may be to the seat of the offence.

In cases of crimes committed not within any county, the trial may be in such county as the laws shall have prescribed. In suits at common law between man and man, the trial by jury as one of the best securities to the rights of the people, ought to remain inviolate.

Eighthly. That immediately after article 6th, be inserted, as article 7th, the clause following, viz.

The powers delegated by this Constitution, and appropriated to the departments to which they are respectively distributed: So that the legislative department shall never exercise the powers vested in the executive or judicial; nor the executive exercise the powers vested in the legislative or judicial; nor the judicial exercise the powers vested in the legislative or executive departments.

The powers not delegated by this Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively.

Ninthly. That article 7th, be numbered as article 8th.

ANECDOTE.

A PEASANT being at confession, accused himself of having stolen some hay.—The father confessor asked him, how many bundles he had taken from the stack? "That is of no consequence," replied the peasant, "you may set it down a waggon load, for my wife and I are going to fetch the remainder very soon."

Jonathan Judd, jun.

Has for sale,

AN assortment of ENGLISH and WEST-INDIA

GOODS.

ALSO,

3d, 4d, and 10d NAILS—CROCKERY WARE—SQUARE and JUNK BOTTLES—REDWOOD—LOGWOOD—ALLUM—COPPERAS—PEPPER GINGER—HOLLOW WARE, &c.—CODFISH by the Quintal or smaller quantity.

He receives in payment yard wide TOW CLOTH—BUTTER—SHEEP's WOOL, &c. &c.

Southampton, June 22d, 1789.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber,

a dark brown COLT, three years old, a white star in the forehead, some white on the hind feet, a natural trotter. Whoever will take up said Colt and send me word, shall have a handsome reward.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Goshen, June 13.

ASA WHITE,

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he has just received a general assortment of ENGLISH and WEST-INDIA

GOODS,

Which he is now selling on very reasonable terms for CASH and many kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Also, wants a quantity of TOW-CLOTH and BUTTER, for which he will pay any of the above mentioned Goods.

Williamsburgh, June 15th, 1789.

PURSUANT to an order of the Supreme Judicial Court holden at Northampton, within and for the County of Hampshire, on the last Tuesday of April last past, will be sold at PUBLICK VENDUE, at the dwelling House of LEMUEL LYON, innholder in Goshen, in said County, on Monday the 20th day of July next, at one o'clock P. M. all the real estate lying in said Goshen, belonging to the children of ISAAC WALKER, late of said Goshen, deceased.

WILLIAM WHITE.
[By order of said Court.

Goshen, June 15th, 1789.

The following is lodged with the Printer hereof for publication, should a sufficient number of subscribers appear to defray the expences of printing, viz.

SOME brief OBSERVATIONS on the Reverend *TIMOTHY ALLEN's* Essay on outward Christian Baptism——Together, with a full and compleat answer to the said Essay.

In two PROPOSITIONS.

1st, Of Baptism.
2d. Of the Body and Blood of Christ.

Exhibited to the World,

By THOMAS WEEKS.

N. B. The above Observations, and Answer, will be put to press as soon as 300 copies are subscribed for. It will contain about eighty pages Octavo, and will be afforded to subscribers at 1/6 single, and 14/ per doz. Subscriptions are received at this office, and by said Weeks, in Goshen.

Just Published,

And now ready for sale, by the Printer hereof,

A Calm Impartial INQUIRY into, and VINDICATION of the DIVINE RIGHT of INFANTS to BAPTISM; with some REMARKS, tending to show SPRINKLING to be a Scriptural Mode for administering that ORDINANCE. Attempted in some LETTERS to a friend. By SAMUEL TAGGART, A. B. Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Colrain.

Unimproved LAND for sale.

SEVEN Thousand Acres of UNIMPROVED LAND, in the townships of Heath and Rowe, in the county of Hampshire, known by the name of *Green and Walker's Land*, to be sold at a reasonable price, and in lots of from fifty acres each to one thousand, as may best suit the purchasers. These Lands are of a very excellent quality, are well timbered, and have a plenty of water—one branch of North-River runs through them in a serpentine course. The Lands in Heath are situate northwestwardly and northeastwardly, about three quarters of a mile from the Meeting-House, and from a well inhabited country.—Pearl and Pot-Ash will be received in payment, if delivered at Boston, at the highest market price and a good pay-day will be given, on reasonable security.—The Land may be viewed by applying to Col. Asaph White, living in Heath, or Mr. Burton, living on the premises. There are two ranges of lots lying in Rowe. Rowe is improved and settled quite up to the line of these Lands, which have long been in great demand; but the owner has uniformly refused to sell them: He is now induced to it by the desire of the neighbouring inhabitants, who have long lamented that so fine a tract of country should be uninhabited. Any young men inclined to become purchasers, may apply to John Lowell, Esq. at Boston, any time previous to the 1st of July, at which time he expects to embark for Europe—John Lowell Esq. at Roxbury—or to Mr. Thomas Williams jun. at his office in Boston.

BY order of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Northampton on the last Thursday of April last past, will be sold at

PUBLICK VENDUE,

On Monday the 29th day of July next, at one o'clock P. M. at the dwelling house of Samuel Lyon, innholder, in Goshen, a lot of LAND containing 23 acres, lying in the north part of said Goshen.—And on the 31st of said July, at nine o'clock A. M. will be sold at Vendue, at the dwelling house of Capt. Cranson, in Ashfield, a DWELLING HOUSE, in said Ashfield—the Premises were the estate of Samuel Cranson, late of said Ashfield, deceased.

JOHN SHATTUCK, } Administrators.
MARY SHATTUCK, }

June 23d, 1789.

Vol III.] THE [Numb. 149.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. PRINTER,

I pray you to suffer me to address the following remarks to your candid readers, thro' the medium of your paper.

THE affections of mankind may be divided into two classes—firstly, such as are founded in reason, and secondly, those that centre in the imagination. These affections have such likeness to each other, that it is with great difficulty we make the distinction. The most apparent difference is, that the latter kind is commonly greatly superior to the former in strength and vigour. But this rule of judging is not so manifest in what people of little reflection are generally left to imbibe the one for the other.

It is not uncommon with the less considerate and unthinking, to consider all the outward sensations which are strongly impressed upon the imagination, as the inward affections and dispositions of the soul.—And such is human infirmity, that fancy, sense, and passion have greater influence in directing the dispositions of the will, and in forming a foundation for action, than the exercises of the nobler powers of the soul.—The first lies deeply immersed in the mass of corruption, with which our fallen condition is afflicted—while sense, fancy, and animal affections assume their province in the higher regions, and render reason the slave of their empire.

The higher powers of the soul are of a subtle and refined nature, and chuse to dwell at a distance from the gross and animal perceptions of a carnal unhallowed mind.

Religion is of the same calm, rational, and refined nature with the soul; but it is highly discordant with a gross, distempered fancy and passion, which mutiny against reason, fill the head with unnatural heat, and push it forward into a thousand vague notions.

Unhappily religion loose its native brilliancy, by not being kept where it ought to be, or rather by their not being what they should be who take it under their care. When it is managed by persons who construe animal feelings into spiritual excellencies, it appears in an unnatural hue, void of its native purity, dismantled of those ornaments which it acquires by a steady rational exercise.

It suffers no less by falling under the influence of the misguided fancy and base passions of such as are strangers to its real nature, than it thrives by being seated in the soul which is its native soil, and placed under the cultivating hand of reason and judgment. A busy curiosity above every thing else, fancies a numberless variety of excellencies in christianity, and people of this cast are very much touch'd and fir'd with these natural discoveries, even so far as to give them undoubted persuasion that they are divine; and all the mistake should be apprehended, something comes out of the common course of nature, falsely representing the true operation of the divine life; and this turns their thoughts from a narrow search into the real nature of their perceptions.

The devotion of these people is noisy and vehement, full of life and energy; essentially different from that which mildly, and with a gentler touch pervades the understanding, and from thence derives itself through the will and affections, whereas in a fruitful soil it revives and strengthens as it passes.

Their boisterous zeal is as transient as the fire upon the hearth which flames in the day, and in the night is extinguished; very distinct from that celestial flame which flows from heavenly love, which regulates all the motions of the soul in a due manner, as the natural heat of the heart diffuses itself through every part, and keeps the whole body under its economy.

Religion sighs in that bosom where impulses are taking for revelations; where doubts are thought to be cunning, and presumption is confirmed into the perfection of christian hope; where zeal is considered as pure love, and self-righteousness as the foundation of real happiness; when external worship makes amends for the want of morality, and religious exercises are set up in the rule by which to portion out the favour of heaven, and the rewards due from thence; where modesty is laid aside and goodness pushes itself into public view, in hopes of being admired and extolled in that station, where mild charity makes room for——

But why do we spend time to rehearse the sorrows of religion, since such is the unhappy state of man, as to render fruitless all attempts to afford her comfort, by raising her at liberty from the unnatural abuses which enslave her.

Such I said was the unhappy state of man, by which means that it is with yourself as with me—we all with us have something for which the world will call us fools and men. To render obscure our vices we want the kind of virtue or religion, no matter whether they be any thing more than the appearance. And although it be commendable in us to esteem that good name which is the fruit of real virtue, yet we have an itching for an ignoble fame, a fondness for a religious character, even tho' it be founded upon the shadow of piety, upon a delusion cast before the eyes of the populace. If true religion will not agree with our covetousness, we must consent to make the best of that which is false. If the strict practice of morality does not comport with our unjust acquisitions of earthly gain, we must be more frequent at religious assemblies, talk more about gracious frames, and be very much fir'd in our affections. If paying our just dues, discharging our needy debtors, and distributing to the necessitous be found an impoverishing to our wordly grandeur, why we must have the appearance of those who have retired from the world to commune with heaven, by more refined contemplations than are easily obtained. Here we shall be protected from the cries of our creditors, and from the distresses of humanity; and it will be thought irreligious and inhuman for a neighbour to speak to such seraphick souls upon temporal affairs; indeed the man who shall disturb our devotions with his trifles of a worldly nature, will be deemed unfit for christian society.

If that religion which commands us to obey the laws of God and man, be offensive to the principles of free agency, and to our enlarged spheres of practice, then we must embrace that which speaks loud upon faith and the honest heart, separating actions from views, & stiling a man good if such be his intentions; which says all subjection to authority is non-resistance, and passive obedience; and that civil obligations are inconsistent with the laws of Christ's kingdom. And if our christian name at any time is like to labour, we must grow illiberal towards others, making frequent and pointed remarks upon all non-conformists, and we shall be as sure to rise, as young noblemen were in the Roman republic, by proscribing and bringing to trial and banishment the civil officers of state.

But if we would chuse that religion which is conformable to the highest purest reason, and will endure us true happiness—That religion which has something more than sound, and will live when all appearances are hustled as mists by before the sun—it will be of the following description which I give as an extract.

"True religion is no piece of artifice, it is no boiling up of our imaginative powers, nor the glowing heat of passion; tho' those are often mistaken for it, when in our joggings in religion we cast a mist before our own eyes; but it is a new nature, in forming the souls of men; it is a god-like frame of spirit, discovering itself most of all in clear and serene minds, in deep humility, meekness, self-denial, universal love to God and all true goodness, without partiality and without hypocrisy, whereby we are taught to know God, and knowing to love him, and conform ourselves as much as may be, to all that perfection which shines in him."

R.

Proceedings of CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, June 11.

COLLECTION BILL under consideration.

MR. PARKER moved to insert the following clause in the bill, viz. "provided that no ship or vessel, not belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens of the United States, shall be permitted to enter or unlade at any other, than the following ports, viz.

This clause, the gentleman observed, was necessary to hold up a preference to our own navigation—to secure to the citizens of the States exclusively, the coasting trade: it would conduce more effectually to securing the revenue, was a provision sanctioned by the practice of other commercial countries.

Several other observations were made, when Mr. FITZSIMONS proposed that the clause should be amended by adding—"nor shall any ship or vessel from India, China, or beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and bound to the United States, enter, or unlade, but at the following ports, viz."

This clause with the amendment, occasioned considerable discussion. In opposition to the first, it was observed, that the restriction could not with propriety be confidered to foreign vessels, on account of smuggling, as our own citizens, possessing superior advantages for that business would more probably evade the laws than strangers: That it would operate altogether in favour of those States who employ no foreign shipping; and as sufficient had been done to encounter our own navigation, it was to be expected that the motion would be withdrawn.—With respect to the clause, restricting vessels from India, it was said, that it would tend to the creating monopolies—to give an undue advantage to particular ports, to their aggrandizement and that of individuals residing in or near such ports, while it would deprive those who resided at a distance from them, and whose capitals were limited, from adventuring in those voyages, as was now the case.

In support of the clause, it was observed, that foreigners could with propriety be restricted from entering those ports, which they had not been accustomed to frequent—and for this reason no injury would be done to the persons residing at such places—but to oblige them to run their own navigation within narrower limits than it had been used to, would be productive of extensive ill consequences—it will cut off a great proportion of the trade of the United States, and in a manner depopulate the sea coast: That experience of other countries was in favour of restricting foreigners to narrower limits than our own citizens, they could not be supposed to be actuated by any motives of attachment to the government or country, to induce a compliance with the revenue laws.

With respect to the restriction on India ships, it was said, That the goods from that country were more frequently smuggled than any other: That this restriction was of the last importance to the revenue, as one boat load of India goods would pay a greater import than a whole cargo from the West-Indies: That it would be impolitick to suffer this trade to be carried on from ports favourably situated for smuggling; and that it had been found necessary to restrict British India ships to the port of London, to prevent frauds upon the revenue. Both clauses passed in the affirmative.

FRIDAY, June 12.

Considerable progress was made in the bill this day, by passing many of the clauses, chief of them with amendments.—The Committee was proceeding in the discussion, when a message from the Senate was announced—The Secretary then appeared at the bar of the House, and informed that he had it in command from the Senate to inform the Honourable House, that they had concurred with amendments in the bill for laying an impost on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States—and hoped for the concurrence of the Honourable House in those amendments—He then delivered in the bill, with a draft of the amendments, and withdrew.—These amendments were read to the House—and then the Chairman of the Committee having resumed his place, further progress was made in discussing the Bill.

At three o'clock the committee rose and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

SATURDAY, June 13.

The House went into a Committee, and spent considerable time in the consideration of the bill to regulate the collection of Impost. Having proposed several amendments to the bill, the Committee, consisting of Messrs. *Goodhue, Fitzsimons, Lawrence, Livermore, Burke, Jackson* and *Sherman*—who are to report a new bill agreeable to the amendments.

Mr. GERRY proposed a resolution that it should be a standing order of the House in future, always to adjourn from Friday to Monday. This was laid on the table for further consideration.

Mr. LEONARD, proposed a resolution, that the Constitution should be printed to the first volume of laws to be printed. This resolution was also laid on the table for consideration.

Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, June 15.

Mr. *Sedgwick*, Member from the State of Massachusetts, and Mr. *Brown*, Member from the State of Virginia, appeared and took their seats.

Mr. *Smith* (of Maryland) and Mr. *Parker*, were added to the Committee, to whom was re-committed the bill for regulating the collection of the impost.

Mr. *Scott*, from the Committee appointed to consider and report on the Western lands, made a report, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill for imposing duties on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States.

The first amendment was to alter the enacting stile, by striking out "*The Congress of the United States*," and inserting "*The Senate and Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.*"

This occasioned some conversation—It was insisted that it was proper to adhere to the stile of description used in the Constitution, as far as it applied, and was not obviously improper—That the Constitution uniformly spoke of the Legislature collectively, and called it, in the Congress of the United States, without distinguishing between the branches—If, however, there was any propriety in adopting a distributive stile, the amendment was still inadmissible, it was said, as it made an improper distinction between the Senate and House of Representatives, speaking of the former only as a collective body.

The question of concurrence being put, was negatived.

The next amendment proposed; was to strike out the clauses of discrimination between States and Kingdoms in alliance, and those not in alliance with the United States. This brought forward some debates, which confisted only of a repetition of those arguments which were used in the former progress of the bill for and against discrimination, and the amendment was non-concurred.

The next amendment was to reduce the duty on MOLASSES from 5 to 2 and an 1 cent per gallon. This was carried without debate.

To reduce the duty on MADEIRA WINE from 25 to 18 cents. This was non-concurred.

To reduce the duty on all other wines from 15 to 10 cents. This was non-concurred.

On every gallon of beer, ale, or porter, imported in casks to reduce from 8 to 5. This was negatived.

On an order, beer, ale, or porter in bottles, from 23 to 16 cents per dozen. Negatived.

On cables from 75 to 60, cents per cwt.—Negatived.

On tarred cordage, from 75 to 60 cents.—Negatived.

On twine or packthread, from 200 to 150.—Negatived.

The next amendment proposed was to insert the article Indigo and to impose on it a duty of 16 cents per pound.—Concurred.

To reduce the duty on coal from 5 to 1 cent.—Negatived.

The next amendment was to add to the following paragraph respecting teas, viz. " On all teas imported from China or India in ships built within the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof"—this clause, viz. " or in ships or vessels built in foreign countries, and on the 15th of May last, the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing until the time of importation."

This amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to raise the duty on all green teas, other than hyson, imported as aforesaid, from 10 to 12 cents per lb.—Agreed to.

The next amendment was to strike out the following clause:

On all teas imported from any country other than China or India in any ship or vessel whatsoever, or from China or India in any ship or vessel, which is not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States as follows:

On bohea tea, per lb. 10 cents.
On all souchong or other black teas, 15.
On all hyson teas, 30.
On all green teas, 18.

and to substitute—

" On teas imported from Europe in ships or vessels built in the United States, and wholly belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ships built in foreign countries, and on the 15th of May last the property of a citizen of the United States, and so continuing till the time of importation, to wit;

On bohea tea per lb. 8 cent.
On souchong, or other black teas, 13. cents.
On hyson teas, 28 cents.
On other green teas, 16 cents.
On teas imported in any other manner.
Bohea tea per lb. 15 cents.
Souchong or black teas, 22.
Hyson teas, 45.
Other green teas, 27.

" On all other goods, wares and merchandize imported in ships or vessels, not built within the United States and not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof, or in vessels built in foreign countries, and on the 15th of May last the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing till the time of importation, twelve and an half per cent ad valoreim.

This amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to insert, " On gun-powder, and painted ground in oil," ten per cent ad valorem—This was agreed to.

Another amendment was to raise the duty on gold, silver and plated ware, from seven and an half per cent. to ten per cent. and to add thereto gold and silver lace, and gold and silver leaf.—This was agreed to.

There were several other amendments to raise the duty on articles enumerated, from seven and an half to ten per cent.—Which were negatived.

TUESDAY, June 16.

A motion was made by Mr. *White*, and adopted, that seats be provided for such Members of the Senate as please to attend the debates.

The House then proceeded to consider the remainder of the amendments proposed by the Senate to the Impost Bill—when the following being read, were acceded to, viz.

To insert Playing Cards at a duty of 10 cents per pack. Cotton, at 3 cents per lb.

To allow a drawback on Brandy and Geneva, exported from the United States.

After the words "exported out of the limits of the United States," to add the following, viz. *as settled by a late treaty of peace.*

To strike out the sentence which provided for allowing a drawback of 5 cents per gallon, on Spirits distilled from Molasses in the United States, and exported out of the same.

The discount of 10 per cent. on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported in vessels built in the United States, and owned by a citizen or citizens thereof, was extended to goods, &c. imported in vessels not built in the United States, but which were owned by a citizen or citizens thereof, on the 16th of May last, and continued to until the time of the importation of such goods.

The House did not concur in the time fixed by the Senate for this act to be in force, viz. the first of July next, but substituted the first of AUGUST.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the Bill for establishing an Executive Department of foreign Affairs.

Mr. *White* proposed his clause " To be removeable by the President of the United States," should be struck out.

This brought on an interesting debate; which continued until near half after three o'clock, when the Committee rose.

WEDNESDAY, June 17.

The House met, and on motion resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on the Bill for establishing a Department of Foreign Affairs.

And the motion for striking out the clause, vesting the power of removing the principal officer from office, in the President of the United States, recurred for consideration.

The debate of yesterday was resumed and continued with animation, for more than four hours; but not being ready for the question, the Committee rose and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

June 25, 1789.

IT appearing to the General Court of this Commonwealth from a statement made to them by their Treasurer, that there is in his office a considerable sum of Loan Office Certificates and Pierce's Final Settlement Notes:

They resolved on the 17th instant. that WILLIAM PHILLIPS and BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Esqrs. together with the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, be a committee who are authorised and directed to exchange the said Certificates and Final Settlement Notes for the Consolidated Notes of this Commonwealth, on the most advantageous terms in their power.

Notice is hereby given, That propositions will be received (and if accepted) the exchange will commence by the Treasurer, of the said Certificates and Final Settlement Notes for the Consolidated Notes of this State, at his Office in Boston, on the 3d day of August next.

Per Order,
ALEXANDER HODGDON, Treasurer.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the *House of Representatives*, June 23d, 1789.

IT being represented that several Deputy-Sheriffs within the Commonwealth, have taken the oaths of office and allegiance, before justices of the Peace only, from whence doubts have arisen concerning the legality of their services, and much confusion may happen thereby:

RESOLVED, That all the services already made, or which shall be made, before the first day of July next, by any Depety-Sheriff, who has taken the oath of office and allegiance, before a justice of the Peace only, shall be good and valid, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as though no defect had been in taking the oaths aforesaid, and that no action shall be maintained by any person against any such Deputy-Sheriff, on account of the defect in taking the oaths as aforesaid.

Sent up for Concurrence.
DAVID COBB, Speaker.

IN SENATE, June 23d, 1789.
Read and Concurred.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.
Approved—
JOHN HANCOCK.
Attest.
True Copy.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

THE standing Committee of Arts and Agriculture, ask leave to report on the petition of *Moses Tisdale*, relative to his discovery of an easy and expeditious method of manufacturing Pot-Ash, that they have not had sufficient opportunity of procuring that evidence which is necessary to form their opinions on the merit of it; yet as the petitioner is willing to make an immediate discovery of his process, and rest on the General Court for a reward hereafter, if the same should prove of extensive utility, and evidence thereof be produced, the petitioner would be entitled to an adequate reward from the Commonwealth.

COTTON TUFTS, per order.

In *Senate*, June 18, 1789.
Read and accepted.
Sent down for concurrence,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

In the *House of Representatives*, June 19, 1789.
Read and concurred,
DAVID COBB, Speaker.

True copy.
Attest,
SAMUEL COOPER, Clerk Senate.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE great advantage that may accrue to the public in general, and the manufacturers of Pot-Ash in particular, from a discovery which I have made in the method of cleansing the lyes, (in such a manner as causes a great saving both in labour and expense, whereby the lyes so cleansed will be freed from any foreign matter, and the same be melted without any danger to the kettles, from raising so great a heat as is now practised, by reason of the neutral salts and other matter that is left, in the common method) has induced me to lay before the General Court my process—and in consequence of their vote, I now lay it before the public; and although the method at first view may appear very simple, yet it has not failed in one instance, in the process of our work; and the Pot-Ash so made is of superior quality:—If this process should prove of public utility, I shall feel a high satisfaction in having been the instrument of making it so, and shall rest assured that the Legislature will grant an adequate reward for the discovery.

MASE TISDALE.

Easton, June 20, 1789.

A new Method of making POT-ASH.

PUT your ashes into your vats about four inches deep, then pack in flack lime about two inches deep, then put in your ashes as usual—when beginning to boil put in about the bigness of an hen's egg of hog's lard every day when boiling, into each kettle, and skim the kettles once a day, which will take off all the fat; and when drying down your salts throw in a piece of allum, one ounce, and take great notice about your fats boiling—when they once settle, it will not be but a few minutes before there will be a small croft on the top, but it will follow boiling up immediately—as soon as the boiling is all over the kettles, then stir it till it is laying off frying, then dip it off into your coolers. The melting down is accomplished in 45 minutes, that is to take 4 or 5 hours.

LONDON, April 10.

CRIMINAL CONVERSATION.

There was an action lately tried in the Court of King's Bench, to recover in damages a satisfaction for criminal conversation. The plaintiff was a gentleman of considerable fortune, and the defendant formerly his steward.

Several witnesses were examined on the part of the plaintiff, by whose testimony it appeared that he had married with his wife about two years ago, a short time after which the defendant came into his service in the capacity of a steward, and boarded and lodged in the house. That about May last, several familiarities were observed to pass between the defendant and his mistress which gave birth to suspicions, that an illicit intercourse had subsisted between them: two of the servants accordingly formed a resolution to conceal themselves in the night, for the purpose of making a discovery. A few nights afterwards the defendant was observed to enter his mistress's room while she was in bed, and continued there for several hours, when he softly returned to his own appartment. This was communicated to the plaintiff, who turned them both out of the house. Upon cross-examination it appeared, that the plaintiff, was 67 years of age, and wife under 30; that he seldom slept at home, and when he did, was generally intoxicated by liquor; that he had several times said to his wife, he had no doubt but she had made him a cuckold, and that it gave him no concern, for he never thought there was a modest woman to be found in the whole world.

The Council for the defendant addressed the jury in a speech distinguished for its elegance and farcasm.

He appealed to the jury, whether from the plaintiff's own evidence, this was a case which gave the plaintiff a claim to damages. It appeared the said plaintiff was that the plaintiff, an aged man, married to a very young lady, was sensible of an indisposition, or incapacity to comply with the terms upon which alone ways contracts matrimony. A drunken husband at all times a very unwelcome companion, but drunken old MAN must be intolerable. He contended that the conduct of the plaintiff amounted to a dereliction of his wife, and was an implied consent to an adulterous connection.

The learned Judge in pathetic language lamented the depravity of the times, which gave birth to so many causes for criminal conversation. His Lordship said, it was the province of the Jury to examine the conduct of the plaintiff to his wife, as well as the behaviour of the other parties; for the husband's conduct might be such in these affairs as sometimes to bring them up by the roots, and at others, to diminish damages to a mere nominal sum. It appeared in this case, that much blame belonged to the plaintiff; but the defendant was not justified by his misconduct. The Jury, therefore would give such a verdict as they conceived justice demanded.

The Jury found a verict for the plaintiff, with damages.

MAY 3.

Of the KING.

On the King's recovery, all is the thankfulness of joy. We can inform the public in brief, that on Thursday last the King went in state to St. Paul's to attend divine service: That the procession, the most magnificient London ever witnessed, consisted of 169 carriages, drawn principally by six horses each; in these were the King, Queen and all the Royal Family, all the Nobility, Commons, &c. &c. The Lord Mayor, Representatives of London, &c. &c. That the whole road Military, and one thousand Peace Officers were on duty, in the streets, to prevent confusion. That one thousand fine young charity children, from all the parishes, in uniform, chanted a hymn while the immense company were entering St. Paul's: That after divine service the procession returned in the same order they came: That the acclamations of the multitude were loud and royal: That the King appeared perfectly serene, at times; but was often melted into tears: That all the Royal Regiments of Guards, the Tower, &c. &c. fired a *feu de joy*: That the bells all rang on the following evening the city exhibited a scene of illumination, the most superb, and the most expensive ever known—the cost being computed at 500,000l. sterling: one building was illuminated with 17,000 lamps, *Carlton House* by several thousand beaux, all variegated—Merchant Taylor's Hall 5000 lamps in it—Brook's 6000; to reflect which, looking-glasses were placed; some of which were valued at 500 guineas were offered for a ticket of admission to Brook's: And that houses were rented from 50 to 500 guineas, for the day—Seats at 10 & 20 guineas—and but for the rain would have let for more.

PARIS, March 30.

A Week ago, a youth, about fifteen years old, knocked at one of the Universal Colleges, at 11 o'clock at night; he said not knowing how to speak French, he was taken in out of compassion, it being extremely cold, and asked to eat. He seemed very hungry, and after having supped heartily, intimated by signs he wished to go to bed. A bed was soon prepared for him, and the next morning he was sent for by the Princess de Pole, by one of her relations: she was happened to live in that College.—The Princess had him examined by several persons skilled in all the modern European languages, but to crimes. He seems, however, to pronounce the latter as a double thee of the Gothic writing; the letters are not unlike those of the Russian. What is rather astonishing, and in some measure puzzles the learned, is, that he writes pretty well, a proof, no doubt of his having received a kind of polite education, not unlike ours. By his action pointing to a crest and a ribbon, it is conjectured that he came immediate with the head in such circumstances as to make one presume that in his country they were turbans. A gentleman who knows sixteen languages, could get no satisfactory intelligence from the boy, after having talked to him a whole hour. The Princess has already clothed him from head to foot, and lets him want for nothing.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) June 2.

Wednesday last came on in the court of general sessions, before the Hon. Judge Drayton, the trial of Mr. Wescott, for gouging and maiming Mr. Bowen.

It appeared in evidence, in proof of the prosecution, that Mr. Bowen in passing the defendant, at the door of Mr. Dewees, in King-street, brushed against his arm, which he considered as an affront, pushed him so violently that he fell down, and in getting up struck the defendant with a small whip he held in his hand. Wescott threw him down again, got upon him, and gouged out one of his eyes. He then took the whip out of his hand and beat him violently with it. Persons who saw the affray interposed, the eye was replaced in the socket, but the light entirely extinguished, and the other one at times much affected by it.

In defence of the defendant, three countrymen were produced. The evidence of one of whom went to prove, that the assault was first began by the prosecutor—and the other two were of opinion, that the wound was received from some kicks which the defendant gave Bowen when he was down on the ground.

The attorney-general observed to the jury, that this offence was in strictness of law a capital one, and if the offender had been treated as he ought, for what he had done, his life must have been taken away; and his lenity was by no means owing to any lenity in himself, but from the tender humanity of the aged prosecutor, who prevailed upon him, by repeated solicitations, to lay the indictment in the manner in which he had done.

It was almost unnecessary for him to expatiate on the barbarity of the action—the birds of the air and the ravages of the desert employed their talons in the destruction of their prey; but for man, whose mind was endowed with the light of reason, barbarously to take away the sight of one of his own species—for a young man thus to employ his hands upon an aged person,—whose years and quiet deportment entitled him respect, was such a crime that he felt himself extremely sorry in not having gone as far as the law allowed. This mutilation was laid for a maim, which, according to the law laid down by judge Blackstone, was punishable by fine and imprisonment, or otherwise, as the court think fit. The measure of punishment did not lie with the jury—all they could do was to find him guilty, for which they had very satisfactory grounds, and he did not doubt but that when the court came to pass sentence the punishment inflicted would be of such a nature as to raise in the country a monument of justice that would deter others from the perpetration of such an unmanly, savage action.

The judge summoned up the evidence, and laid down the law upon the occasion.

The jury having retired, brought in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner will be brought up on adjournment day to receive sentence.

JUNE 9.

Yesterday the court of general sessions passed the following sentence on Mr. Wescott, for gouging and maiming Mr. Bowen: That he should stand in the pillory, on the green near the goal, a quarter of an hour; be imprisoned for four weeks, pay the sum of fifty pounds, and be kept in confinement till the fine is paid.

JUNE 11.

On Thursday the 28th ult. in Cambden district, a duel with pistols was fought between Mr. Jacob Brown, and Capt. Baker, in which the latter was killed, and the former so badly wounded, that he died in 12 hours. This duel was fought it is said in a public house—the parties fired at each other across a table—perhaps it terminated as all others should.

NEW-YORK, June 27.

The world is waiting with anxious expectation to see the operation of the new government: Much is justly expected from the legislature of the United States—The people of America having set an original example by adopting in peace, without force, fraud or surprise, a Constitution, simple, plain, and competent to their exigencies, a doubt cannot remain, but that all the acts and doings of the legislature, will be such a comment upon its principles, as will give it that compleat force and operation, which will crown the wishes of this great people.

The cause of humanity gains ground rapidly among mankind—How absurd the idea that it should ever want a friend among the human race! The abolition of African slavery is a consummation devoutly to be wished—but like other bad habits, it cannot be effected all at once—however, every man who feels the least spark of sensibility glowing in his breast, will never let the subject rest, till a system shall be formed, upon a scale however small that shall finally wipe off this foul blot from the annals of civilization.

Last Thursday arrived in this city, in the Hancock Packet, Capt. Brown, via. Newport, THE LADY and SON of His Excellency the Vice-President of the United States.

The publick exceedingly regret the accident by which the Hon. Mr. Huger, member from South-Carolina, was thrown out of his carriage on Thursday last, and unfortunately had one of his legs fractured in a very dangerous manner.

ALBANY, June 15.

The principal reason for calling together the Legislature early in July, is said to be for the appointment of gentlemen, on the part of this State, to the Senate of the United States; in which honorable body we are at present without any representation. As this was the only business of any importance left unfinished at the close of the last session, and nothing of consequence, as far as we can learn, has since occurred to occasion the present call, it is reasonable to conclude that the next will be a short session.

The distress of the inhabitants in the upper parts of the country in consequence of unequalled scarcity of grain, is truly deplorable. Many of those bordering on lake Champlain, we are assured by a gentleman of veracity who resides in that country, have no other dependance for support than the wild roots of the earth, and the fish which they catch in the lake.

The country bordering on the Mohawk, is not in a much better situation: the Albany market, however, affording present succour, they are much relieved by the supplies of grain they daily transport from thence: but how the lower class are situated, whose poverty prohibits their access to this mode of supply, imagination may readily picture.

Last week a poor man, just able to muster together the price of two bushels of corn, and to pay for horse hire, travelled upwards of 36 miles to this city, ere he could purchase the grain. His family, which was numerous, he said, had little or nothing to support them till his return.

At some of the mills in the country, where flour or Indian meal can be procured, many there offered produce of the season, such as butter, &c. in exchange for those indispensible articles of family consumption:—but nothing would be accepted of as payment but cash. They have, therefore, been obligated to the kindness of neighbours, somewhat better circumstanced than themselves, for a short loan of a few pounds of flour or meal until they return from Albany market; when having received cash for their produce, they were enabled to purchase at the mills, discharge their debt and relieve their families.

The above information presents a melancholy picture to the feeling heart; and we can truly assert it is only a simple statement of facts, without the smallest exaggeration. The sufferings of multitudes of our fellow creatures, exposed to the dreadful prospect of famine, and depending for their fortuitous meal on the accidental discovery of wild roots, must strike a dagger to the breast of benevolence!

Should the product of the ensuing season not prove very bountiful, several people of good information predict, that next spring will be extremely distressing.

KEENE, (New-Hampshire) June 18.

THE MERCHANT outwitted:

A recent ANECDOTE.

A few weeks since, a virtuous young girl applied to a Merchant's store in a neighbouring town, to purchase some cheap Calico suitable for a gown.—The Merchant shewed her some of the best quality—the girl informed him that her money would not purchase that—he replied that she could pay for it very easily—She wished to know by what means: the Merchant replied "*in knocking*:" to which the girl acceded, and the Sunday following was the time appointed—the Merchant came at the hour, and knocked at the door, when his customer from the chamber window enquired his business—he replied that he came for the *ballance* of the Calico—" very good, sir," says the girl, " the door is sufficiently strong, take it out in *knocking*."—This payment not being satisfactory, the Merchant sends a writ for the ballance, the next day—but the opinion of his friends was, he had better submit the matter to the decision of his neighbours, to which he agreed; their judgement was—" that he should pay the cost of prosecution—refund the girl the money he had received—and, in consideration of the girl's punctuality in payment, and the preservation of her chastity, she should be entitled to the Calico, gratis.

SALEM, June 13.

On Tuesday last the Supreme Judicial Court was holden at Ipswich, for this county.

Owing to the great quantity of criminal business before the Court, only two civil actions were tried—one of which was that of Dr. Young against a number of persons concerned in the late insurrections, for firing on and wounding him in the knee, at Newburyport, in Feb. 1787. This cause was brought before the Court last December, when a verdict was given in favour of the plaintiff against several persons, 152l. 12s. but the Court being of opinion that damages should have been assessed on them jointly, the verdict was set aside, and a new trial granted: The jury now gave a verdict of cool. for the plaintiff.

BOSTON, July 2.

Sketch of Business in the General Court.

On Thursday last, the Members of the House of Representatives took the oath prescribed by a late act of the Federal Legislature, to support the constitution of the United States. The oath was administered to them by the Hon. Judge Fuller—and to him by the Hon. Gen. Lincoln. In the Senate the oath was administered by the Hon. Mr. Metcalf, and to him by Samuel Cooper, Esq.

The same day the two Houses passed the Address to THE PRESIDENT of the United States, as taken into a new draught. And Wednesday elected the Secretary for him to transmit the same to the Hon. Senators of this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States, who are requested to present the same.

FRIDAY a joint Committee was raised, to inform his Excellency the Governor, that the two Houses had completed the business before them—and to request a recess till 11 o'clock, the Secretary chose, and informed the two Houses, that his Excellency the Governor had approved of 36 Acts. [*The heads of which we shall endeavor to give next week.*]

After which he said, That it was his Excellency's pleasure, with the advice of Council, that the General Court be adjourned to the second Wednesday of January next—and that they were adjourned accordingly.

NORTHAMPTON, July 8.

On Sunday last, the House of Dr. MARSH, of Worthington, was struck by lightning, and very considerably damaged—happily none of the family were much hurt.

The Hon. BAILEY BARTLETT, Esq. is appointed Sheriff of the county of Essex, in the room of the Hon. *Michael Farley*, Esq. deceased.

Levi Shephard,

Has just imported from London, a general assortment of

Drugs & Medicines;

ALSO,

A large quantity of PAINTERS' COLOURS.—He has likewise for sale, a general assortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA

GOODS,

And DYE-STUFFS of almost every kind.—He has also West-India and New-England RUM.—GIN in jugs.—Loaf and Brown SUGAR.—Teneriffe, Malaga and Port WINE.—RAISINS.—CURRANTS.—VARNISH.—ROSIN.—Linseed OIL, and Spirits of TURPENTINE by the quantity.

Said SHEPHARD wants a quantity of well dressed FLAX, for the Duck Manufactory.

Northampton, July 8, 1789.

Benjamin Davenport,

HEREBY informs ALL PERSONS that have open accounts with him, that he expects in a short time to leave the County—that it will be particularly gratifying to him punctually to close his accounts, as many inconveniences may attend a settlement in his absence.—He flatters himself that no person will put him to the disagreeable necessity of calling upon them in a different manner.

B. D.

Hadley, July 6, 1789.

CASH,

AND A REASONABLE PRICE GIVEN FOR

Old Gold & Silver.

Enquire of JOSEPH H. BRECK.

Jonathan Judd, jun.

Has for sale,

AN assortment of ENGLISH and WEST-INDIA

GOODS.

ALSO,

3d, 4d, and 10d NAIL.—CROCKERY WARE.—SQUARE and JUNK BOTTLES.—LOGWOOD.—ALLUM.—COPPERAS.—PEPPER.—GINGER.—HOLLOW WARE, &c.—CODFISH by the Quintal or smaller quantity.

He receives in payment yard-wide TOW CLOTH.—BUTTER.—SHEEP'S WOOL, &c. &c.

Southampton, June 22d, 1789.

STRAYED from the subscriber some time last spring, two yearling COLTS, one a bay Stallion, a natural pacer; the other a Mare, a natural trotter, with a white streak down her face, and some white on her near foot. Whoever will take up said Colts and send the owner word, shall be handsomely rewarded.

NATHANIEL PHELPS, jun.

Northampton, July 6, 1789.

ADVICE.

NO more lav'd partner of my soul,
At disappointment grieve,
Can flowing tears our fate controul,
Or figh our woes relieve?

Adversity is Virtue's school
To those who right discern,
Let us observe each painful rule,
And each hard lesson learn.

When wintry clouds obscure the sky,
And heaven and earth deform,
If fix'd the strong foundation's eye,
The calm perves the storm:

Thus fix'd on Faith's unshaking rock,
Let us endure a while
Misfortunes rude inhospitous shock,
And glory in our toil.

Ill fortune cannot always last,
Or if it should remain,
Remove each painful moment cast,
A better life to gain.

Where calumny no more shall wound,
Nor faithless friends destroy,
Where Innocence and Truth are crown'd
With never fading joy.

From the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

An INVITATION

To EMMA, after Marriage, to live in the Country.

COME, my dear gid, let's seek the peaceful vale,
Where honour, truth and innocence prevail;
Let's fly this cursed town—a nest of knaves—
Where fortune smiles not but on fools or knaves;
Who merit claim proportion'd to their gold,
And truth and innocence are bought and sold.
An humble competence we have in store,
More would but ruin—KINGS *can have no more!*
A glorious patriarchal life we'll lead,
See the fruits ripen and the lambkins feed;
Frequent observe the labours of the spade,
And joy to see each yearly toil repaid.
In some sequester'd spot a bow'r shall stand,
The fav'rite task of thy lov'd Damon's hand;
Where the sweet woodbine clasps the curling vine,
Emblem of faithful loves like yours and mine!
Here will we sit, when evening shades prevail,
And hear the night-bird tell its plaintive tale;
Till Nature's sweet shall summon us away,
To gather spirits for the approaching day:
Then on thy breast I'll lay my weary head,
A pillow softer than a monarch's bed.

HUMOUR

The following Article was accused is taken from the GENERAL MAGAZINE, *and contains, Extracts from Genuine Originals.*

EXPECTATION was on tiptoe—expectation was not disappointed—Their Majesties arrived about seven o'clock in the evening—the sun was not yet gone to bed, nor had the silver beams of the moon danced upon the water.

With their Majesties came—the horsesand the postillions—and the grooms of the stool and stable—and nothing seemed tired but the horses—they were all in a foam, and the off fore horse lost a hind shoe; it was picked up by an old woman, and nailed on the threshold of her door, to keep the fairies out—the elves that steal children.

When the horses stopped, the carriage stopped—and their Majesties alighted. The King put his foot on the step, the Queen put her foot on the step, and they took their feet off from the step, and found them on the ground. There was a crowd of people, and the bells went *tinkle, tinkle, tinkle, tinkle*—and, in short, all Cheltenham was in an uproar—and Mrs. Wells looked out of the window, with the young adjutant in her arms, to show him to the King, and the child offs more delighted with the horses—the postillion wiped his face with a handkerchief.

My Lord was ready to receive his royal guests, he bowed, the King nodded—the country people pressed forward to see if a King and Queen were like a man & woman—they seemed much disappointed, that their Majesties had no more heads, arms and legs, than the meanest of their subjects. Is that a King? said the schoolmaster of the charity children—*Rex, Regis, a Regent*—I myself am *Rex, Puerilia*, and the clergyman of the parish is *Rex, vitæ*, the King of good fellows.—Their Majesties went in, the princesses followed—Mrs. Wells and the little adjutant retired from the window—The child had some pap—the lady took a glass of anniseed, to keep the wind from her stomach.

—A sumptuous dinner was prepared, and the royal family ate heartily—much good may it do them—they were welcome if it were ten times better—the Princess Royal drank a glass of water, it was neither *Aqua Vitæ*, nor *Aqua Mirabilis*, nor *Aqua Pluvia*, but it was *Fontana*—it came from the spring of Cheltenham—that out of which Mrs. Wells drinks.

The royal family brought with them very sultry weather—The Majesty of the sun, the Majesty of England, and the daughters were constellations. Mrs. Wells found the weather very hot—the infant adjutant by this time was asleep—the somniferous god had spread his leaden wings around his little head—a sleeping child is the emblem of innocence, let the mother be what she may.

From the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

A QUAKER'S SERMON.

By Mrs. CATHARINE MACAULAY.

"It is rather for a camel to go through the eye of a "needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of "God."

WERE this text, my friends, to be taken in a literal sense, according to the meaning adopted by our Society of Texts, which I think more incompatible to natural right and human safety, it would be as opposite to the character of a Christian to possess riches, as to worship the calf in Horeb; but as it is plain that the figurative language of Scripture must be explained by enlightened reason, when it runs quite counter to the current of human affairs, I will suppose that our Saviour meant not the simple possession of riches, though this in an immoderate degree is a great evil in a state of society, but their abuse.

Human nature, says an eminent moral writer, appears a very deformed or very beautiful object, according to the different lights in which it is viewed. When we see men of inflamed passions, continues the moralist, or of wicked designs, tearing one another to pieces by open violence, and undermining each other by secret treachery; when we observe base and narrow ends pursued by ignominious and dishonest means; when we behold men mixed in Society as if it were for the destruction of it, we are even ashamed of our species, and out of humour with our own beings. But in another light—when we behold them mild and benevolent, full of a generous regard for the publick prosperity, compassionating each other's wants, we can hardly believe they are creatures of the same kind. In this view they appear Gods to each other in the exercise of the noblest power, that of doing good: And the greatest compliment we have ever been able to make to our own being, has been by calling this disposition of the mind, HUMANITY.

The possession of riches, my friend, has always a tendency to corrupt those principles of piety, justice, and benevolence, which alone give a superiority to the human over the brute creation. It inflames the passions of pride, avarice, and corrupt-selfishness; it affords the means to pamper the lusts of sense; it affords the means to gratify the extravagance of a vain imagination; and it too often inclines the mind to a supercilious contempt for those of God's creatures whom Fortune has denied to favour.

This abuse of riches, my friends, is so opposite to the plain dictates of gospel morality, so incompatible with the benign, the humble spirit of Christianity, that it forms an unsurmountable barrier to an entrance into the kingdom of God. It is this abuse, my friends, which renders the cries of the orphan unavailing, and the widow's tears of none effect. It is these which, by adding contempt to the evils of poverty, render wretchedness more wretched; exclude the publick cause from private care; produce fraud and treachery, with all the vices of insolence and servility; produce tyranny, oppression, and slavery; and render it "more easy "for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than "for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God."

GENERAL ORDERS

For the fourth Division of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

THE GENERAL will review all the Regiments of this Division, in the Month of September next.

Col. MURRAY, and Col. BONNY will parade their Regiments at Northampton, on the 7th.

Col. MATTOON will parade his on the 8th.

Col. MAYO, on the 9th.

Col. STEBBINS, on the 10th.

Col. TAYLOR, on the 11th.

Col. SLOPER, on the 14th.

Col. FLOWER, on the 16th.

Col. BURT, on the 22d.

The first Company of CADETS, at Springfield on the 23d.

The second Company of CADETS, at Northampton, on the 7th.

The Troops of HORSE, and Companies of ARTILLERY, will meet with the Regiments most conveniently situated for them.

The General was extremely well pleased the last year with the troops, for the neatness of their dress and arms, and for the decency and soldier-like conduct which they discovered in the reviews. He was particularly gratified with the white rifle frocks and overalls, and with the splendid white feathers which were worn by a considerable part of the troops. He wishes to find them next September completely uniformed in that manner, since the frocks, overalls and feathers may be made by each individual with little expence.

Uniformity in their dress, the brightness of their arms, and their attention to military orders, to manly and decent conduct on their parades, will secure to the militia of this division, that reputation which they have already so justly acquired, will make them respected by their friends and formidable to their enemies—will create that martial vigour and discipline, which will rather prevent than repel the attack of an enemy.

All Officers making returns of elections, and applying for resignations, will be pleased to attend to the orders of last year respecting that subject, that they may be made with greater exactness than they have hitherto been.

The Brigadier Generals will immediately make and forward to the General, compleat and accurate returns of their Brigades.

All Officers commanding independent corps, will also immediately make returns to the Brigadier, to whose Brigade they reside, of their respective companies.

The General directs the officers commanding regiments to parade them by nine o'clock in the forenoon that they may have time for the necessary exercise and evolutions.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
July 1, 1789. *Deputy Adjutant General.*

ASA WHITE,

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he has just received a general assortment of ENGLISH and WEST-INDIA

GOODS,

Which he is now selling on very reasonable terms for CASH and many kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Also, wants a quantity of TOW-CLOTH and BUTTER, for which he will pay any of the above mentioned Goods.

Williamsburgh, June 15th, 1789.

THE DREAMER.

A FARMER, overhearing a conversation of two of his neighbours, in which they expressed much faith in dreams, took occasion to tell them, with great secrecy and strict injunctions not to mention it, that he had dreamed there was a large sum of money buried in a dung hill in his field, and promised them a share in the booty if they would help him search for it. It was agreed to carry the dung out upon the land for the better certainty of examination, and they brought their carts and set to work; but not finding the expected prize, one of them expressed a persuasion that it must be under the ground where the dung hill lay; and was proceeding to dig for it, when the farmer told them his dream went no farther than the removal of the dung hill, which he was much obliged to them for doing, as he could not himself have effected it before the snow came on.

SINGULAR ANNUITY.

SOME years past the difficulty of obtaining subjects for anatomical studies were such as to induce the professors to go great lengths in procuring proper objects for the instruction of their pupils, in that branch of knowledge necessary for the good of mankind. With this view, an eminent surgeon actually offered, to enter into agreement with a man in distressed circumstances of a remarkable fine figure, being nearly six feet four inches in height, and every way proportionable, to grant him a well secured annuity of ten pounds per ann. during his natural life, on condition he gave him a *bill of sale* of his body for dissection after his decease, and during his life, to walk one given hour under the Piazza, Covent-Garden, where the surgeon resided, every day if able to do it, or otherwise to send a written notice if prevented by illness, in order to prevent imposition. This proposal was cheerfully agreed to, and the proper securities immediately drawn and executed.—Both parties punctually fulfilled the articles of agreement for many years—at length the surgeon died, and the annuity being secured on his real estate, he left the body of the annuant to a professional friend: the man still walks the Piazza every morning, and is in general dressed in black, and wears a large wig.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 24th of June, a sorrel stallion COLT, two years old, with a white streak in his face. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay damage and take him away.

SHERBIAH LEE.
Conway, July 7.

BY order of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Northampton on the last Thursday of April last past, will be sold at

PUBLICK VENDUE,

On Monday the 27th day of July next, at one o'clock P. M. at the dwelling house of Lemuel Lyon, innholder, in Goshen, a lot of LAND containing 23 acres, lying in the north part of said Goshen.—And on the 28th of said July, at nine o'clock A. M. will be sold at Vendue, at the dwelling house of Capt. Cranson, in Albany field, WELLING HOUSE, in said Athfield.—the Premises were the estate of Samuel Cranson, late of said Athfield, deceased.

JOHN SHATTUCK, } Administrators.
MARY SHATTUCK, }

June 23d, 1789.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, a dark brown COLT, three years old, a white star in the forehead, some white on the hind feet, a natural trotter. Whoever will take up said Colt and send me word, shall have a handsome reward.

JOHN WILLIAMS.
Goshen, June 13.

Goshen, June 15th, 1789.

Vol. III.] THE [NUMB. 150.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Proceedings of CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, June 22, 1789.

THE resolve which came from the Senate, respecting the appropriation of the rooms in the Federal Hall, was read and concurred.

The order of the day being called for, the bill for establishing the department of foreign affairs, as reported from the committee of the whole, with the several amendments, were read, and the amendments agreed to by the House.

Mr. Carroll proposed a clause to limit the duration of the bill: Among other reasons for the motion, Mr. Carroll observed, that he conceived the necessity of such an officer would cease in a short time, by reason of the gradual withdrawing of our intercourse with European countries; and in the course of a very few years all political connection with those powers will be at an end, which would render the establishment a superfluous expence.

Mr. Page seconded the motion—and added, That he could not conceive the propriety of gentlemen, who were elected only for two years, wishing to extend the lives of their enacting to a period beyond the time, when the use and design of such laws should exist, and thus perpetuate the power and influence of the House.

Mr. Ames proposed the addition of the clause, as it would be unfavourable to the stability of government; and was little better than infusing a premature principle of mortality into the executive department.

Mr. Gerry was in favour of a limitation: He supposed, that if the expiration of the bill was not provided for, at the present time, it would be extremely difficult to effect its reduction; when the officers of this department shall have formed connections with foreign courts, and by means of their extensive correspondence, an extensive sphere of business uninteresting to the United States, shall be created.

The vote being taken it passed in the negative.

Mr. Benson proposed an amendment, which he conceived would more fully express the sense of the committee, as it respected the constitutionality of the decision which had taken place: The amendment was, to strike out in the second clause of the bill, these words, *"In case of vacancy in the said office of Secretary of the United States, for the department of foreign affairs,"*—and to insert in lieu thereof the following, "Whenever the said principal officer shall be removed by the President, or a vacancy in any other way shall happen."

This produced some debate, and the ayes and nays being called for, it was determined in the affirmative, as follows, viz.

Ayes—30	Messieurs *Ames, Baldwin, Benson, Brown, Burke, Carrol, Clymer, Cantee, Fitzsimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Lawrence, Lee, Leonard, Madison, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Scott, Sedgwick, Sherry, Sinickson, Smith* [Maryland), *Sylvester, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadsworth.*——Thirty
Nays—18.	Messieurs *Coalwallader, Coles Gerry, Grout, Hathorn, Huntington, Livermore, Matthews, Page, Parker, Partridge, Van Rensellaer, Sherman, Smith,* (S. C.) *Sturgis, Sumpter, Tucker, White.* Eighteen.

It was then moved to strike out these words in the first clause, "removable by the President of the United States."

The principal reason assigned for striking out these words, was, that as the bill now stands, it appeared to be grant of power; whereas it was presumed to be the sense of the Committee, that the power was vested in the President by the Constitution. A recapitulation of arguments upon this point ensued, and the question was finally determined by ayes and nays. Some gentlemen voted in the negative, supposing that retaining the words, would be an additional evidence of the sense of the House that the power was vested in the President.

Ayes—31.	Messieurs *Ames, Baldwin, Benson, Brown, Burke, Clymer, Coles, Gerry, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Hathorn, Huntington, Leonard, Livermore, Madison, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Partridge, Van Rensellaer, Scott, Sherman, Sinickson, Smith* (S. C.), *Sturgis, Sumpter, Vining, White.*—Thirty-one.
Nays—19.	Messieurs *Boudinot, Coalwallader, Carrol, Cantee, Fitzsimons, Gilman, Hartley, Heister, Lawrence, Lee, Sherman, Sedgwick, Sherry, Smith* (Maryland), *Sylvester, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Wadsworth.*—Nineteen

These additional amendments being completed, the bill passed to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

TUESDAY, June 23.

The committee appointed for that purpose, brought in a bill for securing to authors and inventors the benefit of their respective publications and inventions—which was laid on the table.

The order of the day was then called for—and the engrossed bill for establishing an executive department, to be denominated the department of foreign affairs, was read a third time.

Mr. Sumpter moved, that the final consideration of the bill should be postponed.

Mr. White proposed, that the bill should be recommitted to a committee of the whole, in order that the other departments might be added, and one system formed, which would embrace the whole—this motion after a short discussion was negatived.

Mr. Sumpter then renewed his motion for postponement, and that the bill should lie on the table until to-morrow.—The vote upon this motion passed in the affirmative.

Mr. Lawrence moved that the House should take into consideration the amendments to the impost bill, which were yet to be decided—this motion was adopted.—And the enacting clause as amended by the Senate being read, which is in these words, "Be it enacted by the Senate and Representatives," &c. Mr. Thatcher proposed, that "House of" should be inserted immediately before Representatives—this motion was agreed to.

The next amendment which the Senate had not receded from was, to strike out the clause which makes a discrimination in the duty imposed on distilled spirits imported from countries with whom the United States were in treaty, and from those with whom no treaties had been formed—It was moved and seconded, that the House should accede to the amendment: This produced an animated debate, in which many new observations occurred, and those which had been adduced in the former discussion, were repeated: The vote being taken, it passed in the negative. Yeas 25, Nays 27. So the discrimination remains as it originally stood.

WEDNESDAY, June 24.

The engrossed bill, which was yesterday ordered to lie on the table, was taken up and read the third time.

On the question, "*Shall the Bill pass?*" The ayes and nays were required by one fifth of the members. And were, Ayes 29, Nays 22. Maj. 7.

The House then took into consideration the amendments insisted on by the Senate, to the Bill for laying an impost on certain Goods, Wares and Merchandize and refusing to concur therewith, a committee of conference was appointed on the part of the House, consisting of Messrs. Boudinot, Fitzsimons and Maddison.

The House went into a committee on the bill for establishing the war departments—after agreeing to some amendments, they rose and reported it as amended.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

A curious fact in the History of the States of Candy, (formerly Crete.)

THERE once reigned a King in Crete, who so much hated ingratitude, that he made an edict, whoever was found guilty of it should be punished with death, and that the sentence once past by the court, there should be no appeal to any other power, nor remission but from the complainant himself. It does not appear that there was any trial of this nature during the life of this good King, but he died in a short time after, and leaving his son and successor an infant, the sovereign power was during his minority, vested in the Senate.

The States of Candy had for a long time been at war with the Venetians, and must have been entirely overcome by that powerful republic, had it not been for the extraordinary valour of their General. It would be too tedious to recount the one half that is related of this great and illustrious warriour—Let it suffice to say, he was looked upon as the guardian angel of Candy, and so distinguished by all degrees of people, more than by his post, or the name derived to him from his ancestors.

Long did he retain these honors unequalled and a-lone, till heaven raised him a competitor in his own son—the youth whom he had trained to battle from his most early years, became in time so to excel in it, that there was no art of war for which his father was famed, but he knew how to practice it with a like success—his courage was not less, and his strength and activity of body superior—he had highly signalized himself in two campaigns, but in the third, when the Venetians had assembled their whole forces, commanded by the Doge's own son in person, this young Candyan hero established a reputation never to be erased. The troops of Candy were divided into two armies, the one led by the old general, the other by his son—the former of which was able only to keep the field, while the other entirely routed those they were engaged with; then marched to the relief of their former companions, and in short time gained an almost complete victory. To add to the triumph of the young general, he had the glory after a long combat, where they fought hand in hand, to make the Doge's son his captive, and after him an old and much experienced captain, on whom the Venetians much relied, and on whose good or bad success, that of the whole in a great measure depended. The joy and acclamations with which these warriours were received at their return to the capital, by the senate as well as the populace, were conformable to the advantages they brought them, but soon this sun of triumph was overclouded by an unlooked-for storm; which was very near overwhelming them all in ruin and destruction. They had a law in Candy, which had subsisted time immemorial, that whoever was generally allowed to have done most honor to his country in the day of battle, should at his return be gratified with any demand he should think fit to make.

On this arose a contest between the two generals, in which no considerations of blood, duty, or paternal affection, could prevail on either to yield—The father knew, and regarded the merit of his son, yet thought that to make a sacrifice of his long worn honours would be a recompence too great—and the son, who on the least command of love or excellent a father would have readily laid down his life, could not submit to relinquish his title to glory, even to the calls of duty. They both appeared before the senate, and made their respective claim: The father pleaded his ancient services, the son his late success, and the advantages gained by it to the nation, which was confirmed by ambassadors that moment arriving, with orders to treat of peace, as well as by the unanimous voice of the whole army. The matter was soon decided, and the young general was pronounced deliverer of his country, and required to name the boon he asked—on which he requested that a statue of his father might be erected, and all his glorious archievements engraved on the pedestal.

The whole assembly wrung with applause of his filial piety, who having it in his power to demand whatever he pleased, desired no more than the perpetuation of his father's honours. But a quite contrary effect had this action on the mind of him it was intended to oblige: The old general, peevish thro' age and infirmities, and before chafed to think his glories were about to be eclipsed by a star, to which his example had at first given light, was so far from being pleased at this proof of his son's respect, that he rather looked upon it as ostentation; and that he desired not this monument of his father's victories, but to shew his own had surpassed them; and that what grateful recompence was made, was made in consideration of his later and more meritorious services. This imagination, however unjust, sunk so deeply in his soul, that he retired to his country seat, full of the utmost discontent against his son, whom he forbad ever to see him more, and renounced with the most bitter imprecations.

The young general was, beyond all measure, afflicted at the displeasure his father conceived against him;—and finding all due submission he could make, served rather to increase than diminish it, fell into a melancholy, which all the honours he had received had not the power to dispel.

In the mean time the princess of Candy, sister to the late King, and aunt to the present, fell desperately in love with him; infomuch that she forgot her dignity, and made him an offer of her person and treasures:—but he, insensible to her charms, and wholly devoted to make peace with his father, would consent to marry her on no other conditions, than first to send a sum of money to his father to redeem some lands, which by his former liberality among the soldiers he had been obliged to mortgage; and in the next, to keep the thing an inviolable secret. This implacable old man received thankfully the donation, as coming from the princess; but being unhappily informed afterwards by some one she had trusted, of the love she bore his son, and that it was by his instigation she conferred this favour on him, instead of being appeased by this new proof of filial affection, became infinitely more irritated against him than ever; and to be revenged on the

Insult, as he termed it, formed a resolution the most strange and unnatural that ever was harboured by the heart of man. Borne on the wings of fury, he instantly flew to the capital, and demanded justice in the execution of the law against his son, who in a most pathetic speech he accused of ingratitude; repeated the various obligations he had to his lady as a father and a preceptor; proved that in the heat of battle, while yet a novice in the art of war, he had thrown himself between him and lurking danger; received the wounds designed for him, and times innumbered shielded him from death;—for all which towards, added he, he stripped me of the glories I had gained before he had a being; ravished from me the prize of fame, more dear to me than life; and is bringing my age with sorrow to the grave! The young general refused to make any defence, and hating a life his father's unkindness had made worthless, submitted to the sentence the senate, tho unwillingly, were obliged to pass on him. This intelligence no sooner reached the princess, than, wild with grief, she ran to the senate-house, and first by soft persuasions endeavoured to move the heart of the old general; but he continuing obdurate, the vowed that she should suffer the same fate with his innocent son; and accused him of the highest ingratitude to her, as being obliged to her for the redemption of his lands, he had contrived to deprive her of what he knew was most dear to her. Her charge was too justly founded, and the senate were compelled to satisfy the demand she made.

The young general, who had heard with an unshaken courage, his own doom pronounced, could not support that of his father, and resolving in his mind what he should do to save him, became in his turn an accuser of the princess;—he urged that having for a long time forfeited his affections, she had at last obtained a promise of marriage from him, on which the pretended her life depended; yet after she had wore him to her will, had most ungratefully betrayed a secret he had bound her to conceal, and by that fatal discovery irritated his father, and been the cause of both their ruin.

To this the amorous princess pleaded guilty; desirous of dying with him she loved, even cruel as he now seemed; and no person whatever was exempted by this law from the penalty, she also was condemned to suffer with the rest.

The power of preventing so tragic a scene lay wholly in the old general, who, by remitting the offences of his son, had obtained of the princess remission for himself; as she also had from her lover; but not all the arguments made use of by the senate for this salutary purpose, nor even their tears and entreaties could prevail on his inflexible heart; and these three illustrious personages were about to be conducted to their fate, when a young virgin, daughter to the general, rushed into the council-hall, crying with a loud voice, as she pressed through the crowd, "Stop, stop the execution till my claim is heard: if these must suffer, it is fit others more guilty should partake of their fate." The guards on this were ordered to bring back the prisoners; and all waited with impatience what this new wonder was to produce, when she maid with an undaunted courage, began to speak to this effect. "I think, said she, the law against ingratitude falls indiscriminately on all found guilty of it; to which being answered by the princess, that it did; Then I accuse you all resumed she, all you of the senate! All you, who having the powers and treasure of the public invested in you, forgot the services of this old man my father, fifty years your general, and filled the guardian angel of his country, and suffered him in age to feel the stings of poverty, to be reduced even to beggary, but for the compassion of the princess; while you yourselves were rioting in that affluence, preserved for you by the best part of his blood. If this is not ingratitude nothing can be called so: quit then your fears, and be content to suffer the punishment of your crime." Never was consternation equal to that which this demand occasioned; the populace seconded the accusation, and cried out for justice: all the lords who composed the august assembly looked one upon another without the power of speech. What indeed could they say! How reply to so just, so self-convicting a charge! The law, by which they were condemned, was wrote in terms too plain for any evasion; there was no remedy to be found, and those who but a moment past had pronounced the sentence of death against others, were now to submit to it themselves: the soldiers immediately strip those late judges of their robes, and arraigned them with those, who were before their prisoners, in order to conduct them to the place appointed for the execution of criminals. How dreadful a spectacle was this, the princess, the two generals, with all the nobility and magistracy of the kingdom, about to be destroyed at once! Who, when they were no more, would be left to maintain order among the people! Where could there one be found to protect the peace of Candy! All administration of public justice must cease, all laws be abolished, and the whole realm involved in a wild confusion.

The old general could now hold out no longer, all his obduracy melted at the reflection of his country's ruin; and as he knew his breath was the hinge on which the lives of all depended, forgave his son, his son with tears of joy, the princess, and the no less readily remitted the offences of his father; the young lady by whose stratagem this happy change was wrought, desired the Senate to resume their places, and all was now restored to its ancient form; but the sad consequences which this law had like to have occasioned, which it would always have been liable to draw on them, made them unanimously agree to repeal it.

For the HAMSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

I observed a performance in your last paper under the signature R. upon a subject which at present very much engages the attention of the inhabitants of this and many of the neighbouring towns. Whatever may have been the design of the writer, he did not treat the subject as he ought to have done.—His labarious distinctions between the heart and head, passion and reason, &c. indicated a wish in him to make religion the distinct exercise of reason, totally independent of feeling and affection. If this be so, I must acknowledge myself to be of a very different opinion; and as the topic is so fashionable, I shall beg leave to confer to your readers, this your piece, some very plain ideas upon the subject, in very plain language. My object will not be to confront your correspondent R. in the field of disputation, nor shall I attempt to inquire into the ultimate advantage or disadvantages of a spirit so suddenly inspired and so rapidly spread, but to examine with candor the nature and properties of a just and uniform zeal in the cause of religion, uncorrupted by *bigotry*, and unimpaired by *disingenuity*.

The Druid—No. 1.

THAT the present state of man was intended by his all-wise creator to be the trial of his virtue, is evident from the general confirmation of things. The world presents to him numberless temptations with which his passions urge him to comply, and which therefore seem to require something more than the ordinary efforts of individuals, or the mere political precepts of society, in order to be resisted. The natural virtue only of men is inadequate to the perfection of individuals or the preservation of States. Mr. Sheridan in his British education observes, that "Plato has given it as his opinion, that concerning those great duties which men's appetites and passions render difficult:—it should rather seem the work of God to provide, than human legislators, if it were possible to hope for a system of laws framed and promulged by God himself." This system which Plato desired, God has been pleased to reveal to us. Before we proceed to discuss the subject of zeal in religion, it will be of advantage to shew the utility of it. In this first paper, therefore, we shall take the liberty to illustrate its value to man as an individual, and to states and societies in general. First then it tends to the perfection of the individual. This perfection may be divided into that of improvement and that of pleasure. Religion contains something more than the mere philosophy of morals. It improves the individual by giving the mind its *proper* dominion over the passions and every animal impulse. Even the perfection of magnanimity itself, is only to be found in religion. It creates the most perfect moral character, by enforcing all duty with the most powerful sanctions. It inspires with the truest and most noble affections.—It cleans the mind of every bias that passion is apt to put upon it. In fact all vice in its very nature tends to deprave the understanding and distort the judgment. It fills the mind with prejudices and false ideas of things, from which it must unavoidably be led to draw wrong conclusions. In religion, the mind is exercised on objects so sublime, that they cannot but tend to exalt and enoble it. It tends also to the improvement of the *individual*, in his particular professions. It renders him *affable* and *diligent*. It renders him more sociable and agreeable, and more fit to instruct others. It renders him kind and hospitable, by teaching him the most perfect system of politeness. Knox, in one of his essays, makes a good observation of this kind. "The graces and the virtues" says he, "are much more nearly allied to each other, than those who are strangers to the latter are willing to acknowledge. There is something extremely beautiful in all the moral virtues, clearly understood and properly reduced to practice." Indeed religion is declared in that volume where its nature is described with the utmost authenticity, to be full of pleasantness. Dr. Witherspoon says, that true religion is not only consistent *with*, but necessary *to* the perfection of politeness. "That artificial system of ceremonies which generally goes by the name of politeness, is no more than an imitation, or an imperfect copy of christian benevolence; being the pretence or outward appearance of that deference to the opinion of others, which is in fact the rule of a pious man's life, and the disposition of his heart. Let us go into the remotest cottage of the wildest country, and visit the family that inhabits it. If they are pious, there is a certain humility and good will attending their simplicity, which makes it highly agreeable. There is also a decency in their sentiments which flowing from the dictates of conscience, is as pleasing in all respects, as the restraints imposed by the rules of good breeding, which the persons here in view have little opportunity of being acquainted with."—How beautifully is this illustrated! In short we may observe that the rules and doctrines of morality and religion, tend to correct every malignant quality of the heart. Religion in the second instance tends to the perfection of individuals also as it promotes their highest pleasure or happiness. In this close union of mind and body, of reason and sense in the nature of man, it is necessary that each part should be justly accommodated. A frugal and moderate enjoyment of things suited to the organs of external sense, should satisfy the inferior, and the contemplation of the works of nature, and the acquisition of religious knowledge, the superior part. In shewing that religion promotes the purest and highest pleasure of individuals, we may begin by saying that it promotes *health*, the foundation of all pleasure, whether corporeal or mental. That the moderation of the appetites and passions which religion requires, does very much contribute to the preservation of health, is evident from little reflection. On this subject I would say as some writers on the principles of taste do, and denote perfect happiness to be a regular and proportionate exercise of all the faculties of our nature, upon objects that are suited to their several powers of enjoyment. The heart and the affections seem to form the chief seat of pleasure. Religion however tends to the perfection of every pleasure of it. It promotes and increases the pleasures of the mind, which is the noblest part of our nature. Here the mind is exercised without fatigue, and entertained without satiety. Intellectual pleasures are always heightened by religion. The mind is so framed as to receive exquisite delight from the contemplation of grandeur, beauty, and design in every work. A vitiated taste and corrupted heart cannot enjoy taste pleasures in a great degree; and even if they could they would not be able to enjoy them often, because there are few if any objects with which they are conversant, that possess the necessary qualities. In the contemplation of nature and her works, the effect is heightened in proportion to the extent and variety of the scene. There is in them a greatness and majesty, a freshness and gaiety that charms even a vulgar mind, and creates a cheerfulness in the hearts even of those who do not contemplate the cause and design. To contemplate the order and harmony, the beauty and variety of nature, affords an *innocent mind* a calm but solid joy; but then contemplate them with relation to the supreme cause and benevolent design, affords a *pious mind* the highest satisfaction that can possibly result from a view of the visible creation. The indication of design is always esteemed the chief ingredient in the composition of the pleasures of taste, or rather the principles to which they are founded. The contemplation of the omnipotence, the omniscience and omnipresence of the Deity, is the source of the purest and the most angelic pleasure that the mind can conceive. It will be admitted without further explanation, that religion tends to the perfection of intellectual pleasures. 2d, It tends also to the perfection of the sensitive pleasures.—It is frequently observed, that those who have no other pleasures rate them too highly. But religion assists the mind in restraining and moderating these, and enables it to substitute others of a more refined and durable nature in their room. Sensitive pleasure, as is frequently remarked, do, beyond a certain limit, harass, fatigue and cloy. The pleasures of sense differ from those of the mind; their perfection consisting, if I mistake not, more in quality than quantity;—with respect to the former it cannot be too good; with respect to the latter it may be too great. The restraint which religion imposes tends to keep all the outward senses, which are the instruments of pleasure, in their proper tone, and to preserve their delicacy and quickness. This however is a very common topic, and I shall by no means insist upon it, observing only that the restraint which religion imposes, does not consist so much in a bare command to refrain from these pleasures, as to enjoy them by substituting others in their place, more elevated and lasting. 3d. The perfection of moral pleasures is in the next place derived wholly from religion. Although the nature of man is much corrupted, we cannot but observe that he has a nice sensibility of moral rectitude, and a natural love of excellence. It is vice that counteracts or prevents this love. Men grow up with certain natural sentiments of rectitude and religion. If we have little inclination towards our duty, yet we always know and feel that it is our duty. If I mistake not, one principal advantage of religion in this particular, is, that it puts us in a situation in which we are most susceptible of every other delight. We might now remark in the last place, that the perfection of social pleasures depends on religion. Indeed they cannot exist where the benevolent affections are not cultivated and improved. Good will is the very essence of social pleasure, and therefore religion from which this is derived is necessary to their perfection; and this circumstance affords a strong motive for zeal and public spirit in its cause. We might now enter upon the second part or branch of the subject, and point out the value of religion to political bodies, and society in general, but it will be more agreeable to reserve this for the subject of the next paper.

EPAMINONDAS.

VIENNA, April 17.

The Emperor's indisposition has returned with such alarming symptoms, that he has expressed a desire to have, and has had, the sacrament administered unto him.

7000 Turks have begun hostilities, by attacking the advanced post of Villieuter;—they were well received, and finally routed—Their loss 253 killed—our's 10.

LONDON, April 14.

A poor woman who was bathing her infant in the house, heard, at some distance, the cries of her son, a boy about 10 or 12 years of age. She ran out, found him prostrate on the ground, and mortally wounded by a knife which he held in his hand when he fell. Struck with grief, the unhappy mother raised him up, and returned to her infant. The child had fallen into the tub of water and was drowned! At that moment the husband came in—and, furious at the sight of his children, one of them dead, and the other weltering in his blood, he seized his wretched wife, and killed her on the spot. Then, smitten with horrour and remorse, he finished this dreadful tragedy by putting an end to his misery with the very weapon that had drank the blood of a beloved partner.

MAY 4.

At Paris, there has been an alarming insurrection. A capital Manufacturer having unintentionally offended the common labourers, they assembled in great numbers to pull down his works, &c. He applied to the military for protection—the military came, and were attacked by the mob, who killed several of the soldiery. The military were then reinforced, and a dreadful slaughter ensued, in which more than 600 persons were killed. The scene was the Fauberg de St. Antoine.

A most alarming discovery has been made at Lyons of a gang of plunderers, who had reduced robbery and assassination to a regular system.—They resembled, in many particulars, the company of Carouche, of dreadful memory, at Paris; with this difference, their captain, Ridgley, lived not as an obscure and skulking vagabond, but in elegant fashion, and good reputation. His daughter, educated in every accomplishment, frequented the publick assemblies, & exhibited in dress the first ladies of the place. Many persons of decent reputation seem to be involved in this horrid business. An account of their practices is sent to the Admiralty by the Magistrates of Dover, who are now in the midst of steps to take in exploring the whole.—It appears these bandits were extensively concerned in a coinage at Birmingham for counterfeit dollars. Further particulars are imminently expected.

The abolition of the slave trade halts very much—The Parliament beginning to see the alarming consequence to commerce of the measure. Humanity calls loud—but national policy louder.

FREDERICK, June 17.

An extraordinary accident happened in this neighbourhood, some little time ago; a negro boy of not more that eight years old, having received a slight correction from his master, Mr. Alexander Ogle, in revenge put a young child of Mr. Ogle's into the fire, from which it was timely snatched, and having received some further chastisement, he took an opportunity of cutting the child's throat, but the knife proving dull, the wind-pipe was not injured and the child is now in a fair way to recover.

NEW-YORK, July 4.

THE DAY.

In commemorating the present DISTINGUISHED DAY, what additional motives to joy, and gratitude to Heaven, naturally crowd upon, and dilate the soul of every American. Our happiness on every preceding anniversary has been more or less interrupted, either by the din of war, or civil discord: All those clouds are now happily dispelled—a prospect new and splendid dawns upon us: Our common FATHER and DELIVER, to whose prudence, wisdom, and valour we owe our PEACE, LIBERTY, and SAFETY, now leads and directs in the grand councils of the nation, for their preservation. As the CONQUEROR of our enemies he is entitled to our praise: As the SUPPORTER and DEFENDER of the rights of mankind, he is the just object of our love, reverence, gratitude and esteem. As we have crowned the HERO with laurels, let us honor the *PATRIOT* by an humble imitation of his exalted virtues. Let us rejoice that AMERICA can boast a SON,

Whose loud-trumpt fame o'er the wide welkin rings,
And wakes to virtue the proud hearts of kings;
Remotest realms reverberate his name,
Stern Despots kindle with a patriot flame;
Their fetter'd subjects now [illegible]
And again [illegible]

His sacred fire, o'er all COLUMBIA streams,
And FREEDOM hails beneath THE PATRIOT'S beams.

From all parts of the Union accounts agree, that THIS DAY, will be celebrated with a degree of solemnity and festivity, hitherto unknown. We have had the *name* of Independence—the *shadow* without the *substance*. As a nation, the Independence of the *whole* was suspended on the whims and caprices of a single state, and our individual, separate sovereignty and independence, were continually infringed upon by partial and local regulations, which were subversive of the dignity and independence of the Union. This idea became so general at last, that the people were convinced that they awaked themselves with a *sound*, while the prospect of an *Independence* was receding, and growing more and more certain every day. This roused us to action, to deliberation and to decision—and *now* we celebrate an independent government—an original, independent constitution! an independent Legislature, at the head of which we THIS DAY celebrate *THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY*—We celebrate WASHINGTON! We celebrate an INDEPENDENT EMPIRE!

"Now shall *COLUMBIA* lift her cheerful head,
"Put forth the leaves of glad prosperity,
"And after all her gloomy scenes of grief
"And sad affliction, flourish and revive,
"In all the bright serenity of peace.

BENNINGTON, [*Vermont*] June 15.

We hear from Dunmerston, in this State, that *Edward Nichols*, a young man belonging to that place, lately put a period to his existence in a very extraordinary manner.—For some time before this unhappy event, he appeared indisposed and dejected. When asked the cause, he complained of the hardness of the times, and said he feared he should come to want, and be distressed on account of a payment he himself and brother were under obligations to make to a Mr. Emery of Boston. He was unfortunate in his addresses to a young woman in the neighbourhood about this time, which it was supposed had great effect upon him. About a week before his death, he was out all day, though he had engaged to be at home to dinner. After hunting for some time in vain, he was observed staggering towards home, and conducted in by some of the family; they offered him some refreshment, which he attempted to take, but was so enervated, that the vessel which contained it fell out of his hands. The lower part of his body, his legs and arms were cold as a lifeless corpse, and one of his eyes much bruised. On recovering his speech he said he could give no account of where he had been or what he had been about. A few days after this he was so far recovered as to be able moderately to attend his business; his brother, who was at work with him, being called to attend some other matters, left him for several hours, to turn out the team, attend to mending some fence, but finding one of his reins that his brother was mending, nothing done to the fence, and the bridle taken off the team horse. He immediately rallied the neighbours to search for the deceased, whom they found lifeless, hanging on a tree, his body bearing on, & his head not more than a foot from the ground. It appeared that the bridle had given way, and he had tied it a second time, but not so high as to hang. He was generally esteemed an honest, sober, industrious young man, and on examination of all circumstances, a jury of inquest brought in their verdict, *insane*.

HARTFORD, June 29.

We are informed, by gentlemen from several parts of this state, that the English grain has surprisingly declined for the better, within a few weeks past, and that fields which lately threatened to not be worth reaping, now promise a plentiful harvest—the probability is, that within a short time, bread-corn will be more plenty and cheaper than it has been the year past; and that the avaricious oppressive monopolizers and holders of this staff of life, will be obliged to eat it themselves, or sell it at a less price than they gave.

NEWBURY-PORT, July 1.

By letters to a gentleman in this town, received last week, from a gentleman of the first character in Marietta, we learn, That a great number of settlers arrived the spring past—that they are very industrious, and that their improvements do them great honour. The same letters assure us that the Indians of the eleven tribes, who came in to the treaty the last winter, continue very friendly.—As to that the murder of Capt. King was not, as reported in the city, but some way down the river—it is supposed to have been committed by some of the natives who are at war with Kentucky.—And that every exertion was making by Gen. Harmer, the Directors, and the friendly Indians, to find out the murderer.

A letter of a late date from a gentleman in one of the southern states, to his friend in this town, says, "A young woman, in a passion, lately jumped out of an upper window upon the pavement. Her bruise by the fall occasioned a Lock jaw—No force could open her mouth.—A large rat was highly charged with Electrical Fluid, and discharged upon her jaws—instantly her mouth flew open and she recovered."

BOSTON, July 6.

CELEBRATION

Of the Thirteenth Anniversary of American Independence.

Saturday, being the anniversary of our Independence, was celebrated by the inhabitants of this metropolis with every demonstration of festivity and joy. The morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells and the firing of the Castle guns. During the solemnities of the morning, a prayer, fervent and devout, replete with animated wishes for the prosperity of our country, was offered at the throne of Grace, by the Rev. Mr. Thatcher—then followed a concert of vocal and instrumental musick. The Oration by the Rev. Dr. Stillman, was well calculated to revive the principles and feelings which effected the revolution—The Rev. Orator was heard with great attention, and inculcated the doctrines of found politicks, with the pathos which distinguishes his eloquence in the pulpit. The audience was respectable and splendid. His Excellency being consined by sickness, was prevented from discovering the alacrity and zeal with which he always embraces every occasion of countenancing the patriotick institution. The ceremony at the Chapel concluded with an Ode, sung by Mr. Eaton, accompanied by Mr. Selby on the Organ—the chorus by a select choir of singers.

The Society of Cincinnati have elected their Officers for the year ensuing as follows;

General LINCOLN, President.
Dr. EUSTIS, Vice-President.
Gen. H. JACKSON, Treasurer.
THOS. EDWARDS, Esq. Secretary
Major Gen. KNOX, Major Gen. COBB Doctor EUSTIS, Brig. Gen. HULL, } Delegates to the Gen. Meeting.

Extract of a letter from Newport, June 18.

"Whence from Providence, that a very singular affair lately happened in that town. A gentleman from Baltimore having purchased some lands in this State, left the Deeds thereof with a friend of his to have them recorded, who inadvertently laid them on a table in a room adjoining the street, and step into another part of the house—in his absence a Goat jumped into the room through one of the windows then open, and eat so much of the Deeds up as scarcely leaving any remains of them.—The paper money advocates on hearing that Goats fed on paper, became greatly alarmed for the safety of their darling currency, left the mischievous Goats should eat it up in like manner as he did the gentleman's deeds; they therefore at the late session of Assembly held in this town, agreeable to their mode of transacting publick business, in a night convention, when the unruly Goat was taken under consideration, and by their unanimous vote against him, he was doomed to confinement, and an act of government passed confirming the same. What a happy situation the inhabitants of this State must be in, when the ruling power are so watchful of their interests, as not only to guard them against the defects in the new constitution, but hath secured us from any further depredations of the purloining Goat."

It is a pleasing fact, that for six years past there has been but one *suit* commenced in the town of HINGHAM—and that was on a simple note of hand, by one of the inhabitants, in a moment of passion, and what is more extraordinary, there has been but *one single jury action*, between parties in that town, tried in Boston, since the year 1740. The town of Hingham contains upwards of 2000 inhabitants, and is a place of considerable business, in agriculture, fishing and manufactures. A certain venerable patriot—but such is the lot, except in times of danger—had some cause for boasting, that he received his birth in this peaceable, industrious little town.

The odious Guinea trade, is one of the most advantageous branches of traffick we enjoy; it furnishes us a ready market for our country Rum, European wares frequently load therewith in our own ports. One ship which is now taking her cargo on board, will pay duty for near 20,000 dollars.

130,000 dollars were lately shipped from Carthagena, in three vessels, for the purchase of slaves in the French West-India Islands.

Several fine new vessels, now rigged and rigging, in this port, will be waited on by the ocean, wholly by canvass, the product of our Duck Manufactory, which is pronounced, by judges, to be stronger, and as cheap, as any imported.

NORTHAMPTON, July 13.

Georgia continues to be harassed by the Indians, whole numbers amount to between one and two thousand men.

The Members of the Society for detecting Thieves, &c. are desired to meet to-morrow, at six o'clock in the afternoon, at the House of Mr. Ahiel Pomeroy.

E. HUNT.

Per order of the Committee.

As there is business of great importance to transact, A general attendance is requested.

*** *The Subscribers for the* MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE *are requested to call for their 6th Number. They will recollect that on receiving this Number, the pay for the second quarter becomes due.*

TO BE SOLD,

By Seth Wright,

At his store in Northampton, a few Barrels of the best Baltimore

FLOUR.

July 15th, 1789.

20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber on the evening of the 11th inst. a large bay HORSE, 15 hands high, black main and tail, inclines chiefly to a trot, some white on one of his hind feet, has a scar on his hind hoof, occasioned by being cut'd.—Likewise, a Saddle, with a red and white striped Saddle-cloth, a new curbed bit Bridle and Surcingle, a Portmanteau and common Saddle-bags, a pair Boots, about 10 yards London brown home-made Cloth, 1 light blue tabby Jacket, 7 yards Linen, 1 shirt, 2 frills and cotton figur'd handkerchief, 1 pair of velvet Breeches, with silver buttons. The Thief is supposed to be a person who for some time has boarded in the family, and called himself WILLIAM FOX, of dark complexion, short curl'd black hair, black eyes, and a little pock-mark'd, about 5 feet 8 inches high, speaks broken English, supposed to be of French or German extract. Had on a light pea green Coat, and yellow striped Jacket. Said Fox lived sometime last spring with Jandlord Alvord, of Greenfield. Whoever will secure the Thief, the Horse, and the articles stolen, so that the owner may have them, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all necessary charges paid, and Ten Dollars for the Horse only.

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, July 13, 1789.

Levi Shephard,

Has just imported from London, a general assortment of

Drugs & Medicines.

ALSO,

A large quantity of PAINTERS' COLOURS.—He has likewise for sale, a general assortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA

GOODS,

And DYE-STUFFS of almost every kind.—He has also West-India and New-England RUM—GIN in jugs—Loaf and Brown SUGAR—Tenerife, Malaga and Port WINE—RAISINS—CURRANTS—VARNISH—ROSIN—Linseed OIL, and Spirits of TURPENTINE by the quantity

Said SHEPHARD wants a quantity of well dressed FLAX, for the Duck Manufactures.

Northampton, July 8, 1789.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THOSE who are indebted to JOHN C. WILLIAMS, Esq. either by Note or Book account, are desired to take notice, That unless they speedily call on the Subscriber and settle them with all possible dispatch, their attention must be awakened in a different manner:—And altho' he feels a great reluctance at putting their accounts in suit, yet being constrained by positive orders, which he does not with to transgress, they must not presume upon any further extension of forbearance.

B. PRESCOTT.

Northampton July 15, 1789.

ADDRESSED TO HUMANITY.

DARENT of a true, if thine ear,
Attend not now to sorrow's cry,
Nor the pity streaming tear,
Should haply on thy cheek be dry,
Indulge thy votive strain, O! sweet HUMANITY!

Come ever welcome to my breast,
A tender, but a cheerful guest.—
Nor always in the gl'omy cell,
Of life confuming *sorrow* dwell;
For sorrow long indulg'd and flow,
Is to *humanity* a foe;
And grief that makes the heart its prey,
Wears sensibility away—
Then comes, sweet nymph, instead of thee
The gloomy friend *Apathy*.
Oh may she flead be banish'd far,
Tho' passions hold eternal war!
Nor ever let me cease to know,
The pulse that throbs at joy or woe.
Nor let my vacant cheek be dry,
When sorrow fills a brother's eye:
Nor stay the tear that frequent flows,
From pitying or from social woes.
Ever make this pleasing sense depart,
Ye Gods, O! harden not my heart!
However exalted or depress'd,
Be ever mine, the feeling breast.
From me, remove the stagnant mind,
Of languid indolence, reclined;
Alike the foolish and the vain,
Are stagnant to the *sense humane*.

It comes: it fills my labouring breast;
I feel I my beating heart oppreft.
Oh! hear that lonely widow's wail!
See her dim eyes! her afpect pale!
To heaven fhe turns in deep defpair,
Her infants wonder at her pray'r,
And, mingling tears they know not why,
Eaft up their little hands and cry;
Oh God! that moving forrows fee!
Support them fweet HUMANITY!
Life, fill'd with grief's diftreffful train,
Forever alks the *tear humane*.
Behold in yon unconfcious grove,
The victims of *ill fated love!*
Heard you that agonizing three?
Sure this is not romantic woe!
The golden day of joy is o'er,
And now they part to meet no more.
Affift their hearts from anguifh free!
Support them fweet HUMANITY!
If hear'n in every purpofe wife,
The envied lot of wealth denies,
If doom'd to drag life's painful load,
Thro' poverty's uneven road;
To thee HUMANITY, ftill true,
I'll *wifh* the good I cannot *do*,
And give the wretch that wanders by,
A foothing *word*—— a *tear*—— a *figh*.——

Parent of true, if thine ear,
Attend not now to forrow's cry;
If now the pity ftreaming tear,
Should haply on thy cheek be dry,
Indulge my votive ftrain, O SWEET HUMANITY.

The following are the heads of the Acts paſſed by the Hon. General Court, at their laſt ſeſſion, viz.

An act to annex Jabez Briggs and Gideon Gould, with a certain gore of land, to the town of Sutton in the county of Worceſter.

An act for ſetting off three fifty acre lots of land from the town of Goſhen in the County of Hampſhire, and annexing them to the town Cheſterfield, in the ſame county.

An act directing an equal diſtribution of the eſtates of inteſtates.

An act further to enable Conſtables and Collectors of taxes to complete their collections in certain caſes.

An act in addition to an act paſſed the laſt year, intitled "an act for the preſervation of the fiſh called alewives, in Mattapoiſet river in Rochester, in the county of Plymouth, and for regulating the taking of the ſaid fiſh in the ſaid river."

An act to enable the town of Charlſtown to exchange a part of the miniſterial lot in ſaid town for an equal quantity of other land.

An act for reviving and continuing ſundry laws that are expired or near expiring.

An act regulating the taking of the fiſh called alewives in the Town-Brooks, ſo called, in the town of Plymouth.

An act to encourage the manufacture and conſumption of ſtrong beer, ale and other malt liquors.

An act authorizing the ſettlement of the claims of executors and adminiſtrators in the Probate Court by referees.

An act for naturalizing Nathaniel Skinner, and others therein named.

And act in addition to an act made and paſſed in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, intitled "an act for the relief of poor priſoners who are committed by execution for debt."

An act for incorporating the eaſterly and ſouthern parts of the town of Dunſtable into a diſtrict by the name of Tyngſborough."

An act determining what tranſactions ſhall be neceſſary to conſtitute the ſettlement of a citizen in any particular town or diſtrict.

An act preſcribing the form of the bond which ſhall be given by the Treaſurer of the Commonwealth, and determining to whom ſuch bond ſhall be given.

An act for incorporating the North Eleven Thouſand Acres, ſo called, in the county of Berkſhire, in a diſtrict by the name of Bethlehem.

An act to enable the proprietors of a marſh and rough meadow, laying in the town of Rowley, to make and maintain a dike, for the better improving ſaid marſh and meadow.

An act to incorporate the Iſlands in Penobſcot-Bay, commonly called the North and South Foxe-Iſlands, in the county of Lincoln, into a town by the name of Vinalhaven.

An act to incorporate the plantation from Belfaſt to Wheeler's Mills, Weſt ſide of Penobſcot-River, in the county of Lincoln, into a town by the name of Frankfort.

An act to provide for the inſtruction of Youth, and for the promotion of good education.

An act preſcribing the form and directing the mode of proceſs to be adopted in replevying of cattle, or beaſts diſtrained, and alſo of goods and chattles.

An act providing an eſtabliſhment for the Attorney-General.

An act in addition to the act regulating the exportation of flax-ſeed and other articles," paſſed on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1784.

An act for erecting and eſtabliſhing two new counties in the county of Lincoln, and declaring the boundaries of the county of Lincoln in future.

An act for repealing certain parts of an act, intitled, "An act to raiſe a public revenue by Impoſt."

An act in addition to, and for repealing certain clauſes in an act intitled, "An act to raiſe a public Revenue by Exciſes"; and alſo for repealing certain clauſes in an act intitled, an act in addition to and for the amending of an act intitled, an act to raiſe a public Revenue by Exciſes.

From the Vermont Journal, *of June* 8.

BY a gentlemen from Canada, we are aſſured the following relation, however extraordinary, is a real fact.—Some time ſince a perſon unknown came to the houſe of a poor peaſant in that country, and requeſted ſomething to eat—the peaſant told him that he had not a mouthful of bread in his houſe, but of ſuch as he had he might partake, and ſhould be welcome. The ſtranger preſented him a dollar, requeſting him to purchaſe its value in bread, of a rich neighbour. The peaſant, overjoyed at the acquiſition, and the proſpect of procuring bread for his children, with eager ſtep haſted to the farmer, and requeſted the price of it in grain. The farmer told him he had grain to ſpare; but would not trouble himſelf to meaſure it at that time for a dollar. The peaſant plead his neceſſity, and the preſence of the ſtranger, but in vain; at length he requeſted the loan of a piece of bread for his preſent neceſſity, and he would leave the dollar, and call for his grain the next day—The farmer took the dollar, went to his cloſet, and brought a ſmall loaf, which he gave the man, complaining at the ſame time, that a dollar, was not worth the trouble of taking—After ſome other converſation the man told him he would call for his grain the next day. The farmer told him the bread came juſt to a dollar (at the ſame time carelefsly toſſing and catching it in his hand). The man was ſurpriſed at his extortion, but neceſſity compelled him to acquieſce—But, behold!—while the farmer was thus toſſing the dollar, it at length ſtuck faſt to his hand, and gradually worked itſelf into the ſkin and fleſh, in ſuch a manner that all his efforts could not diſengage it—The hand ſwelled amazingly, and a ſurgeon was ſent for, whoſe ſkill was tried in vain to extract it, as it evaded every chilugical opperation; he then adviſed to ſend for and conſult a Friar—who told him, that as he had got the chief of his intereſt out of the poor, he muſt reſtore them one half, or the dollar could not be extracted. The farmer refuſed the conditions, declaring he would ſooner die than comply—The hand continued ſwelling, with excruciating pain, for ſome time, which finally put a period to his life.—Our informant adds, that he was buried with that hand out of the ground, which appears ſo tranſparent that the dollar may be perfectly ſeen, but cannot be extracted.

From the Pennſylvania Mercury.

To the Printer, SIR,

If you will give the following a place in your uſeful paper, you will oblige

A Well-wiſher to Mankind.

Salem, New-Jerſey, June 22, 1789.

IT is with a degree of ſatisfaction I can inform the public, that the people in this place ſeem determined to put a ſtop to that pernicious practice heretofore ſo prevalent amongſt us, viz. that of drinking ſpirituous liquors at the time of cutting their hay and harveſt, by not having any in their fields or meadows, or uſing it in their houſes. The people called Quakers have alſo joined with us by appointing committees in their reſpective monthly meetings in New-Jerſey, to the amount of 30 or 40 members to each committee, who are not to uſe it themſelves, nor to have it in their fields nor meadows, and to diſcourage the uſe of it (as far as their influence will reach) in their ſeveral places of abode. It was ſtrongly recommended at their meetings of buſineſs to all their members, not to keep it for ſale, nor to uſe it at all in carrying on their farms, it being ſo very evident that the uſe of them in the manner they are uſed, is unneceſſary; and the moſt of them with a number of others, have agreed not to uſe them in their hay or harveſt time. Many are now cutting down their graſs, and intend to eat their harveſt without any. The conſequence was with them that got no rum the laſt harveſt, that they had their grain cut well; and the men themſelves acknowledged that they felt much better for wo't than when they had rum. It is hoped that the practice will be followed by all, and ſure I am it will remain among us a conſiderable ſum of money, that is laid out for rum liquor every year, and often has a tendency of making men for labour, and cauſing them to commit great waſte in cutting down the fields of grain. May the example be followed by all who wiſh well to mankind. The advantage will be great both to the employer and labourer.

Jonathan Judd, jun.

Has for ſale,

AN aſſortment of ENGLISH and WEST-INDIA

GOODS.

ALSO,

3d, 4d, and 10d NAILS—CROCKERY WARE—SQUARE and JUNK BOTTLES—REDWOOD—LOGWOOD—ALLUM—COPPERAS—PEPPER GINGER—HOLLOW WARE, &c.—CODFISH by the Quintal or ſmaller quantity.

He receives in payment yard wide TOW CLOTH—BUTTER—SHEEP's WOOL, &c. &c.

Southampton, June 22d, 1789.

GENERAL ORDERS

For the fourth Diviſion of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

THE GENERAL will review all the Regiments of this Diviſion, in the Month of September next.

Col. MURRAY, and Col. BONNY will parade their Regiments at Northampton, on the 7th.

Col. MATTOON will parade his on the 8th.

Col. MAYO, on the 9th.

Col. STEBBINS, on the 10th.

Col. TAYLOR, on the 11th.

Col. SLOPER, on the 14th.

Col. FLOWER, on the 16th.

Col. BURT, on the 22d.

The firſt Company of CADETS, at Springfield on the 23d.

The ſecond Company of CADETS, at Northampton, on the 7th.

The Troops of HORSE, and Companies of ARTILLERY, will meet with the Regiments moſt conveniently ſituated for them.

The General was extremely well pleaſed the laſt year with the troops, for the neatneſs of their dreſs and arms, and for the decency and ſoldier-like conduct which they diſcovered in the reviews. He was particularly gratified with the white ruffle ſhocks and cockalls, and with the ſplendid white feathers which were worn by a conſiderable part of the officers. He wiſhes to find them next September completely uniformed in that manner, ſince the frocks, overalls and feathers may be made by each individual with little expence.

Uniformity in their dreſs, the brightneſs of their arms, and their attention to military orders, to manly and decent conduct on their parades, will ſecure to the militia of this diviſion, that reputation which they have already ſo juſtly acquired, will make them reſpected by their friends and formidable to their enemies—will create that martial vigour and diſcipline, which will rather prevent than repel the attack of an enemy.

All Officers making returns of elections, and applying for reſignations, will be pleaſed to attend to the orders of laſt year reſpecting that ſubject, that they may be made with greater exactneſs than they have hitherto been.

The Brigadier Generals will immediately make and forward to the General, compleat and accurate returns of their Brigades.

All Officers commanding independent corps, will alſo immediately make returns to the Brigadier, in whoſe Brigade they reſide, of their reſpective companies.

The General directs the officers commanding regiments to parade them by nine o'clock in the forenoon that they may have time for the neceſſary exerciſe and evolutions.

July 1, 1789. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *(Deputy Adjutant General*

BY order of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Northampton on the laſt Thurſday of April laſt paſt, will be ſold at

PUBLICK VENDUE,

On Monday the 27th day of July next, at one o'clock P. M. at the dwelling houſe of Lemuel Lyon, inholder, in Goſhen, a lot of LAND containing 22 acres, being in the north part of ſaid Goſhen.—And on the 28th of ſaid July, at nine o'clock A. M. will be ſold at Vendue, at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Cranſon, in Aſhfield, WELLING HOUSE, in ſaid Aſhfield—the Premiſes were the eſtate of Samuel Cranſon, late of ſaid Aſhfield, deceaſed.

JOHN SHATTUCK, } Admin
MARY SHATTUCK, } tors.

June 23d, 1789.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber ſome time laſt ſpring, two yearling COLTS, one a bay Stallion, a natural pacer; the other a Mare, a natural trotter, with a white ſtreak down her face, and ſome white on her hind feet. Whoever will take up ſaid Colts and ſend the owner word, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

NATHANIEL PHELPS, jun.

Northampton, July 2d, 1789.

Vol. III.] [Num. 151.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

The Druid.—No. 2.

IN our laſt we pointed out the value of religion to individuals in its tendency to their improvement and happineſs. According to promiſe we ſhall now take up the ſecond part of that particular ſubject, and attempt to illuſtrate its value to ſocieties in general, and to ſtates with a reference to their political compact.—

This is of ſome conſiderable importance, becauſe it lays the foundation for an extenſive and national zeal. I begin with aſſerting, that a ſtate like our own cannot poſſibly exiſt without *virtue*, and ſtill preſently ſhow that *religion*, which is nearly allied to it, is neceſſary for its moſt perfect ſecurity and happineſs. Indeed *Sheridan* has ſhown that mere *virtue* could not preſerve the Engliſh nation from corruption. A republican government cannot poſſibly exiſt without virtue. *Baron D. Montesquieu*, in his admirable work, called the *Spirit of Laws*, obſerves, "That there is no great ſhare of probity neceſſary to ſupport a monarchial or deſpotic ſtate; the force of laws in the one, and the Prince's arm in the other, are ſufficient to preſerve and maintain the whole; but in a popular ſtate one thing more is neceſſary, namely, *virtue*." Where vice runs looſe and unrebrained, confuſion will riſe upon government, like a deluge, the equal diſtribution of juſtice will be very ſtrile attended to, and the public affairs of the nation become ſtrongly retrograde. Becauſe when once the check of *puniſhment of the conſequences* of moral rectitude is diſregarded, and the barriers of morality and natural religion are overthrown, human laws framed and promulged by ſubordinate authority, cannot long be reſpected. Vice when it once gets ſpread; ſoon grows too violent to be reſtrained or limited by human policy. "It burns like a fire, and ſometimes flies ſuddenly through communities like a flame through the trees of the foreſt. It is like a gangrene, and if the limb on which it is be not cut off, the vitals of the body will ſoon become too weak to reſiſt its influence. Society might therefore, on account of religion, be ſtrongly intereſted in them moſt firm and ſtable, happy and ſecure. Human laws can have no method of enforcing duty, and regulating the conduct of citizens, equal to that of religion. The beſt human laws, for inſtance, can never reach the ſeat of thought, and the fountain of motive. They may indeed reſtrain or rather puniſh open crimes, and protect our property upon a general ſcale, but they leave us ſtill expoſed to many ſecret frauds.—It is a great miſtake to ſuppoſe that the corrupcion of manners in a ſociety always originates in the commiſſion of open crimes. Monteſquieu ſays that "we muſt not imagine that criminal actions alone are deſtructive to virtue. It is deſtroyed alſo by careleſſneſs and by faults, and by a certain coolneſs in the love of our country, by dangerous example, by ſeeds of corruption, by whatever does not *openly violate* but *elude* the laws, and by whatever does not *ſubvert*, but *weaken* them." Here we offer religion as a remedy for theſe evils, and a ſecurity for their oppoſite bleſſings.

The wiſe nations of antiquity eſteemed religion the ſureſt ſupport of civil government, and many changes were produced by it as well as by the want of it. Even the ancient Italian philoſophers were ſo deeply impreſſed with this idea, that by their own exertions they reſtored cities from luxury to virtue. Rollin in his arts and ſciences (Vol. 3. p. 280) ſays that Pythagoras came to Cretona, and finding the citizens in general abandoned to debauch and luxury, he conciliated them at length by his own authority; to the rules of a prudent frugality—he continually praiſed virtue, and inculcated its beauty and advantages—he repreſented the ſhame of *intemperance*, and enumerated the cities that had fallen in conſequence of vicious exceſſes. His diſcourſes produced ſo great a change in that city, that it ſeemed to be quite a different place, and retained no marks of the ancient Cretona." This was a noble proof of his zeal for the good of mankind and the promotion of virtue. His maxims were excellent, and he was for having the ſtudy of philoſophy tried only to the making of men like Gods. The ſame thing is related of Empedocles, in the city of Agrigentum. Many of the ancients were examples of *true zeal* in the cauſe of religion and virtue. But we need not multiply inſtances to prove what we have ſaid with reſpect to antiquity, ſince Cicero, who was at once an accurate philoſopher and an able ſtateſman, has offered the ſame thing. In his beautiful treatiſe of laws he obſerves, that "it is indiſpenſible to the welfare of a republick to lay its foundation deep in religion." His firſt injunction is, that men ſhould approach the Deity with chaſte hands and pious minds, which he limits not to the forms of outward worſhip and abſtinions of the body. Cyrus always implored the protection of the Gods before he commenced battle. If ſuch were their ideas at that time, what ought our's to be at this day? Patriotiſm, and a regard and veneration for religion, were two of the principle characters that we find expreſſed in the ancient Republicks of Greece and Rome, at the time when they roſe to the world with their glory, and performed thoſe actions which have aſtoniſhed all ſucceeding ages.—And theſe we find in the Jewiſh ſtate alſo, that remarkable model of the diſpenſation of providence to other nations. Indeed a man who *truly loves his country*, cannot help entertaining a high eſteem and veneration for religion, which he ſees ſo intimately connected with the intereſt of the ſtate. We can hardly ſuppoſe a man to be *ſincere* and *zealous* in the diſcharge of thoſe duties which flow from the various relations in which he ſtands towards his fellow-men, whether in domeſtic or in civil life, who is regardleſs of thoſe more important obligations under which he lies to the parent of the univerſe. Among the ancients it is difficult to determine whether the public weal and its defence, or the ſenſe of piety to the Gods, was the ſtrongeſt feature in their national character. The love of their country was one of their firſt and moſt important principles of education. But it was thought impoſſible to attain this without having religion at the foundation.—Without this they thought it impoſſible for their citizens to make good commanders, good ſenators, good magiſtrates, or uſeful men. Athens was remarkable for her hoſpitality to the Gods. Lycedemon was noted for the integrity of her worſhip, and Rome was called the Geneſis of the character of impiety was the moſt atrocious with which a citizen could be branded. Treat of all kinds of his becoming a ſucceſsful candidate for any public office of ſtate. Theſe maxims upon which they acted were certainly wiſe and prudent. For he that has loſt all veneration for religion, muſt be too callous to receive the impreſſions of thoſe feelings and ſentiments which form good members of civil ſociety in the *private walks of life*, and much more ſo to thoſe that ſit a man to hold the offices of ſtate with *dignity and fidelity*. We preſume, therefore, that the love of our country cannot flouriſh long in any ſoil but that of virtue [illegible] and private conſideration to the public good. This character is conſiſtent only with the greateſt purity of morals. With men, for inſtance, who are infected with vice, with a reſtleſs, and ſo to ſpeak a promiſcuous ſpirit of ambition, or who are as it were diſſolved in luxury, there is no room for ſo exalted a paſſion. Every thing yields to a luſt of pleaſure, to avarice and domination. But we may obſerve alſo, that notpatriotiſm only, but ſimplicity, frugality, temperance, and the ſpirit of equality are eſſentially promoted by religion. *Luxury*, the FATAL POISON of free ſtates, is warded off by religion and virtue. Luxury is to the *political* body, what a waſting conſumption is to the *natural one*—it gradually wears away its vital, and prepares it for diſſolution. Political virtue which Monteſquieu ſays is ſo neceſſary and deſirable in free ſtates, and which, if a miſtake not, is beſt ſecured in religion, means nothing more than the union of ſtrength and affection, which engages every man to deſire and purſue the public good, in oppoſition to the narrow views of avarice and ambition. It is vice in infinitely various degrees that creates the diſunion of intereſt, and weakens the force & finally deſtroys the peace of free ſtates. But when men are pious towards the deity, and flouriſh under his protection, then every man's induſtry tends to the public *enjoyment*, every man's *frugality* contributes to the public *magnificence*, and every man's *ſtrength* to the public *defence*. This has been illuſtrated in almoſt every ſtate, and on the declenſion of their purity of manners, they have exhibited the reverſe of their good fortune in a ſtoniſhing revolution. The inſtances of Babylon, and Perſia—Greece and Rome are well known. While religion was reſpected among them, they were ſucceſsful abroad and happy at home. But when vice grew up, *juſtice* yielded to *oppreſſ*, *temperance* and *induſtry* to *luxury* and *idleneſs*, *piety* and *patriotiſm* to *corruption* and *venality*, and a *zeal for religion* was ſucceeded by *Atheiſm*. They gladly ſunk into nothing—the moſt ſacred ties were ſlighted, the bands that uſed to bind them were broke mutual confidence was at an end, inteſtine diviſions were inflamed, and external violence cruſhed the ſtates obſerved in the beginning of this piece, that I will conſider the value of religion to ſocieties in gen'l, and to ſtates, with a particular reference to their political exiſtence. It was my intention in the laſt few to ſay ſomething more applicable and pointed, but the fear of drawing out this number to a tedious and unſeaſonable length, obliges me to defer it to a future opportunity.

EPAMINONDAS.

IMPOST LAW OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

An ACT for laying a DUTY on GOODS, WARES, and MERCHANDISE imported into the United States.

WHEREAS, it is eſſary for the ſupport of government, for diſcharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandiſe imported:

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That from and after the firſt day of Auguſt next enſuing, the ſeveral duties herein after mentioned ſhall be laid on the following goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, from any foreign port or place—that is to ſay:

	Cents.
On all diſtilled ſpirits of Jamaica proof, imported from any kingdom or country whatſoever, per gal.	10
On all other diſtilled ſpirits, per gal.	8
On molaſſes, per gal.	2½
On madeira wine, per gal.	18
On all other wines, per gal.	10
On every gallon of beer, ale, or porter in caſks,	5
On all cyder, beer, ale, or porter in bottles, per doz.	20
On malt, per buſhel,	10
On brown ſugars, per lb.	1
On loaf ſugars, per lb.	3
On all other ſugars, per lb.	1½
On coffee, per lb.	2½
On cocoa, per lb.	1½
On all candles of tallow, per lb.	2
On all candles of wax or ſperma-ceti, per lb.	6
On cheeſe, per lb.	4
On ſoap, per lb.	2
On boots, per pair,	50
On all ſhoes, flippers or goloſhoes made of leather, per pair,	7
On all ſhoes or flippers of ſilk or duff, per pair,	10
On ſtone coal, per 112wt.	10
On unrefined do. and yarn, per 112wt.	75
On twine or packthread, per 112wt.	90
On all ſteel unwrought, per 112wt.	200
On all nails and ſpikes, per lb.	56
On ſalt, per bl.	1
On manufactured tobacco, per lb.	6
On ſnuff, per lb.	6
On indigo, per lb.	10
On wool and cotton cards, per doz.	16
On coal, per bl.	50
On pickled fiſh, per bbl.	1
On dried fiſh, per cl.	50
On all teas imported from China or India in ſhips built in the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ſhips or veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the 15th of May laſt wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing until the time of importation, as follows:	
On bohea tea, per lb.	6
On all ſouchong, or other black teas, per lb.	10
On all hyſon teas, per lb.	20
On all other green teas, per lb.	12
On all teas imported from Europe in ſhips or veſſels built in the United States, and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ſhips or veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th day of May laſt wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing until the time of importation, as follows:	
On bohea tea, per lb.	8
On all ſouchong and other black teas, per lb.	13
On all hyſon teas, per lb.	26
On all other green teas, per lb.	16
On all teas imported in any other manner than as above mentioned, as follows:	
On bohea tea, per lb.	13
On all ſouchong, or other black teas, per lb.	22
On all hyſon teas, per lb.	45
On all other green teas, per lb.	27

On all goods, wares and merchandize, other than teas, imported from China or India in ſhips not built in the United States, and not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof, nor in veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th day of May laſt wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing until the time of importation, 12½ per cent advalorem.

On all looking-glasses, window and other glass, except black quart bottles,
On all china, stone and earthen ware,
On gun powder,
On all paints ground in oil,
On stone and knee buckles,
On gold and silver lace,
On gold and silver leaf,
} 10 per centum ad valorem.

On all blank books,
On all writing, printing, or wrapping paper, paper hangings and pasteboard,
On all cabinet wares,
On all buttons,
On all saddles,
On all gloves of leather,
On all hats of beaver, fur, wool, or mixture of either,
On all millenary ready made,
On all castings of iron; and upon slit and rolled iron,
On all leather tanned or tawed, and all manufacture of leather, except such as shall be otherwise rated,
On canes, walking sticks and whips,
On clothing ready made,
On all brushes,
On gold, silver and plated ware, and on jewelry and paste work,
On anchors, and on all wrought tin and pewter ware,
} 7½ per centum ad valorem.

On all playing cards, per pack 10 cents.
On every coach, chariot, or other four wheel carriage, and on every chaise, solo, or other two wheel carriage, or parts thereof,
} 15 per centum ad valorem.

On all other goods, wares and merchandize, five per centum on the value thereof, at the time and place of importation, except as follows: Salt-petre, tin in pigs, tin plates, lead, old pewter, brass, iron and brass wire, copper in plates, wool, cotton, dying woods and dying drugs, raw hides, beaver and all other furrs and deer skins.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid—That from and after the first day of December which shall be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, there shall be laid a duty on every one hundred and twelve pounds weight of hemp imported as aforesaid, of six cents; and on cotton per pound 3 cents.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid—That all the duties paid, or secured to be paid upon any of the goods, wares, and merchandize as aforesaid, except on distilled spirits, other than brandy and geneva, shall be returned or discharged upon such of the said goods, wares or merchandize, as shall within twelve months after payment made, or security given, be exported to any country, without the limits of the United States, as settled by the late treaty of peace; except one per centum of the expences of the said duties, in by the entry and safe keeping thereof.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be allowed and paid on every quintal of dried, and on every barrel of pickled fish, of the fisheries of the United States, and on every barrel of salted provision of the United States, exported to any country without the limits thereof, in lieu of a drawback of the duties imposed on the importation of the salt employed and expended therein, viz.

	Cents.
On every quintal of dried fish,	5
On every barrel of pickled fish,	5
On every barrel of salted provision,	5

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,—That a discount of ten per cent. on all the duties imposed by this act, shall be allowed on such goods, wares and merchandize, as shall be imported in vessels built in the United States, & which shall be wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof, or in vessels built in foreign countries, and on the 18th day of May last, wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing until the time of importation.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,—That this act shall continue and be in force until the first day of June, which shall be in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, and from thence until the end of the next succeeding session of Congress, which shall be held thereafter, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved——July 4th, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

From the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

On SCHOOL ORATORY.

I WOULD not willingly drop a word that might discourage any of the *useful* branches of school education—but the rage for *speaking*, or rather *spouting*, at present so prevalent in our country schools, I must confess, has, in my opinion, a very dangerous tendency.—To attempt to instruct boys in this branch, even if they are intended for some of the *professional* departments in life, at an age when they can scarcely comprehend the meaning of a plain sentence of English, is certainly very laughable. The *spirit* of a subject is the very *soul* of oratory; until they can reach *this*, they can no more become proficients in the art, than they can fly without *wings* to support them. It is full more farcical to see twenty or thirty scholars of different ages, tempers, and inclinations, from the raw *overgrown* dunce of twenty five, down to the *lisping* boy of eight, *all* classed together, and engaged in the same *fruitless* pursuit. Many, perhaps designed for no other employment than to wield the instruments of husbandry, who by *nature* were never meant to exchange them for the more *graceful* brandish of the "*Orator's cestrum*," laying aside the study of arithmetic and geometry, as *useless* and *unfashionable*, and with more than Demosthenian resolution struggling against every obstacle, to acquire the *awkward mimickry of our modern school declaimers*.—However true the maxim in *theory* or *practice*, "*Fit orator, nascitur Poeta*," it is no less true, that to follow *nature* in every thing, we shall succeed best. It was handed down in the *Oracle* of *Delphos* to the father of orators as the safest guide in his early education; it will prove so to all who wish to copy so bright a model. In the first place the master should consult the *genius* of his scholar, and as far as possible *bend* his studies to *that*, instead of *warping* his genius to his studies. In the next place he should instruct him in those branches *only* which may prove useful to him in his particular department in life:—The art of Poetry will never come in play at the Bar, nor will the knowledge of Jurisprudence ever grace the Pulpit—these should be distinctly classed, and taught only to those who mean to make them useful in their lives. All the arts and sciences cannot be encircled in one mind—Each *partially* attended to may be acquired:

"One science only will one genius fit,
"So vast is art, so narrow human wit."

A COUNTRYMAN.

Proceedings of CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, June 27.

THE engrossed bill to establish an executive department, be denominated the Department, of War, was read a third time, and passed the House.

Mr. BOUDINOT, of the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate, on the subject of amendments to the Impost and Tonnage Bills, which amendments had been disagreed to by the House, reported, That the committees had held a conference, and had agreed to recommend an accommodation on some of the points in dispute.

Respecting the Impost Bill, the following amendments were then taken into consideration and agreed to.

To reduce the Duty on Rum, of Jamaica proof, from 15 to 10 cents pr. gallon.

The discrimination clause, laying a less duty on Rum imported from States or Kingdoms in treaty with the United States, to be struck out; and the duty on all spirits, below Jamaica proof, reduced from 12 to 8 cents.

To reduce the duty on Peer, Ale, Porter or Cyder, imported in casks, from 8 to 5 cents.

To reduce the duty on Peer Ale, Porter, or Cyder, [illegible] from 12 to 20 cents.

Respecting the Tonnage Bill, the following amendments were agreed to.

That instead of wholly excluding foreign ships from the coasting trade, they might be employed in it under certain restrictions.

That all ships built within the United States, and afterward the property of foreigners should not pay more than 30 cents pr. ton.

The House then took up the next amendment of the Senate, to strike out the discriminating clause. This gave rise to some conversation, when, on the question to strike out the clause, the House divided: Ayes 25: Nays 26.

MONDAY, June 29.

The committee to whom was referred the bill to regulate the collection of the revenue, reported a new bill, which was read, and referred to a committee of the whole, to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

A message was received from the Senate, informing, that they had acceded to the amendments last proposed by the House, to the bill laying an impost on Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into the United States: The Secretary, then delivered in the bill.—[This bill has passed both Houses.]

Mr. SCOTT moved that the report of the Committee upon the state of the unappropriated lands, should now be taken up: This motion was seconded, but upon being put, passed in the negative.

In committee of the Whole.

Several alterations and amendments were made to the Bill, establishing the Treasury department, but the discussion was not finished this day.

Mr. BURKE gave notice, that he should propose an additional clause, to prohibit any of the officers in this department, from being either directly or indirectly concerned in trade or commerce.

TUESDAY, June 30.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for establishing the department: Several amendments were proposed to this bill, and adopted; among others,

That the Treasurer should on the day of every session of Congress, lay before the House copies of all accounts settled with the Comptroller, also the state of the Treasury.

Bonds, to be given by the several officers, are to be deposited in the Comptroller's office and registered in the office of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The discussion of this bill being finished by the committee.

Mr. BURKE introduced his additional clause, which provides that none of the officers in this department, shall be concerned, either directly or indirectly, in trade or commerce, under loss of their places, and other heavy penalties: This amendment excited a long conversation when Mr. Burke withdrew it for the present. The committee then rose, and the Chairman made his report. The Speaker having resumed the Chair, the House took up the bill as amended, and accepted the same, with some further alterations.

WEDNESDAY, July 1.

The House met, and resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole House, on the bill for establishing the Treasury department.

On motion of Mr. Burke, a clause was added to restrain the officers of that department from being concerned in trade or commerce—the bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, to-morrow.

A message from the Senate was received with the return of the IMPOST BILL.

It was moved by Mr. GERRY, to recede from the clause *discriminating between foreign vessels*.

It was urged by Mr. SHERWICK, Mr. LAWRENCE, and some others; that the House had now the ultimatum of the Senate, determined on by a large majority. That the question involved a dilemma; whether the House would concur with the Senate in amendments, which they had before rejected, but which seemed an abandant discrimination between American and foreign ships, or would such this important bill, which would be so productive; so necessary to the regulation of trade; and to the just and equal balance of the whole impost system. The dilemma was easily solved. The question was whether a small good was to be preferred to a great one; whether the whole revenue arising from the American navigation should be given up, for the sake of exercising a fanciful predilection and preference of one nation over another. It was calculated that the product of the tonnage would amount to 124,000 dollars. This was too serious an object to be neglected, even for a short time, without some important compensation; and especially to be hazarded for the precarious hopes of any other measures being divised to embrace so desirable a prize.

It was further contended, that it was improper for this House, in which the policy of a discrimination had been determined, in the last instances, only by a majority of one, to persevere in opposing so large and respectable a majority of the Senate as had joined in disapproving a discrimination. It was unreasonable to force a large number of the Senate to sacrifice their principles to the opinion of a single man.

It was contended on the other side by Mr. MADISON, Mr. VINING and Mr. PAGE that a concurrence with the Senate at this time, after the full and deliberate discussions and resolutions of the House in favor of this discrimination, and without a single new argument advanced to induce a change of sentiment, was an inconsistent measure, and dangerous to the principles of the House. It would establish, it was said, the want of precedents—It would establish a perpetual argument for the submission of the Representatives to the Senate in any future differences.

The danger of losing the bill, it was contended, was imaginary—no Senate would destroy the balance of the Constitution; as it always might be urged when the Senate chose to persevere in amending a bill contrary to the judgment of the House, or of negativing any favourite measure of this body.

To give way unconditionally in an important matter, when no other reason was offered, but the ultimatum of the Senate, it was affirmed, was a humiliation unworthy of the House of Representatives, and inconsistent with their dignity.

If it were a measure of conciliation, it was observed much might be plead in its favour. But it bore none of the marks of a principle of accommodation; this was always understood to be a meeting of the parties in some middle line, by the mutual sacrifice of particular principles, or objects.

It was further urged, that it was not true that a further opposition would involve the necessity of losing the bill. It was to be hoped that it was not yet too late to devise some mode of accommodating the differences: or if it was, yet if the bill were sent back to the Senate, some considerations might induce them to recede, which, consistently with the rules of parliamentary proceedings, they might do previous to a second adherence.

The Yeas and Nays on the question, being called by one fifth of the members, were as follows:

YEAS. Messrs. *Ames, Baldwin, Benson, Burke, Cadwallader, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Hartley, Huntington, Jackson, Laurance, Lee, Livermore, Matthews, Moore, Partridge, Sedgwick, Sherman, Stoughton, Smith* (of Maryland), *Smith* (of S. Carolina), *Sturges, Sylvester, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Wadsworth, White* and *Wynkoop*. 31.

NAYS. Messrs. *Boudinot, Brown, Carrol, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Griffin, Grout, Hartley, Maddison, Michlenburb, Page, Van Rensselaer, Scott, Steel, Stuges, Sumpter*, and *Vining*. 18.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. GERRY reported a bill for regulating the pilots and light-houses.

THE SPY.

THERE is no man in the world but what has changed his opinions some time or another—And whether it be an argument of wisdom or folly, of knowledge or ignorance to be thus mutable in our thoughts, we find few in their old age tenacious of the notions which they entertained in their youth. I mean with respect to literature. Whether it be an effect of this general weakness of human nature, or of my own particular inconsistency, or, of more correct and mature consideration, I will not determine; but this I am sure of, that I cannot now think of several things as I have done formerly, without offering great violence to my present reason. I am at any rate to suspect myself of danger, as some are to flatter themselves into a conceit of their own wisdom. However, it appears evident to me that every man's experience perfects his speculation. I was formerly of opinion, and I passed it upon my friends, that not only the *matter* of the world was everlasting, but in *form* also; but now I believe the contrary on more prudent and rational grounds. It is not to perfect as I esteemed it. Every year of my life convinces me of its decaying state. It manifestly droops and crumbles away. Therefore, by proportion of argument we ought to conclude that it is corruptible in its first principles, and consequently had a beginning and shall have an end. I do not believe it will be annihilated or reduced to nothing. Nature abhors that thought. But it shall be changed, metamorphosed, and transformed. *Una dies dabit ævum*. One day shall consign it to ruin, and the same shall give it a brighter form than ever. When the earth shall become pure chrystal, and the stars shall out-shine the sun, and the sun himself be dissolved into his eternal principles of light. The orbs above and other inferior elements, when their course is done, shall break their harmony, and with confused cracks and rattlings, disgorge their essences into the lap of eternal *chaos*, there to be renewed and changed into far nobler forms. Moses the law-giver and chief philosopher among the Jews, says, that vegetables had existed before stars. For my own part, however, I know not that any man's reason would be received as quick as Moses's, who would assert there were certain horses, formed of the purest light, galloping up and down the infinite expanse for an indeterminate series of ages, the dust of whose feet first raised the elements out of nothing, and then their hoofs striking against the original flints of nature, begat the sparks which shall set the world on fire at last.—And God knows whether many a conflagration has not been owing to a scratch of one of the horses *tails*, although they have been attributed to other causes. Indeed we know not the nature of different beings. The sun may be but an eternal carbuncle for ought we know, and the moon but a crested saphyre; the rest of the planets but the refractions of these bright essences, and all the fixed stars but so many splinters of the eternal torch that lights the world. And after all this the earth on which we tread may be but a wart or a mole, a little silly excrescence or superfluous tumour of the elements, if not a gangrene in nature.

PARIS, April 2.

The every thing is quiet respecting political affairs, the dearness of bread has given occasion to very violent tumults in some of the southern provinces. At Aix, Marseilles, and Toulon, the riots have been carried to a great height. The Comte de Mountera, who had rendered himself obnoxious to the people, was obliged to retire to his house: Here he was perfidied and besieged—and unfortunately firing on the multitude, by which a man was killed, he was at length dragged from his house, and *literally tore to pieces* by the populace. The Bishop of Sitteron narrowly escaped with his life, but was so ill treated, that it is supposed he will not long survive. On the other hand, the Count de Mirabeau (the Wilkes of the people) has been every where considered in triumph. On his entry into a town where he was elected a deputy for the Third Estate, the windows were let at two guineas for seeing the procession; not only the horses, but the wheels also were taken from his carriage, and he was thus carried on the people's shoulders.

LONDON, May 6.

After the election of Caen, the Duke de Coigny gave a grand entertainment to the Three Orders: during the desert, the Duke calling to a farmer of Falaise, who, is one of the deputies of the lower order, said, "Well, Mr. Poullian, as you are about to sit in our national assembly, have you thought of the requisition you are to make?" "Certainly, my Lord," and what do you mean to propose?" First of all, I shall require the suppression of Pigeons, rabbits and friars." After a hearty laugh, occasioned by this odd sally, he was asked his reasons. "Why, said he, the pigeons destroy our corn in the seed, the rabits in the blade, and the friars in the flock."

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.

On Saturday forenoon an ORATION was delivered by the Reverend WILLIAM ROGERS, before the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, in Arch-street meeting-house;—the President and Supreme Executive Council of this state—the officers of the militia of the city & liberties—the uniform companies of calvalry, artillery, and light infantry—and a large body of citizens were present.

The Oration appears to have had two things in view, viz. the commemoration of Liberty and Independence; and a modest consideration of the principles of the Society of the Cincinnati: The *Day*, the Speaker represented as the SABBATH OF OUR FREEDOM—The revolution (not less extraordinary in its consequences, than in the means by which it was produced) he spoke of as one of the greatest earthly blessings.

As far as we can recollect, he told us that reason suggested opposition to tyranny—and fortune led the way to Columbia's glory. The love of freedom, drawn into action by a just sense of injury, was the great characteristic of the revolt, which, quick as electric flame, spread from breast to breast throughout the continent.

The institution of the Society of Cincinati he represented as founded on a basis the most honourable, with views the most friendly, humane and patriotic; this was done by adverting to the organ of various orders which have been established in Europe, and drawing a very striking line between them, and that society to which the glorious Independence of America had given birth—even that independence which was felt, in some degree, in every part of the globe: for the rights of mankind, which heretofore were a theme of mere speculation, America had formulized a practical lesson to the world. Here the milder administration of government in France was introduced; and mention made of that spirit which had excited so universal a detestation of the African slave trade.

To follow the Speaker through the whole of his Oration is not our intention, even if it were in our power;—but the manner in which he introduced the Federal Government deserves particular notice, "without tumult and without intrigue, under the impression of prudence and necessity, the united wisdom of the American empire has been employed in deliberating upon the best means of perpetuating the fruits of Freedom and Independence. The kingdoms of Europe have since seen, with wonder and applause, the voluntary and peaceable adoption of a system of government, the fruits of which are *power* with *responsibility*, and *liberty* without *licentiousness*. That an event so extraordinary should have been thus speedily and happily accomplished, heretofore, with all the glow of piety, to the interposition of that Being, whose Throne is exalted in the highest Heavens.

Towards the close of the Oration, Mr. Rogers, alluding to the Society of Cincinati, observed, If the experienced worth, the honour and wisdom of its members, can sanctify an institution, what is there wanting to complete its reputation? No form of association was ever necessary to blazon the merits of our illustrious WASHINGTON. the admired President of these United States—Whom God long preserve! In this short petition every virtue is ready to shout AMEN!—The name of our lamented GREEN was mentioned with those of the immortal GATES, LINCOLN, &c.

In the course of the Oration many things were enlarged upon, and due compliments paid to the virtues of a *host of Heroes*, who sacrificed their lives in the service of this country.

The whole was delightfully closed with a fervent wish that no one; on *this* anniversary, would prove himself unworthy the freedom he enjoys by a line of conduct incompatible with the *purest* pleasures—by any thing unbecoming the character of a man or of christian.

On Saturday night last, we had a severe gust of rain, accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning, by which the New-Castle stage boat, coming up the river, was struck and her mast considerably damaged, and though there were ate a number of persons on board, no one received any hurt.

Extract of a letter from Salem, (N. J.) July 7.

"Last Sabath day evening we had a very heavy rain, attended with severe thunder, which struck the house of Mr. Joseph Sweaby, merchant, in this town, and split the chimney from top to bottom, stunned a man in the upper part of the house, and a woman in the lower part, but they soon recovered. The lightning went out of the window, and did considerable damage to the house and furniture, broke a number of things, and struck several trees—it also struck a negro[illegible] in a cornfield, but [illegible] mercy no lives were lost."

Extract of another letter from Salem, July 7.

"It is with thankfulness we can inform the publick, that we are now cutting down our harvests and that we have the greatest prospect of the largest crops that we have had for many years, and the mail part use no rum in cutting of it down."

Of more than three millions of people in the United States, upwards of 600,000 are blacks. Those in New-England and Vermont are mostly free—In New-York, about one half have obtained their freedom, and the remainder fast emerging from slavery—In New-Jersey, about 8,000 of 10,000 are free—in Pennsylvania there are but few slaves. South of Pennsylvania but few blacks are free. Of upwards of 600,000 blacks, we may conclude that about 100,000 have obtained their freedom—and 500,000 are now in the most abject state of slavery. It is by some considered as unjust for America to make slaves of Negroes; therefore I would propose to free all the negroes sent to the West-India islands and sold. At 100 dollars a head, 500,000 negroes sold amount to fifty millions of dollars—The owners the 100,000 free negroes, have lost ten millions dollars by their humanity, as they call it, in setting them free. The property in Negroes, south of Pennsylvania, amounts to more than forty millions dollars! After sum than all the cattle in the northern States we sell for. It is somewhat more than a hundred years since negroes were introduced into our country—Their increase has been amazingly rapid. The children of Israel after sojourning in Egypt 430 years, amounted to only 600,000 men.

PITTSBURG, June 20.

A letter from M'Harmar, wrote the beginning of this month, to an[illegible] in this place, mentions, that undoubted intelligence had been received their of one man being killed and four wounded, belonging to Judge Sinm's [illegible] on the Miami. From every information we have[illegible], a disposition for war seems to prevail with the Indians who live on the Miami, and little else [illegible] series of murders may be expected, until these [illegible] to society and civilization are entirely extirpated.

Yesterday were [illegible] into this place and buried, the bodies of two young men, named Arthur Graham and Alexander Cain, who had gone out the evening before to fish. There killed by the savages about two miles from this[illegible]—One was shot through the arm—both were [illegible] in the most shocking manner, [illegible] and [illegible] naked.

David Graham, [illegible] of one of the young men, uneasy at the long [illegible] his son, went in search of him, and found him as above described. Alexander Campbell was near to him. What the feelings of the father were upon this affecting occasion, a father under like circumstances could only imagine, but cannot be described.

PROVIDENCE, July 4.

On Friday last a House in Coventry, belonging to Mr. David Mathewson, was struck by lightning, and some damaged; a son of Mr. Mathewson, about 14 years of age, who was in the house, was killed, and several other persons were knocked down, but not dangerously hurt.

BOSTON, July 16.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, dated June 30.

"Georgia is now in the greatest distress; urge Congress to something soon, or the state is lost; the Indians have acted a treacherous part, and were we in a situation, should be chastised, at present, peace is best; but unless the general government interfere, it cannot be obtained.

"My neighbours are breaking up and leaving their crops: I fear I must follow their example; the risk is too great; I have done all that an individual could, but now despair."

On the night of the 16th ult. the dwelling-house of Capt. Samuel Cranfield, of Marlow, (Vermont) accidentally took fire, when the family were all asleep, and each of his daughters, and one son, and the other about 12 years age, fell a sacrifice to the merciless flames.

PITTSFIELD, July 6.

One day last week a new frame of a barn, uncovered, in Williamstown, belonging Mr. Sloan, was taken by a whirlwind, from its under-pining and dashed to pieces, scarcely a whole stick of timber remained of the frame.—Several buildings situated within a few rods of the barn were not injured.

NORTHAMPTON, July 22.

The following is a copy of a presentment of the Grand Jury for Washington county, Virginia, May 2, 1789.

WE also present as a grievance, the want of a law, prescribing the oath of fidelity, and office under the federal government.

Our reasons are; that in article 6th, it is provided, "that all officers, both of the United States, and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution."

By article 7th, the ratification of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of the Constitution.

The Convention of Virginia has ratified the same, and the Congress, by a subsequent act, did fix a day to commence proceedings, from which day, it may be concluded, the federal Constitution becomes the supreme law of the land.

On first attending to the subject, we turned to the 26th of the last session of Assembly, hoping that provision was made, similar to what has passed in some of the States, but there we find none. A hope still existed, that a future assembly could remedy the evil, but on closer examination, we find they are precluded by article 1st, where it is said no EX POST FACTO law shall be passed.

Thus, of such magnitude is the omission we are contemplating, that it seems to involve the public officers in a dilemma, either to exercise an authority that they are not legally invested with, which would render their decisions uncertain and vexatious, also, might be construed as an OFFENCE against the sovereign authority; or, on the other hand, to permit their functions to remain too long suspended; to the great detriment of the public weal.

Pleased with the prospect of better days, under an uniform and efficient government, when the measure of distributive justice will be conformable to the honor of the national code, and not the local and variable system that has too long afflicted our colony. We therefore cordially agree in sentiments with an enlightened patriot, "That every breach of the fundamental laws, though dictated by necessity, impairs that sacred reverence which ought to be maintained in the breast of rulers, towards the constitution of a country, and forms a precedent for other breaches, where the same plea of necessity does not exist at all, or is less urgent and palpable.

(Signed) ARTHUR CAMPBELL, Foreman,
and 17 other Jurors.

The Society of the Cincinnati of the State of Rhode-Island, at a large meeting, unanimously resolved, that Joseph Arnold, of Warwick, member of said Society, be expelled, and that his name be erased from the list of members for making a late tender of the paper currency of that State, to discharge a specie demand.

Query—IS MATTER, SPACE and TIME infinitely divisible?

That the first is so, Martin attempts to prove in his Philosophy; but is it not to be doubted?

SIMPLEX.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE Members of the Society for detecting Thieves, &c. are desired to meet at the City Tavern, on Tuesday the 4th August, at 7 o'clock P. M. to be attended by their Constables, when a Committee will be appointed to wait on the Governor, to request a Proclamation for offering a reward for apprehending the Villains who broke into the Store of Capt. SAMUEL CRANFIELD, at Marlow, (Vermont) on the night of the 16th July inst. and robbed the same of a considerable quantity of Goods.

By order of the Society,
B. PRESCOTT, Secretary.

Keene, July 30, 1789.

FOR THE GLORIOUS ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE.

"WAR's horrid sound no more assail our ears,
Elate with barb'rous hopes, or chill with fears;
Far from the States her threatning thunder roars,
While Heaven-born Peace smiles round our tranquil shores.

Cheer'd by her presence Commerce spreads the sail,
Forsakes the port and courts the favoring gale;
Exulting hears what distant lands produce,
And spurns the varied treasure for our use.

Protected thro from rapine, see the swain,
Bears to his grooning shores the teeming grain;
Joyful he sees what nature's bounty yields,
And sings contended in his native fields;
He knows no fear from fiers oppression's dart,
To damp the warm emotions of his heart.

Cherish'd by Liberty, around the land,
Content and Industry walk kind in hand,
Alike on all the heaven-born Goddess smiles,
The rich protects, the poor man's care beguiles;
In every walk of life can spread a charm,
Redress misfortune, and her sting disarm.

Thus to behold, must warm each patriot breast;
The nation prosperous, and the people blest.

O Liberty! thou guardian of the State,
Eternal blessings in thy presence wait;
Unlike the transient flowers which fortune rears,
They still improve and gather strength by years;
No despot here can force unwilling awe,
Spurn at control, or trample on the law;
Before thy presence see the tyrant flies,
And proud oppression hangs her head and and dies!
Hail happy land! where justice ever reigns,
Protects the weak, the lawless hand restrains;
With fostering wing secures the poor man's home,
And cheers alike the cottage and the dome.

Since then from Liberty our blessings flow,
Let's prize the source those blessings can bestow;
Within her breasts her sacred altar rear,
And own her still the gift of Heaven most dear.
Let us whilst merit dwells upon the day,
Which saw fair Freedom's form expiring lay,
Revere the saving hand which bade her rise,
And gild with radiant beams these Western skies!"

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In Senate, June 25, 1789.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary be, and he hereby is directed to publish the act of the United States, intitled "An Act to regulate the time and manner of administering certain OATHS," with the acts of this Commonwealth; and that he cause the same to be published in *Adams & Nourse's* Thursday Paper, and in one of the newspapers in the several counties of *Cumberland, Worcester, Hampshire* and *Berkshire*, in order that the several officers mentioned in said act may come to the knowledge of the duty enjoined upon them thereby, and govern themselves accordingly. And the Justices of the Peace, and others within this Commonwealth, authorized to administer oaths, are hereby directed to administer said oath to all such officers applying for the same, giving the person so sworn, a certificate thereof—and to cause a return of the names of all such so sworn, to be made to the Secretary of this Commonwealth, on or before the first day of January next.

Sent down for concurrence,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

In the *House of Representatives*, June 25, 1789.
Read and concurred.
DAVID COBB, Speaker.

Approved——
JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy. Attest.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

The following is the Act of Congress, referred to in the above Resolve.

Congress of the United States,
Begun and Held at the City of NEW-YORK,
On Wednesday, the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

An ACT to regulate the Time and Manner of administering certain OATHS.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Representatives of the United States of America, in CONGRESS assembled, That the Oath or Affirmation required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, shall be administered in the form following; to wit, "I, A. B. "do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I "will support the Constitution of the United States." The said oath or affirmation shall be administered within three days after the passing of this act, by any one member of the Senate, to the President of the Senate, and by him to all the members, and to the Secretary; and by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to all the members who have not taken a similar oath, by virtue of a particular resolution of the said House, and to the Clerk; And in case of the absence of any member from the service of either House, at the time prescribed for taking the said oath or affirmation, the same shall be administered to such member, when he shall appear to take his seat.

And be it further enacted, That at the first session of Congress, after every general election of Representatives, the oath or affirmation aforesaid, shall be administered by any one member of the House of Representatives to the Speaker; and by him to all the members present, and to the Clerk, previous to entering on any other business; and to the members who shall afterwards appear, previous to taking their seats. The President of the Senate for the time being, shall also administer the said oath or affirmation to each Senator who shall hereafter be elected, previous to his taking his seat: And in any future case of a President of the Senate, who shall not have taken the said oath or affirmation, the same shall be administered to him by any one of the members of the Senate.

And be it further enacted, That the members of the several State legislatures, at the next sessions of the said legislatures respectively, and all executive and judicial officers of the several states, who have been heretofore chosen or appointed, or who shall be chosen or appointed before the first day of August next, and who shall then be in office, shall, within one month thereafter, take the same oath or affirmation, except where they shall have taken it before, which may be administered by any person authorized by the law of the State, in which such office shall be holden, to administer oaths. And the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers of the several states, who shall be chosen or appointed after the said first day of August, shall, before they proceed to execute the duties of their respective offices, take the foregoing oath or affirmation, which shall be administered by the person or persons, who by the law of the state shall be authorized to administer the oath of office; and the person or persons so administering the oath hereby acquired to be taken, shall cause a record or certificate thereof to be made, in the same manner, as by the law of the state, he or they, shall be directed to record or certify the oath of office.

And be it further enacted, That all officers appointed or hereafter to be appointed under the authority of the United States, shall, before they act in their respective offices take the same oath or affirmation, which shall be administered by the person or persons who shall be authorized by law to administer to such officers their respective oaths of office; and such officers shall incur the same penalties in case of failure, as shall be imposed by law in case of failure in taking their respective oaths of office.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall, at the time of taking the oath or affirmation aforesaid, each take an oath or affirmation in the words following, to wit, "I A. B. Secretary of the Senate, or Clerk of the House of Representatives, (as the case may be) of the United States of America; do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will truly and faithfully discharge the duties of my said office, to the best of my knowledge and ability."

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.*

Approved——June 1, 1789.
George Washington,
President of the United States.

We certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to regulate the time and manner of administering certain oaths," compared with the inrollments thereof, signed by the President of the United States.

Samuel A. Otis, *Secretary of the Senate.*
John Beckley, *Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

Benjamin Davenport,

HEREBY informs ALL PERSONS that have open accounts with him, that he expects in a short time to leave the County—that it will be particularly gratifying to him previously to close his accounts, as many inconveniences may attend a settlement in his absence—He hates himself that no person will put him to the disagreeable necessity of calling upon them in a different manner.

D. D.

Hadley, July 6, 1789.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THOSE who are indebted to JOHN C. WILLIAMS, Esq. either by Note or Book account, are desired to take notice, That unless they speedily call on the Subscriber and settle them with all possible dispatch, their attention must be awakened in a different manner:—And altho' he feels a great reluctance at putting their accounts in suit, yet being constrained by positive orders, which he does not wish to transgress, they must not presume upon any further extension of forbearance.

B. PRESCOTT.

Northampton July 15, 1789.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 24th of June, a sorrel stallion COLT, two years old, with a white streak in his face. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay damage and take him away.

SHERBIAH LEE.

Conway, July 7.

STRAYED from the subscriber some time last spring, two yearling COLTS, one a bay Stallion, a natural pacer; the other a Mare, a natural trotter, with a white streak down her face, and some white on her hind feet. Whoever will take up said Colts and send the owner word, shall be handsomely rewarded.

NATHANIEL PHELPS, jun.

Northampton, July 21, 1789.

Levi Shephard,

Has just imported from London, a general assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

ALSO,

A large quantity of PAINTERS' COLOURS—he has likewise for sale, a general assortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA

GOODS.

And DYE-STUFFS of almost every kind—He has also West-India and New-England RUM—GIN in case—Loaf and Brown SUGAR—Teneriff, Malaga and Port WINE—RAISINS—CURRANTS—VARNISH—ROSIN—Linseed OIL, and Spirits of TURPENTINE by the quantity

Said SHEPHARD wants a quantity of well dressed FLAX, for the Duck Manufacture.

Northampton, July 8, 1789.

CASH,

AND A GENEROUS PRICE GIVEN FOR

Old Gold & Silver.

Enquire of JOSEPH H. BRECE.

20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber on the evening of the 18th inst. a large bay HORSE, 15 hands high, black main and tail, inclines chiefly to a trot, some white on one of his hind feet; has a scar on his hind hoof, occasioned by being cork'd—Likewise, a Saddle, with a red and white striped Saddle-cloth, a new curbed bit Bridle and Surcingle, a Portmanteau and common Saddle-bags, a pair Boots, about 10 yards *London* brown home-made Cloth, 1 light blue tabby Jacket, 3 yards Linen, 1 shawl, 1 silk and cotton figured handkerchief, 1 pair of velvet Breeches, with silver buttons. The Thief is supposed to be a person who for some time has boarded in the family, and called himself WILLIAM FOX, of dark complexion, thin curled black hair, black eyes, and a little pock-mark'd, about 5 feet 8 inches high, speaks broken English, supposed to be of French or German extract. Had on a light pea green Coat, and yellow striped Jacket. Said Fox rode sometime last spring with landlord Alvord, of Greenfield. Whoever will secure the Thief, the Horse, and the articles stolen, so that the owner may have them, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all necessary charges paid; and Ten Dollars for the Horse only.

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, July 13, 1789.

GENERAL ORDERS

For the fourth Division of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

THE GENERAL will review all the Regiments of this Division, in the Month of September next.

Col. MURRAY, and Col. BONNY will parade their Regiments at Northampton, on the 7th.
Col. MATTOON will parade his on the 8th:
Col. MAYO, on the 9th.
Col. STEBBINS, on the 10th.
Col. TAYLOR, on the 11th.
Col. SLOPER, on the 14th.
Col. FLOWER, on the 16th:
Col. BURT, on the 22d.
The first Company of CADETS, at Springfield on the 23d.

The second Company of CADETS, at Northampton on the 7th.

The Troops of HORSE, and Companies of ARTILLERY will meet with the Regiments most conveniently situated for them.

The General was extremely well pleased the last year with the troops, for the neatness of their dress and arms, and for the decency and soldier-like conduct which they discovered in the reviews. He was particularly gratified with the white rose frocks and cockades; and with the splendid white feathers which were worn by a considerable part of the troops. He wished to find them next September completely uniformed in that manner; since the frocks, overalls and feathers may be made by each individual with little expence.

Uniformity in their dress; the brightness of their arms, and their attention to military orders, to manly and decent conduct on their parades, will secure to the militia of this division, that reputation which they have already so justly acquired, will make them respected by their friends and formidable to their enemies—will create that martial vigour and discipline, which will rather prevent than repel the attack of an enemy.

All Officers making returns of elections, and applying for resignations, will be pleased to attend to the orders of last year respecting that subject, that they may be made with greater exactness than they have hitherto been.

The Brigadier Generals will immediately make and forward to the General, compleat and accurate returns of their Brigades.

All Officers commanding independent corps, will also immediately make returns to the Brigadier, in whose Brigade they reside, of their respective companies.

The General directs the officers commanding regiments to parade them by nine o'clock in the forenoon that they may have time for the necessary exercise and evolutions.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
July 1, 1789. *Deputy Adjutant General.*

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

I Suspect the good natured Countryman who exhibited on your typographical theatre last week, would have figured much better under the character of a clown. If any one reads this piece, I desire he would first advert to the Countryman's performance, that he may take the force of my observations, if there is any force in them. Mr. Countryman! So you think the present age for spouting has a very dangerous tendency.—Give me leave to tell you good Sir, that the fountain of your intellect has spouted a very useless stream—it will neither serve to water the general soil of learning, nor the flower garden of oratory—it will not afford a vigorous vegetation either to the oaks of science or the gayer plants of declamatory excellence. But to lay more aside. You say "that to attempt to instruct boys in this branch, even if they are intended for some of the professional departments in life, at an age when they can scarcely comprehend the meaning of a plain sentence of English, is certainly very laughable."—To laugh is not to reason. I have known many a man who wished to laugh another out of a valuable attainment. I do not know but that your constitution or the disposition of your features is so very ticklish as to render it impossible for you to resist the pleasing impulse of laughter, and to expose you to the perpetual tyranny of merriment. But for my part I cannot see any thing ridiculous in it, nor can all your ingenuity make it so. To answer you—The object in teaching young boys to declaim is not to store their minds with knowledge, or to make them comprehend the meaning of their subject. When we learn our children to read the Psalter, Bible, &c. is it in the first place to give them a knowledge of these books? Do we not know that it is both necessary and useful to learn them to read and spell long before they understand the meaning either of words or sentences? Where then is the impropriety or danger in teaching them to pronounce pieces even when they cannot comprehend their meaning or partake their spirit. There are many advantages in teaching young boys to declaim. It gives them a degree of confidence which they cannot so well acquire perhaps any other way—It wears off the asperities of nature, and that awkwardness which is naturally adherent to almost every young person. Are there not many persons of shining talents and great reputation, who have been much indebted to their parents and teachers for the pains which were taken with them in this particular, at an age when they could not understand one line of English? I am well aware of the absurdity of teaching young ladies certain *fashionable cant* of pronounciation, and a round of *artificial gestures*, and applying them *alike to all subjects*. But because there are some ignorant teachers, does that destroy the utility of this branch of education when properly attended to? Certainly not. Let it be improved and amended, but not abolished. Declamation and oratory, as they are rather external ornaments than any thing else, should always be postponed to more valuable acquisition, and ought never to be acquired at the expense of the more valuable parts of learning, such as *writing, arithmetic, &c. &c.*—But is there not another, and a very considerable advantage in their committing pieces to memory, and pronouncing them in this way? Does it not serve to strengthen their memory, and make them more industrious? Are there are many other advantages also, though none of them render it absolutely necessary and indispensable. A child will oftentimes learn the meaning of a sentence by the manner of pronounting it. For instance, either in reading or speaking, it is very difficult to make young folks pronounce a sentence containing a question of any kind, with a proper tone of voice, though in familiar chat with their fellows, they seldom mistake it. Learn them the *manner* therefore, and you give them an idea of the *meaning*. You say justly, "that the *spirit* of the subject is the very *soul* of oratory—and until they can reach this they can no more become proficients in the art, than they can fly without wings." I know that the general object of oratory is to persuade, which cannot be attained without entering into the spirit of the subject—but then it ought to be remembered, that there are many incidental advantages besides. I once heard an eminent Philosopher say, that it was a great thing to learn a young boy to tell a story or *deliver a message* well. Who is not of the same opinion, even if the lad understands neither of them? But surely good Sir, 'tis not impossible to fly without wings, else how could you have soared to such an immoderate height above harrows and ploughshares, without a single feather in your pinion?—"However true the maxim in theory or practice, *Fit orator, nascitur Poeta*, it is still no less true, that to follow nature in every thing we shall succeed best." Pray were you looking to see which way the *index* of your own nature pointed when you took up your pen to write upon this subject? There is a wide difference between running against nature and assisting her. To speak commonly is certainly far from being advantageous; but cannot nature herself be improved, meliorated and amended? Are there not many *early* habits that are *disgusting, uncouth* and *awkward*, which learn to be *gracefully natural*; and will any one pretend to say, because they come naturally and unforced, that they therefore tend to please and persuade? May not these habits be worn away by art and education? Certainly they may and ought to be. Pope says,

"True ease in writing, comes from art not chance,
As those move easiest who have learn'd to dance."

As these move easiest who have learn'd to dance."

This is beautifully illustrated, & it will apply with equal force to speaking. It is easy to see that poetry depends much more upon nature and less upon art than oratory. Hence poetry has in all countries preceded oratory.—Indeed it is probable that the first specimen of eloquence was in poetry.

You say that "the master should consult the genius of his scholar; and the profession for which he is designed; for the art of *poetry* will never come in play at the bar, nor will the knowledge of *jurisprudence* ever grace the pulpit." Do you think that *poetry* and *jurisprudence* are synonimous with oratory? You are certainly out of the road. As it happens you have fallen upon two professions which most of all require this excellence, for oratory is certainly very necessary and useful both in the pulpit and at the bar. To conclude, a justness of pronounciation and a little tincture of oratory is of greater or less advantage to all stations of citizens.

"In art so vast, so narrow human wit,
That but one science will one genius fit!"

"Yet if we look more closely we shall find,
Most have the seeds of judgment in their mind:
Nature affords at least a glimm'ring light;
The lines, tho' touch'd but faintly, are drawn right.
But as the slightest touch if justly trac'd,
Is by ill colouring but the more disgrac'd,
So fair learning is good sense defac'd.
All *fools* have still an itching to *deride*,
And fain would be upon the *laughing* side.
Some neither can for *wit* nor *critics* pass,
As Beauty makes are neither hate nor ass."

EPAMINONDAS.

The *Druid*.—No. 3.

IT has been asserted by some writers that states were not only successful and happy, but invincible, when their force was cemented by virtue and religion. Of the truth of this I shall not pretend to enquire, because I am unacquainted with the principles of the argument. Whether they have resort to the perpetual interposition of the divine power, or whether they found it upon the unconquerable resolution and courage which it inspires, I cannot say. Crete however was the last that yielded to that power which was almost unlimited. But we have instances of later date. It is not long since the little Cantons of Switzerland attacked and repelled the whole force of Austria, and emancipated themselves from their unjust claim to dominion over them. At the time when the republic of Holland made so glorious and successful a struggle against the empire of Spain, the latter was the most formidable power in all Europe. But perhaps we shall dive too deeply into history.—The precepts of religion are superior in their influence to human laws, because they reach the source of those evils against which human laws were made to provide. Religion corrects many faults which human laws cannot and ought not to punish. The laws of the state may mark the grand partitions of justice, &c. with considerable exactness, and enforce its precepts with tolerable punctuality; but they can never promote those that are less indispensable, though not less useful; or enforce the cultivation of the benevolent and humane affections. Let Philosophers tickle for systems, and contend about matters which they can never solve with satisfaction, still every candid examiner will discover and acknowledge that man by nature is prone to benevolence, and enjoys no happiness in the tumult of passion or the fury of contention. In barbarous nations, where manners are as rough as their understandings are dark, the revengeful passions rule with relentless sway. Or their hearts rendered hard and insensible by the continued practice of cruelty, humanity seldom sheds her influence to temper them to ferocity or melt them to compassion. The miseries of their fellow creatures are often made the subject of their amusement, & an distress and misfortune they trample with contention. But as man withdraws himself from the uncultivated plains of the savage state, and walks forth into the improved field of civilization, the more boisterous emotions give place to the more serene and refined. He begins to read in legible characters, that the purpose of his existence is to love his Creator with all his heart and strength, and his neighbour as himself. He perceives daily that numbers of his fellow creatures, are by nature or accident exposed to misery, and he feels it his duty to relieve them to the utmost of his power. And these amiable feelings which are supported by the clearest reason, have happily no less stable a foundation in the propensity of our nature or the eye of judgment, than in the dictates and precepts of the christian religion. Heaven when it formed us for the social state, imparted the powerful sense of sympathy to interest us in the promotion of each other's happiness; and has made many of the pleasures of this life depend less upon our own than the influence of others. Religion gives rise to a permanent practice of the benevolent feelings of the human heart. But it affords greater security also for the more important duties of citizens, & when that prevails fragrant dishonestly will not be practised thro' design, nor the sacred rights of justice trampled under foot. The excellent Montesquieu observes, [B.24.c.5.]

"That the principles of christianity engraven on the heart would be infinitely more powerful than the false honor of monarchies, the humane virtues of republics, or the servile fear of despotic states." He may remark however, that their efficacy consists more in *preventing* than *punishing* crimes. It is therefore infinitely superior to the wisest laws, and the exact execution of them. Religion is of itself an *effectual* principle. It is opposed to tyranny and oppression. It inspires the magistrates with a reverence and fear of him being by whom "Kings reign and Princes decree justice." It gives no room for sedition and rebellion, because it instills into the minds of citizens a love of peace and good order, and a proper submission to those whom providence has placed over them. "It is therefore the basis on which society and government ought to rest. It is the principle that gives men the surest hold on one another. The last and greatest possible pledge of veracity, *an oath*, without which no society could subsist, derives its whole authority from an established reverence for the Deity, to whom it is a solemn appeal. Banish religion then, and you shake the fundamental pillar of mutual trust and confidence, and render the security arising from the laws weak and ineffectual." Religion is *truth*. Since then we have shewn that religion is necessary to the *social union*, for the suppression of vice and the propagation of virtue; and since it appears from our reflections upon it, from history, and the united voice of all philosophers and legislators, that it is not only the surest but the happiest support of human society, it becomes the indispensable duty of every true friend to his country, to promote its best interest to the utmost of his power. But may we not point out the advantage of religion in another very important view?—Is not *learning and science* under great obligations to the christian religion. History abundantly testifies that in proportion as religion hath been diffused, learning hath flourished; and the arts and sciences have been cultivated. Dr. Ruth in his thoughts on female education makes an observation to this purpose—"I cannot help thinking (says he) but christianity exerts the most friendly influence on science, as well as on the morals and manners of men. Whether this be occasioned by the unity of truth, or the mutual assistance that truths on different subjects afford each other, or whether the faculties of the mind be sharpened and corrected by embracing the truths of revelation, and thereby prepared to investigate and perceive truth on other subjects, I will not determine; but it is certain that the greatest discoveries in science have been made by christian philosophers, and that there is most knowledge in those countries where there is the most christianity." We are much indebted to christianity for the learning that exists now in the world. "It is really true that all the ancient learning that now remains, was preserved by some peculiar circumstances that attended the propagation of christianity. And it will be thought very probable that if the ancient languages and the books written in them had been entirely lost, the civilized nations of Europe would have still continued in a state of darkness and barbarism. When any species of literary industry is considered as a duty founded in religion, care will be taken to preserve those parts of literature which, from the indolence or the infirmity of the human mind, would have been for ever lost, in the midst of wars, revolutions, and the fury of conquests. Religion and conscience operated as a stimulous when other motives would have been insufficient. The best scholars in modern times also, not in theology only, but in all parts of human learning, have been christian divines. They have been led in their pursuit after religious knowledge into the collateral parts of philosophy, philology, and all elegant and useful literature. To this however there are many exceptions, yet generally speaking the most religious & moral characters are the most diligent students, and the greatest proficients in learning. But it is certain that

to the piety of christians we owe the establishment of many of our schools and colleges. Of this as well as of every other advantages of religion, we have striking examples before our eyes. Is it not from the piety of christians, and a laudable zeal in them for the promotion of religion, and the good of mankind, that many seminaries in this and the neighbouring states have been founded and preserved?—Yes—to serve the cause of christianity was the original motive, and in serving that these institutions have essentially benefited the interests and learning, and advanced at once the glory & happiness of the American states. This circumstance therefore with respect to religion adds the weight of temporal to that of eternal interests, and in this view demands our most unremitted exertions in its cause.—The last observation would naturally lead me to illustrate a proper zeal for the promotion of piety and virtue; but this being, as it were, the essence of the subject, and most of all applicable to the spirit of the present day, I shall reserve the discussion of it for the next paper.

EPAMINONDAS.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

An Act for repealing certain parts of an Act. intitled, "An Act to raise a public revenue by Impost.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the said act to raise a public revenue by Impost shall be repealed, at the time the act or law, that is, or shall be made by the Congress of the United States of America, for the purpose of raising a public revenue by Impost, shall begin to operate in this state: Provided nevertheless,

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all parts of said recited act, shall continue and be in force so far as is impowers the Naval Officers and Collectors of Impost and Excise, and their Deputies respectively, to prosecute to final judgment and execution all breaches of said act, to recover all fines and forfeitures, and to settle the accounts and obligations with, an receive the dues from all delinquents agreeably to said act, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the *House of Representatives*, June 25. 1789.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In *Senate*, June 25, 1789.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved—— JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy. Attest.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

An Act in addition to, and for repealing certain clauses in an Act, intitled "An Act to raise a public revenue by Excises," and also for repealing certain clauses in an Act. intitled "An Act in addition to and for the amending of an Act, intitled "An Act to raise a public revenue by Excises."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth enacting clauses in the act first above recited, be and they are hereby declared to become null and void, at the time the act or law, that is or shall be made by the Congress of the United States of America, for collecting a duty of impost, shall begin to operate in this state:

Provided nevertheless, That the seventh enacting clause aforesaid, shall continue and be in force so far as it relates to the form of the Excise bond therein prescribed.

And be it enacted, That when any vessel shall arrive in any port or harbour in this state, having excised articles on board, the owner or consignee thereof shall, previous to selling or disposing of the same or any part thereof, render an account to the Collector of Excise or his Deputy, of the quantity of the said excised articles, as the same shall have been entered in the office that is or shall be established by the Congress aforesaid, for ascertaining the quantity and value of imported goods, and shall give bond with sureties to pay the excise thereon, in the form of the bond, herein continued and declared to be in force. And every importer or consignee, who shall refuse or neglect to give bond as aforesaid, for the space of ten days after he has paid or secured the duty of impost in the office established by Congress as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a fine equal to double the excise on the articles so imported: And an attested copy of the entry of the excised articles in the office aforesaid, given by the proper officers thereof, shall be plenary proof against the owner or consignee for the quantity imported: The said fine or forfeiture to be sued for and recovered by the said Collector, in an action of debt, to the use of the Commonwealth.

Be it enacted, That every importer, consignee or conductor of excised articles brought into this state by land or water, from either of the United States of America, or from any other state in America, be and they are hereby prohibited from selling or any way disposing of the same, or any part thereof, until an excise bond is given as aforesaid; and each person refusing or neglecting to comply with this enacting clause, shall forfeit and pay a sum equal to double the excise on the articles brought into this state as aforesaid, to be recovered as mentioned in the preceeding clause. And the said Collectors and their Deputies are hereby empowered and directed, whenever they shall find excised articles brought into this state, from either of the other states as aforesaid, to command the excise bond therein directed to be given; and if no person appears to give said bond with sureties, then to take said excised articles into custody, at the cost and risk of the owner; and if the excise bond is not given within fifteen days, then to sell so much of said articles at public auction, as shall be sufficient to pay the whole excise, and all costs and charges that have arisen, and if there is any overplus, to return it to the owner on demand.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of August seventeen hundred and eighty nine, no person exporting excised articles out of this state, shall be entitled to an exemption from paying the duties of excise thereon, unless in addition to the certificate already required by the said act, intitled, "An Act to raise a public revenue by excises," the certificate of officer therein mentioned and described, shall further certify, that he has particularly examined the articles mentioned in the permit or manifest, and found the same in quantity and quality in the State to which they were permitted to be exported.

Be it enacted, That the second enacting clause, in the second recited act, intitled "an act in addition to, and for the amending of an act, intitled "an act to raise a public revenue by excises," be and it is hereby declared to become null and void: at the time the duty of impost shall begin to operate in this State in favour of the United States of America.

In the *House of Representatives*, June 25, 1789.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In *Senate*, June 25, 1789.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved—— JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy.
Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Proceedings of CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, July 2.

MR. PATRIDGE of the committee appointed to examine the enrolled bill, for laying an impost on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, reported that said bill had passed examination—was corrected, and now ready for the speaker's signature. A similar report was made respecting the bill imposing a duty on tonnage.

The engrossed bill for establishing the Treasury Department was read a third time: The House then proceeded to fill the blanks; The Treasurer is to exhibit his accounts to the House of Representatives on the 3d day of every session of Congress.

The blank in the clause which provides for giving a bond with sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for that of the persons employed by him, was filled with "one hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

The blank in the penalty to be incurred by the Secretary of this Department, for being concerned in commerce, speculations, &c. was filled with "five thousand dollars"—and for the like delinquency in the Comptroller, Register, &c. "two thousand dollars."

The bill was then passed to be enacted, by a large majority.

FRIDAY, July 3.

INCOMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The clause which restricts foreign ships to particular enumerated ports, it was moved should be struck out—this occasioned some debate; the substance of which occurred in the former discussion of the same subject—this motion was finally withdrawn.

Mr. Gerry then introduced a motion, the purport of which was, that the names of the particular ports which were the objects of the above motion, should be struck out, and the following words be substituted, "nor shall any foreign vessel enter or unlade, but at those ports to which a Collector, Naval-Officer, and Surveyor is appointed. This also after some conversation, was negatived.

The committee then proceeded in discussing the bill—several ports were added to the list, at which foreign vessels may enter. The committee having made further progress, rose—the chairman reported—and the House adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, July 6.

A motion which had lain on the table since the beginning of last month, for prefixing a correct copy of the Constitution of the United States, to the first volume of the laws, was called for by Mr. White. The vote being taken upon the same, it passed in the affirmative, and was sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

A message was received from the President by his Secretary, Mr. Lear, who informed, that he was directed by the President to return to the House the bill, which had passed the two branches of the legislature, imposing duties on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, to which the President had affixed his signature of approbation.

In committee of the whole on the bill, to regulate the collection of the impost.

Mr. Trumbull in the Chair,

Further progress was made in the discussion: the committee rose after 3 o'clock, and had leave to sit again to-morrow—Mr. Wadsworth had leave of absence for a fortnight.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

TUESDAY, July 7.

The House met agreeably to the adjournment—In committee of the whole, on the bill to regulate the collection of the impost.

Mr. Trumbull in the Chair,

Very considerable progress was made in the further discussion of this lengthy bill this day: but there was not sufficient time to finish it. The committee therefore rose.

The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

A Message was received from the Senate by their Secretary, informing that they had appointed a committee to join with a committee of the Hon. House to examine the enrolled bill laying a duty on tonnage, and to present the same to the President for his approbation—also that they had concurred in the vote of the House, for prefixing the constitution to the publication of the laws of the United States.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

PARIS, *(France)* April 30.

SPEECH OF HIS
MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY,
TO THE STATES-GENERAL.

"Versailles April 27, 1789.

"THE Day, Gentlemen, for which my heart waited with emotion is at last arrived, and I see myself surrounded by the Representatives of a nation, over which I esteem it a glory to reign. A long interval has elapsed since an Assembly of the States-General has been held—and although convocations of this kind seemed in some measure to have fallen into disuse, I did not hesitate to re-establish a custom, which may impart additional vigour, and open new sources of happiness to the kingdom.

"The national debt, which was immense at my accession to the throne, has increased under my reign: An *expensive*, but HONOURABLE war has been the cause of it; and an augmentation of impost was the natural consequence. A general alarm, with an *ardent wish for innovation*, pervaded the publick mind, and an union of wise and moderate councils must avert the threatened danger. It is with confidence gentlemen I have convened you: and I see with pleasure that this confidence is justified by the disposition the two first orders have shewn, in renouncing their pecuniary exemptions. The hopes I have conceived of seeing all the orders united in sentiment, and co-operating with me in the general welfare of the State, will not be disappointed. I have ordered some considerable retrenchments of expense, and shall peruse with solicitous attention on every suggestion that shall be presented to me on that subject: *But notwithstanding the resources with the strictest economy can introduce, I am afraid, gentlemen, I shall not be able to relieve my subjects as speedily as I could wish*; the real situation of the finances will be laid before you, gentlemen; and, when you have examined them, I am certain that you will propose the most efficatious means of establishing permanent order in them, and restoring the publick credit. This grand and salutary work, which will insure happiness, to the whole kingdom within, and promote its consequences abroad, will be the first object of your serious attention. The people's minds are in a state of pertubation, but an assembly of the Representatives will only listen to the voice of wisdom. You must be sensible, gentlemen, that on several recent occasions, prudence has not been strictly adhered to, but the predominant spirit of your deliberations will correspond with the true sentiments of a generous nation, the character of which has always been a firm attachment to her Monarchs; and I, on my part, will banish every other reflection. I am confident of, and satisfied with the authority and power which a just and upright King will be ever able to maintain over so enlightening and so loyal a people. To promote their happiness will, as it ought to do, form the principal felicity of my life, and they have a right to expect the warmest zeal, the most tender interest for the public weal, and whatever, in short, may be hoped for from a Sovereign, who feels himself the first and truest friend of his subjects, and who considers his affection for them as his greatest glory.

"May unanimity, gentlemen, reign in this Assembly: and this epoch become memorable for laying the foundation of the happiness and prosperity of the kingdom! It is what my heart longs to see, and the most ardent of all my wishes—it is the reward I am entitled to, for the uprightness of my intentions, and my sincere attachment to my subjects.

"My Keeper of the Seals will more diffusely explain my desires, and I have ordered the Director-General of the Finances to lay proper and exact accounts of them before you."

VENICE, *(Italy)* May 1.

Death of the grand SIGNIOR.

On Wednesday evening a courier arrived here with dispatches from the Bailo, at Constantinople, to the senate, acquainting them with the sudden death of Abdul Hamid, the Ottoman Emperor, which happened on the 7th of April, without any visible previous illness. He was born the 20th of March, 1725, and ascended the Ottoman throne on the 21st of January, 1774, by the name of Achmet the Fourth. It is believed that he will be succeeded by his nephew Selim.

LONDON, May 19.

The unexpected death of the Ottoman Emperor has put an end to all the sanguine hopes which the meeting between the three Imperial Crowns.

The Sultan Abdul Hamid was the only person in his Council who wished for peace; it was with reluctance that he engaged in the war, which he would have carefully avoided, had he not been in some degree forced into it: by the apprehension of a popular tumult, and a consequent revolution: for the people called loudly for a declaration of war against Russia, and went so far as to threaten to dispose of the Emperor if he continued to refuse the publick wish on this head.

The late Sultan of Constantinople is supposed to have been poisoned by the party in favour of the war with Russia; but though it is generally understood that this shocking step was taken in order to make way for the advancement of Sultan Selim to the throne, because he was known to be against a peace with Russia, until the Crimea should have been recovered from her, not the most distant suspicion has been entertained that this young Prince had the smallest share in this murder. He was treated by his late uncle with the tenderness of a parent, and experienced at his hands indulgencies and privileges never before enjoyed by the nephews or brothers of an Emperor of the Turks. Prince Selim made such a return to his uncle as the most indulgent father could expect from the most grateful and affectionate son.

All hopes of peace between their Imperial Majesties and the Porte, are entirely dissipated; on the contrary, every thing announces a bloody Campaign, from the preparations that are making by each of the contending Powers.

SAVANNAH, July 2.

On Friday last, between 11 and 12 in the forenoon, the house of Samuel Stirk, Esq. in Ellis's square, was struck with lightning, and a young woman, Miss Nancy Colladay, was unfortunately killed.

It is probable from the situation of the young woman being immediately on the hearth of the chimney that the accident of her death happened. Mrs. Stirk, with a child (an infant) and a negro girl, were in the same room, and near the deceased, the latter almost in contact with her, who received to violent a shock that she was thrown within the chimney, on the body of the unfortunate young woman. Mrs. Stirk was particularly affected, being situated almost three feet from the chimney.

The electric matter appears to have entered a little below the gable point of the house, between the chimney and the house; descending a stud, it burst the paneling of the mantle piece; from thence proceeding through the hearth, it perforated the ceiling of the lower room in two places, and was attracted by a quantity of plate placed on a slab before the lower fire place part of which it affected, melting a point on the top of a tea urn. It passed from thence to a large grate, within the fire-place, and went off through the corner of the chimney. Every medical assistance was rendered by Mr. Beecroft, immediately after the accident, but without effect.

REMARK. There was no conductor to or near the building, which might have taken of the effect of the cloud.

PETERSBURGH, July 9.

Virginia Cloth—of excellent quality and very cheap—may be purchased almost every day, of the country people who come to town for the purpose of making sale of it. It is immensely superior to any thing of the kind imported, and wears remarkably well. This cloth is made of cotton, wove with great taste, and by the ingenuity of our FAIR, has been brought to such perfection as to be preferred to many of the European manufactures. Several gentlemen have furnished themselves with full suits of this cloth, and as many are desirous to obtain it, we hope that every one who possesses himself to be a Virginian will be distinguished by their cloth, as it will be promoting the manufactures of our country, and giving that encouragement to industry, which it ought ever to meet with.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

On Saturday last the Chief Justice, accompanied by Judges Asher, Rush, and Bryan, with the Attorney-General and Prothonotary, waited upon the President of the State, in Council; and severally took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, which was administered to them by his Excellency.

An account of the produce of different kinds of grain planted in the beginning of September 1788, by Jacob Hitzheimer, Esq. Winter barley; one grain produced 65 heads, which contained 3900 grains:—Cape wheat; one grain produced 64 heads, which contained 2816 grains:—White wheat; one grain produced 40 heads, which contained 2240 grains:—Yellow bearded wheat; one grain produced 58 heads, which contained 3016 grains:—Spelz; two grains together produced 104 heads, which contained 4368 grains.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, (South-Carolina) dated June 28.

"Our present crop of rice promises to be the most abundant we have known for many years past, and we flatter ourselves the price will be so low, as to encourage shipments with a prospect of great advantage. Rice 12s. per cwt. tobacco 17s. per cwt."

PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES.

Extract of a letter dated New-Haven, July 5, to a gentleman in this city.

"To the indefatigable zeal and perseverance of Mr. Alpinwall, and to his many successful attempts, this state owes many flourishing orchards of mulberries, all raised from seeds since the peace; the number of those trees is full bearing is computed to be about 12,000. In order to enable this worthy citizen more effectually to accomplish so laudable a scheme, the Rev. Ezra Stiles, President of Yale College, not more distinguished for his literary knowledge, than for his activity and enlightened zeal, collected in the spring 1788 a considerable quantity of seeds, which he distributed to every minister, with a letter containing the necessary information for rearing them in proper nurseries—Thus this worthy President has laid the foundation for an extensive and effectual experiment in the culture of silk. I am told that every person to whom he sent those parcels to are become zealous co-operators in his laudable design; at the end of three years three fourths of those young trees are to be the property of the clergyman, who has cultivated them in a nursery, who is requested to distribute the other quarter to 20 or 30 of the most intelligent among his parishioners. The President intends gathering more seeds this fall, and distributing them among the principal farmers of this State. So that in the course of a few years it will be interspersed with four or five millions of those useful trees—it is computed that each family can easily attend a sufficient number of worms to produce a skein of silk without interfering with their usual cultivation of the fields.—The State containing 28,000 families, it is probable that in less than 6 or 8 years Connecticut will be able to export from 6 to 7,000 lbs. weight of silk—From the successful experiments which have been made at Milford, Wallingford, Mansfield, &c. it appears that our soil suits the mulberry trees: the quickness of their growth is astonishing—If I may judge by the several pieces of lutestrings and barcelona handkerchiefs, &c. which have lately been wove here, we may pronounce the silk to be of an excellent quality; our own sewing silk is preferred to the European. 157lbs. weight has been raised last year in Mansfield by about 80 families; who with a view of introducing among them a greater degree of neatness and perfection, have solicited and obtained from our legislature a charter of incorporation; the first instance I believe of farmers thus uniting for similar purposes; a spirit of enlightened industry is spreading far and wide; an account of our different attempts in the manufacturing way would require more leisure than I can at present afford; our manufactory will export this year 36,000 yards of linnen from 8d. to 20d. and this is but the third year since our first beginning.

Stocking looms are now making at Norwich by that self-taught ingenious mechanic THOMAS HARLAND, already well known for the excellence of his fire engines, cloth shears superior to the imported ones, have been made since the peace, in the neighbourhood of that place, which is likely to become the Sheffield of this country. The first swingled tow, which formerly was looked upon as unfit for any thing, is now converted into an excellent and strong wrapping paper, which sells at six shillings per ream. Fustians of a double width are now making here by a Mr. LYAND, which he retails at 4s. 2d. per yard.

Two girls at Norwich, of the ages of one 12, the other 13 years of age, without having seen any muslin spun or wove, and without any instructions respecting that article, or any assistance, fabricated 52 yards, which weighs only 1lb. 10 oz. avoirdupoise weight, and are now twigging it with the needle.

The cloth manufactory of Hartford is extending and improving very fast, as you will see next fall; they are converting the refuse of their wool into blankets and carpeting.

The duck made at Stratford and Colchester is as good as European; a bolt No. 2, measuring 27 1-2 yards, weighs 44lbs. which I am told is equal to the English. One year of experience more, with the additional encouragement which will result from the continental duties, and we shall without presumption be able to supply ourselves with very many articles of our own making.

I am, &c.

JULY 23.

It is expected that the gentlemen who are chosen to represent this state in the SENATE of the Congress of the United States, viz. PHILIP SCHUYLER, and RUFUS KING, Esquires, will take their seats in that honourable body in a few days. Mr. King arrived here yesterday from Albany, and Mr. Schuyler, it is supposed, is now on his way from that city.

The Quebec Gazette, of July 2, says:—"If the hopes of future plenty can in any measure alleviate present want, it may not perhaps be unworthy observing, that all accounts from the country agree in the most favourable reports of the thriving state of every species of vegetation."

Extract of a letter from a correspondent, dated Senate, S. C. June 4.

"About three days ago, three men were killed and scalped by the Creeks, at a place called the Mulberry, on the frontiers of Georgia. It is also reported here, that a large number of Creeks are on their way for Tuscaloo, in consequence of which guards are posted there, in order to protect the inhabitants. Yesterday I heard in order to protect the inhabitants. Yesterday I heard that 400 were seen on their march towards that place: God only knows what the event will be."

NORTHAMPTON, July 29.

Georgia—Harassed as she is by the faithless hands of the wilderness, must look up to the *Federal Government* for succour and support. And who shall say that *west* for succour and support. And who shall say that *west* for succour and support. And who shall say that *west

Sacred to the memory of GENERAL MONTGOMERY.

DECKOD be his town with ever verdant bayes,
And flaunties to the Hero's memory raise;
High on the splendid lift of deathless fame
Erect the soldier's and the patriot's name.

No Greek nor Roman name shall brighter there
Effulge—nor WOLFE's, to grateful England dear.
One place to both was fatal—and it gave
Alike to each, his glory and his grave.

Late time shall double which more defert'd applause,
Which fell the braver in their country's cause.
The generous poet's tears take mighty shade,
What weeps for thee—who weeps for virtue dead.

Tears shed for me, (methinks the hero cries)
" For me these are vain, but for my country's."
Pardon, great spirit, I my error see,
For who but wishes to have bled like thee.

A NEW CATECHISM.
More studied than an older and a better.

WHAT is the chief end of Man?
To gather up riches—to cheat all he can,
To flatter the rich—the poor to defpife,
To pamper the foul—to humble the wife,
The rich to aflift—to do all in his p wer,
To kick the unfortunate ftill a peg lower,
To cry up fair freedom—defend it with vigour,
Have flaves without number—and ufe them with rigour,
To deal fair with all men, where riches attend them;
To grind down the poor, where there's none to defend them,
To feduce the fair virgin to accept his embrace,
To caft on her then all the fhame and disgrace;
To be Angel without and Devil within,
To pretend to all virtue and practice all fin.
This is moft men's chief end, or their actions belie them,
And if you don't believe it you may e'en go and try them.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.
In the Year of our LORD one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

An Act in addition to the Act, regulating the exportation of Flax Seed and other articles, paſſed on the ninth day of November, anno domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame,* That the regulations reſpecting the ſhipping and exporting of Flax Seed, as provided in the ſaid act, to which this is an addition, ſhall from and after the paſſing of this act, extend and be conſtrued to extend, to the ſhipping and exporting of Flax-Seed, which ſhall be exported to any port or place within the Kingdom of Ireland, or that part of Great-Britain commonly called Scotland, only;—and that all Flax-Seed, which ſhall be intended to be exported to any other port or place, may, after inſpection and examination, in manner as is provided in that act or as is herein after provided, be ſhipped exported in bulk, or in caſks of any dimenſions, than by that act are required, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding; *Provided always,* That ſuch caſks ſhall have a mark of the ſurveyor, expreſſing the quantity contained therein, and be otherwiſe ſurveyed and marked, as in the ſaid act is provided and required.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in every caſe of the ſhipping of Flax-ſeed in bulk, the owner or ſhipper thereof, ſhall procure and produce to the maſter, officer or mariner of the veſſel appointed to receive the ſame, duplicate certificates under the hand & ſeal of ſome ſurveyor of Flax-ſeed, that the quantity of Flax ſeed expreſſed in ſuch certificate has been ſurveyed, examined, & been found to be well cleanſed & in good order; and before ſuch veſſel, having on board Flax-Seed in bulk, ſhall be cleared out by any Naval-Officer of any port within this Commonwealth, the maſter, officer or mariner, who has received ſuch Flax-Seed, ſhall make oath to the whole quantity which hath been ſo laded, & by him received on board ſuch veſſel & for whom the ſame hath been ſhipped, & alſo lodge with ſuch Naval-Officer, one of the duplicates of the ſurveyor's certificate or certificates for the whole quantity of Flax-ſeed as aforeſaid; and ſuch Naval-Officer ſhall likewiſe require the oath of the reſpective owners or ſhippers of ſuch Flax-Seed, to be taken before ſome ſuch Naval-Officer, or certified to him by ſome Juſtice of the Peace, that the quantities of Flax-Seed ſhipped as aforeſaid, are the ſame which in ſuch ſurveyor's certificate or certificates reſpectively are contained and mentioned; and the other of the ſaid duplicates having the clearance of ſuch Naval-Officer annexed, ſhall be carried by the maſter of ſuch veſſel, to be by him produced in any port or place where ſuch Flax-Seed ſhall be unladed and diſcharged.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That any perſon who ſhall preſume to lade or receive in bulk on board any veſſel bound out of this Commonwealth, any Flax-Seed, not having been ſurveyed and certified as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of ſix ſhillings for every buſhel of ſuch Flax-Seed ſo ſhipped and received as aforeſaid, with the whole of ſuch Flax-ſeed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid. That the ſurveyor or ſurveyors of any Flax-Seed, intended to be, ſhipped in bulk, ſhall have and receive for the ſame, and his duplicate certificate thereupon, one half penny for every buſhel of ſuch Flax-Seed by him ſurveyed and certified; and if guilty of any neglect or fraud herein, ſhall be liable to the ſame penalties and forfeitures as are already provided, reſpecting the ſurveying of Flax-Seed ſhipped in caks; and any perſon who ſhall be guilty of any fraud in forging or altering the certificate of any ſurveyor ſhall be liable to the like penalties as in the ſaid act are provided in caſe of forging any inſtrument or marks.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all penalties and forfeitures which ſhall be incurred by virtue of this act, ſhall be recovered and appropriated in manner as in the ſaid act, to which this is an addition, is provided.

In the *Houſe of Repreſentatives,* June 25, 1789.
This Bill having had three ſeveral readings, paſſed to be enacted.
DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In *Senate* June 25, 1789.
This bill having had two ſeveral readings, paſſed to be enacted.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Preſident.
Approved,
JOHN HANCOCK.
True Copy. Atteſt,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

TO THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.
The Addreſs of the Miniſters and Elders of the German Reformed Congregation in the United States at their General Meeting held at Philadelphia, on the 10th day of June, 1789.

WHILST the infinite goodneſs of Almighty God in his gracious Providence over the People of the United States of America, call for our ſincere & moſt cordial gratitude to him that ruleth ſupremely, and ordereth all things in Heaven and on earth in unerring wiſdom and righteouſneſs, the happy, the peaceable eſtabliſhment of the new government, over which you ſo deſervedly preſide, calls for faith but to inſpire our ſouls with new and moſt lively emotions of adoration, praiſe and thankſgiving unto his holy name.

As it is our moſt firm purpoſe to ſupport in our perſons a new government founded in juſtice and equity, ſo it ſhall be our conſtant duty to impreſs the minds of the people entruſted to our care, with a due ſenſe of the neceſſity of uniting reverence to ſuch a government and obedience to its laws, with the duties and exerciſe of religion. Thus we hope by the bleſſing of God, to be in ſome meaſure inſtrumental of alleviating the burthen of that weighty and important charge, to which you have been called by the unanimous voice of your fellow-citizens, and which your love to your country has conſtrained you to take upon you.

Deeply poſſeſſed of a ſenſe of the goodneſs of God in the appointment of your perſon to the higheſt ſtation in the national government, we ſhall continue in our publick worſhip and all our devotions before the throne of grace, that it may pleaſe God to bleſs you in your perſon, your family and your government, with all temporal and ſpiritual bleſſings in Chriſt Jeſus.

Signed by order of the meeting,
W. HENDEL, p. t. Praeſes.
B. DELLIKER, p. t. Scriba.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER,
To the Miniſters and Elders of the German Reformed Congregation in the United States.

I AM happy in concurring with you in the ſentiments of gratitude and piety towards Almighty God, which are expreſſed with ſuch fervency of devotion in your addreſs; and in believing that I ſhall always find in you and the German Reformed Congregations in the United States, a correſpondent to ſuch worthy and pious expreſſions.

In the ſame time I return you my thanks for the manifeſtation of your firm purpoſe to ſupport in your perſons a government founded in juſtice and equity; and for the promiſe that it will be your conſtant duty to impreſs the minds of the people intruſted to your care with a due ſenſe of the neceſſity of uniting reverence to ſuch a government, and obedience to its laws, with the duties and exerciſes of religion. Be aſſured, gentlemen, it is by ſuch conduct, very much in the power of the virtuous members of the community to alleviate the burdens of the important office which I have accepted, and to give me occaſion to rejoice in this world, for having followed therein the dictates of my conſcience.

Be pleaſed alſo to accept my acknowledgments for the intereſt you ſo kindly take in the proſperity of my perſon, family and adminiſtration. May your devotions before the throne of grace be prevalent in calling down the bleſſings of Heaven upon yourſelves and your country.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

GENEROSITY *and* HOSPITALITY *of* LIONS.

M. CHENIER, in his preſent ſtate of Morocco, relates the following ſtory of a Lion.

I have been aſſured, ſays the author, that an Arab, who went to hunt the Lion, having proceeded far in the foreſt, happened to meet with two Lion's whelps that came to careſs him; the hunter ſtopped with the little animals, and waiting for the coming of the fire of dam, and took out his breakfaſt, and gave them a part. The Lioneſs arrived unperceived by the huntſman, ſo that he had not time, or perhaps wanted courage, to take his gun. After having for ſome time, looked at the man that was feaſting her young, the Lioneſs went away, and ſoon after returned, bearing with her a ſheep, which ſhe came and laid at the huntſman's feet.

The Arab, thus become one of the family, took this occaſion of making a good meal, ſkinned the ſheep, made a fire, and roaſted a part giving the entrails to the young. The Lion, in his turn came alſo, and, as if reſpecting the right of hoſpitality, ſhewed no tokens whatever of ferocity. Their gueſt the next day, having finiſhed his proviſions, returned, and came to a reſolution never more to kill any of thoſe animals. He ſtroked and careſſed the whelps at taking leave of them, and the dam and the lion accompanied him until he was ſafely out of the foreſt."

This ſingular Anecdote gives additional credit to what Aulus Gelius. b. v. c. xiv. relates of Androcles and an African Lion.

Levi Shephard,
Has juſt imported from London, a general aſſortment of
Drugs & Medicines.
ALSO,
A large quantity of PAINTERS' COLOURS.—He has alſo Weſt-India and New-England RUM—GIN in Jugs—Loaf and Brown SUGAR—Teneriff, Malaga and Port WINE—RAISINS—CURRANTS—VARNISH—ROSIN—Linſeed OIL, and Spirits of TURPENTINE by the quantity
Said SHEPHARD wants a quantity of well dreſſed FLAX, for the Duck Manufacture.
Northampton, July 8, 1789.

CASH,
AND A GENEROUS PRICE GIVEN FOR
Old Gold & Silver.
Enquire of JOSEPH H. BRECK.

20 Dollars Reward.
STOLEN from the ſubſcriber on the evening of the 11th inſt. a large bay HORSE, 15 hands high, black main and tail, inclines chiefly to a trot, ſome white on one of his hind feet, has a ſcar on his hind hoof, occaſioned by being cork'd—Likewiſe, a Saddle, with a red and white ſtriped Saddle-cloth, a new curbed bit, Bridle and Surcingle, a Portmanteau and common Saddle-bags, a pair Boots, about 10 yards London brown home-made Cloth, 1 light blue taffity Jacket, 7 yards Linen, 1 ſhawl, 1 ſilk and cotton figur'd handkerchief, 1 pair of velvet Breeches, with ſilver buttons. The Thief is ſuppoſed to be a perſon who for ſome time has boarded in the family, and called himſelf WILLIAM FOX, of dark complexion, ſhort curl'd black hair, black eyes, and a little pock-mark'd, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, ſuppoſed to be of French or German extract. Had on a light pea green Coat, and yellow ſtriped Jacket. Said Fox lived ſometime laſt ſpring with landlord Alvord, of Greenfield. Whoever will ſecure the Thief, the Horſe, and the articles ſtolen, ſo that the owner may have them, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, and Ten Dollars for the Horſe only.
ASAHEL POMEROY.
Northampton, July 13, 1789.

TAKE NOTICE!
THE Members of the Society for detecting Thieves, &c. are adverſified that a meeting ſtands adjourned to the firſt Tueſday in Auguſt next, 7 o'clock P. M. at Capt. SAMUEL CLARKE's, at which time a punctual attendance is earneſtly requeſted. Thoſe that have not paid agreeably to a vote paſſed 23d. Auguſt, 1785, will pleaſe to obſerve, that unleſs they pay the ſum then agreed they will be excluded the ſociety.
B. PRESCOTT.
Per order of the Society.

Benjamin Davenport,
HEREBY informs ALL PERSONS that have open accounts with him, that he expects in a ſhort time to leave the County—that it will be particularly gratifying to him previouſly to cloſe his accounts, as many inconveniences may attend a ſettlement in his abſence—He flatters himſelf that no perſon will put him to the diſagreeable neceſſity of calling upon them in a different manner. B. D.
Hadley, July 6, 1789.

ADVERTISEMENT.
THOSE who are indebted to JOHN C. WILLIAMS, Eſq. either by Note or Book account, are deſired to take notice, That unleſs they ſpeedily call on the Subſcriber and ſettle them with all poſſible diſpatch, their attention muſt be awakened in a different manner: And altho' he feels a great reluctance at putting their accounts in ſuit, yet being conſtrained by poſitive orders, which he does not wiſh to tranſgreſs, they muſt not preſume upon any further extenſion of forbearance. B. PRESCOTT.
Northampton July 15, 1789.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber ſome time laſt ſpring, two yearling COLTS, one a bay Stallion, a natural pacer; the other a Mare, a natural trotter, with a white ſtreak down her face, and ſome white on her hind feet. Whoever will take up ſaid Colts and ſend the owner word, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.
NATHANIEL PHELPS, jun.
Northampton, July 22, 1789.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Publiſhed by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.
In the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

An ACT preſcribing the form, and directing the mode of Proceſs, to be adopted in Replevying of Cattle or Beaſts diſtrained; and alſo of Goods and Chattles.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame,* That when any perſon ſhall have his Cattle reſtrained or impounded, in order to obtain ſatisfaction for damages they may have committed, or to obtain a forfeiture, ſuppoſed to have been incurred for their going at large, out of the incloſure of the owners, in violation of law, in order to have the legality of ſuch diſtraint or impounding determined, he may have and proſecute a writ of replevin for the liberation of the Cattle thus impounded, in the form following.

Commonwealth of *Maſſachuſetts.*

S——ſſ.

SEAL. *To the Sheriff of our County of* S——, or *his Deputy, or to either of the Conſtables of the town of* B. *in ſaid County.*

GREETING.

WE Command you, that you replevy *[Here inſert a deſcription of the Beaſt or Beaſts impounded]*, belonging to P. D. of B. *(addition)* now diſtrained or impounded by S. P. of B. *(addition)* in the common pound in ſaid B. (or in ſuch other place as they may be reſtrained) and them deliver unto the ſaid P. D. provided the ſame are not taken and detained upon mean proceſs, warrant of diſtreſs, or upon execution, as the property of the ſaid P. D. and ſummon the ſaid S. P. to appear before I. S. one of our Juſtices of the Peace for our ſaid County of S. at his dwelling-houſe in B. on the day of at of the clock in the noon, to anſwer unto ſaid P. D. in a plea of replevin, for that the ſaid S. P. on the day of at a place called A. in B. aforeſaid, unlawfully took and impounded the ſaid , and the ſame unjuſtly detained to this day, to the damage of the ſaid P. D. as he ſaith, the ſum of ſhillings, as ſhall then and there appear with other due damages: *Provided* he the ſaid P. D. ſhall give bond with ſufficient ſurety or ſureties to the ſaid S. P. in the ſum of pounds, being double the value of the ſaid Beaſts, to proſecute his ſaid replevin to final judgment, and to pay ſuch damages and coſts as the ſaid S. P. ſhall recover againſt him, and alſo to return the ſaid in caſe he ſhall be the final judgment. And of this writ, with your doings thereon, and the bond you ſhall take you are to make return to our ſaid Juſtice, on or before the ſaid day of at clock. Witneſs I. S. our ſaid Juſtice at B. in ſaid county, this day of *Anno Domini,* 17

I. S.

And when the Sheriff, or his Deputy are parties, the writ may be directed to a Corniner, or where the ſum does not exceed twenty pounds, it may be directed to a Conſtable and by him executed.

And be it further enacted, That when it ſhall appear from the plea of the defendent in replevin, that the Cattle were taken and impounded, damage feſant, or for the recovery of a penalty incurred for their being found going at large, out of the incluſure of the owner, in violation of law, and upon the iſſue, it ſhall be determined that the cauſe of taking and detaining was lawful and juſtifiable, judgment, ſhall, inſtead of a return of the Cattle, be rendered for the defendant in replevin, to recover ſuch reaſonable damages, as upon a conſideration of the circumſtances of the caſe, the Juſtice (or a Jury, in caſe it comes before one) ſhall aſſeſs, together with coſts of taking and impounding and coſts of defence:——But if upon the trial of the iſſue, it ſhall appear, that the Cattle were taken or detained without ſufficient and juſtifiable cauſe, the plaintiff in replevin ſhall recover ſuch reaſonable damages for the taking and detaining, as the Juſtice, (or a Jury, in caſe it comes before one) ſhall aſſeſs, together with his coſts: But when, from the manner of plea of the defendent in replevin, damages with propriety cannot be aſſeſſed, or that a reſtoration of the property replevied, is the beſt recompence the parties can have, and upon the iſſue it ſhall be found, that the Cattle were taken and detained lawfully, and for juſtifiable cauſe, the judgment ſhall be rendered, that the Cattle be returned and reſtored to the defendent irrepleviable, and for coſts, and be he inſtitled to writ of return and reſtitution accordingly.

And be it further enacted, That when it ſhall appear from the plea or avowry of the defendant in replevin, that ſum demanded in damage for the taking and detaining exceeds eighty ſhillings, or, that the property of the Beaſt taken is the queſtion between the parties (in caſe the value exceeds eighty ſhillings) or that the right to ſoil and freehold is coming in queſtion, in every ſuch caſe, the Juſtice ſhall not proceed to try the iſſue, but ſhall order the defendant in replevin to recognize in a reaſonable ſum, with ſufficient ſurety or ſurities, to the adverſe party, to enter the ſaid action at the next Court of Common Pleas, or the Supreme Judicial Court, to be held in the ſame county, as the plaintiff in replevin, ſhall then and there elect and chuſe, and to proſecute the ſame to effect; and if ſuch defendant in replevin ſhall neglect or refuſe thus to recognize, the Juſtice ſhall render judgment againſt him, in the ſame manner, as if he refuſed to make anſwer to the ſame ſuit. And in caſe ſuch defendant ſhall, after recognizing, fail of entering, or proſecuting the ſame action, the plaintiff may enter and proſecute the action, or have his remedy on the recognizance, at his election.

And be it further enacted, That when any Goods or Chattles ſhall be taken, diſtrained or attached, which ſhall be claimed by a third perſon, and the perſon thus claiming the ſame, ſhall think proper to replevy them, in caſe ſuch Goods and Chattles are of the value of more than four pounds, he may take out and proſecute his writ replevin from the Clerk's Office of the Court of Common Pleas, in the county were the Goods and Chattles are thus taken, diſtrained, or attached in the form following.

Commonwealth of *Maſſachuſetts.*

S——ſſ.

SEAL. *To the Sheriff of our county of* S——, *or his Deputy.*

GREETING.

(or if the Sheriff or his Deputy are defendants then it may be directed to a Coroner.)

WE command you, that you replevy the Goods and Chattles following, viz. *[here enumerate and particularly deſcribe them]* belonging to P. D. of B. *(addition)* now taken, detained, or attached as the caſe may be, by S. P. of B. *(addition)* at in B. aforeſaid, and them reſtore unto the ſaid P. D.: *Provided* the ſame are not taken and detained upon mean proceſs, warrant of diſtreſs or upon execution as the property of the ſaid P. D. and ſummon the ſaid S. P. that he appear before our Juſtices of our Court of Common Pleas, next to be holden, at B. within and for our county of S. on the Tueſday of to anſwer unto the ſaid P. D. in a plea of replevin, for that the ſaid S. P. on the day of at ſaid B. unlawfully, and without any juſtifiable cauſe, took the Goods and Chattles of the ſaid P. D. as aforeſaid, and them unlawfully detained to this day, to the damage of the ſaid P. D. as he ſays the ſum of pounds. *Provided* he the ſaid P. D. ſhall give bond to the ſaid S. P. with ſufficient ſurety or ſureties in the ſum of pounds, being twice the value of the ſaid Goods and Chattels, to proſecute the ſaid replevin to final judgment, and to pay ſuch damages and coſts, as the ſaid S. P. ſhall recover againſt him, and alſo to return and reſtore the ſame Goods and Chattles, in like good order and condition, as when taken, in caſe ſuch ſhall be the final judgment, and have you there this writ with your doings thereon, together with the bond you ſhall take.—Witneſs S. N. Eſq. at B. this day of *Anno Domini,* 17

E. P. Clerk.

And in caſe the plaintiff in replevin, ſhall neglect to enter and proſecute the ſuit the defendant may upon complaint, have judgment for a return and reſtoration of the goods and chattles replevied, and damages for the taking, to the amount of ſix per cent on the bond, with reſonable coſts, and a writ of return and reſtitution thereupon accordingly. And if upon a trial of the iſſue, judgment ſhall be rendered for a return and reſtitution, the intereſt of ſix per cent. upon the penal ſum of the bond ſhall be taken as a rule for eſtimating the plaintiff's damages, in caſe they were taken on execution. And when the cauſe of taking, ſhall have been upon execution, the goods and chattles returned ſhall be held reſponſible for the ſpace of twenty days after the return; and if on mean proceſs, until thirty days ſhall have expired, after final judgment thereon, in caſe judgment ſhall not then have been given; but if final judgment on the mean proceſs ſhall have been given before the return, then for the ſpace of twenty days only, after the return, to the end, the creditor at whoſe ſuit they were originally taken, may have a complete remedy, and the benefit of his attachment. And the monies recovered by way of damages, by any officer who has taken or attached at the ſuit of a creditor, ſhall be conſidered and taken as recovered to the uſe of the creditor—and when received, be paid over to him accordingly.

And be it further enacted, That when the defendant in replevin cannot be found, an authentic copy of the writ of replevin, atteſted by the officer, being left at his houſe or place of uſual abode, ſeven days, if before a Juſtice, and fourteen if before the Court of Common Pleas, prior to the time of trial, ſhall be ſufficient to oblige the defendant to anſwer to the ſuit.

And be it further enacted, That the form of the writ of return and reſtitution to be iſſued, to carry a judgment of that kind, rendered before a Juſtice of the Peace, into execution, ſhall be in ſubſtance as follows, viz.

Commonwealth of *Maſſachuſetts.*

S——ſſ.

SEAL. *To the Sheriff of our county of* S——, *or his Deputy.*

GREETING.

WHEREAS P. D. of B. in our county of *(addition)* lately replevied the beaſts following, viz. *[Here inſert ſuch deſcription of them as they had in the writ of replevin]* which S. P. of B. in our county of *(addition)* had unlawfully taken and unjuſtly detained, as the ſaid P. D. ſuggeſted, and cauſed the ſaid S. P. to be ſummoned before I. S. one of our Juſtices of the Peace, for our ſaid county of S. to anſwer unto the ſaid P. D. for ſuch ſuppoſed unlawful taking and detaining, at a day now paſſed. And whereas upon the day of at B. aforeſaid, upon a hearing of the cauſe of taking and detaining the ſaid Beaſts, before our ſaid Juſtice, it appeared that the ſame taking and detaining was lawful and juſtifiable;—Whereupon it was then and there conſidered, that the ſame Beaſts be returned, and reſtored to the ſaid S. P. irrepleviable, and that the ſaid S. P. recover againſt the ſaid P. D. the ſum of ſhillings damages, for his taking the ſame, by the ſaid proceſs of replevin, and the further ſum of for his coſts, ariſen in the defence of the ſaid ſuit, as by the record of our ſaid Juſtice, before him remaining, to us appears;——whereof execution remains to be done:—WE command you therefore, that you forthwith return and reſtore the ſame Beaſts unto the ſaid S. P.—And alſo that of the money of the ſaid P. D. or of his goods or chattles, within your precinct, at the value thereof in money, you cauſe to be levied, paid and ſatisfied unto the ſaid S. P. the aforeſaid ſums being in the whole, with one ſhilling and ſix pence more, for this writ, together with your own fees——And for want of ſuch money, goods or chattles of the ſaid P. D. to be by him ſhewn unto you, or found within your precinct, to the acceptance of ſaid S. P. for ſatisfying the aforeſaid ſums:—We command you to take the body of the ſaid P. D. and him commit unto our goal in B.— And we command the keeper thereof accordingly, to receive the ſaid P. D. into our ſaid goal, and him ſafely to keep until he pay the full ſums above mentioned, with your fees, or that he be diſcharged by the ſaid S. P. the creditor, or otherwiſe by order of law; Hereof fail not, and make return of this writ, with your doings therein, unto our ſaid Juſtice, within forty days next coming.—Witneſs our ſaid Juſtice at B. the day of in the year of our Lord,

I. S.

And be it further enacted, That when the Sheriff or other officer, unto whom the writ of return and reſtitution ſhall be directed, ſhall not be able to find the Beaſt or other property in his precinct, which ſhall by the ſame precept be directed to be returned and reſtored irrepleviable, and the ſame ſhall appear in writing, by the return of the officer thereon, the Court from whence the ſame iſſued, may upon motion, grant a writ of withernam againſt the plaintiff in replevin to compel a complete and ſpecific performance of the judgment; which writ of withernam ſhall be in ſubſtance as follows, viz.

Commonwealth of *Maſſachuſetts.*

S——ſſ.

SEAL. *To the Sheriff of our County of* S—— *or his Deputy.*

GREETING.

WHEREAS P. D. of B. in our county of S. *(addition)* lately replevied the beaſts following, viz. *[here inſert ſuch deſcription of them as the ſame had in the writ of replevin]* and which were at the time of the replevy, of the value of which S. P. of B. aforeſaid, had unlawfully taken and detained, as the ſaid P. D. ſuggeſted, and cauſed the ſaid S. P. to be ſummoned before I. S. one of our Juſtices of the Peace for our ſaid county of S. to anſwer unto ſaid P. D. for ſuch ſuppoſed unlawful taking and detaining, at a day now paſſed; And whereas upon the day of at B. aforeſaid, upon a hearing of the cauſe of taking and detaining the ſaid Beaſts, by our ſaid Juſtice, it was determined, that the ſame taking and detaining, was lawful and juſtifiable:—Whereupon it was then and there conſidered, that the Beaſt be returned and reſtored to the ſaid S. P. irrepleviable, and for his damages and coſts; and afterwards, on the day of our writ of return and reſtitution iſſued, in due form of law, directed to the Sheriff of our ſaid county of S. or his Deputy

to return the same accordingly: Which writ of return and restitution was delivered to C. D. to execute accordingly; who, on the day of returned thereon, that [*here insert the return made by the officers of his inability to restore the Beast*] And we being desirous that the said P.D. should not by his false suggestions and pretentions, any longer detain the Beast, so by the replevied as aforesaid—command you forthwith to take the Beast of the said P. D. of like kind and value, if any he hath, to be found in your precinct, in withernam, and them deliver unto the said S. P. to be by him kept, used and improved, until the said P. D. shall restore him the Beast he took from him, by our writ of replevin as aforesaid; and also that of the money of the said P.D. or of his goods or chattles to be found within your precinct, at the value thereof in money, you cause to be paid and satisfied unto the said S. P. three shillings for this writ together with your expenses, for executing the same. Hereof fail not, and make return of this writ, with your doings herein, unto our said Justice, within forty days next coming.

Witness our said Justice, at P. the day of in the year of our Lord.

J. S.

And be it further enacted, That when the writ of return and restitution, or writ in withernam shall issue from any other Court of law, or for any other property than that of the Court from whence the same shall issue, shall so vary the form, as to them shall appear expedient, to carry the same into full force and effect, as the nature and circumstances of the case shall require.

This act to be in force, from and after the twentieth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

In the *House of Representatives*, June 24, 1789.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBE, Speaker.

In *Senate*, June 24, 1789.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved—— JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Proceedings *of* Congress.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES:

Wednesday, July 8.

Mr. [illegible] from the Committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill entitled "An act imposing a Duty on Tonnage," which was read the first time, ordered to be read the same correct—the second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole on the Collection Bill.

Thursday, July 9.

Mr. [illegible] reported, that the Committee appointed for the purpose had waited upon the President with the bill entitled "An act imposing a Duty on Tonnage," and presented the same for his approbation and signature.

In Committee of the whole on the Collection Bill.

Upon the article providing for allowances to the Collector, &c. of the Revenue—several propositions were offered—*one per cent.—half per cent. and one quarter per cent.* upon the amount of the duties collected were mentioned; but a clause proposed by Mr. Lawrence to the following purport was finally adopted, viz. That the collectors of the following ports, viz. Salem, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Portsmouth in Virginia, and Charleston, South-Carolina, shall receive *one half per cent.* on the amount of the duties by them respectively collected—and the Collectors of all other districts mentioned in the act, *one per cent.*

The following fees were likewise agreed to by the Committee:

	Dols.
For each entry of a ship or vessel not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States,	6
For each entry of any other ship or vessel of 200 tons burthen, or upwards, arriving from any foreign port, having on board goods, &c. subject to a duty,	4
For each entry of any vessel under 200 tons burthen, from a foreign port having on board goods, &c. subject to a duty,	3
For each entry of all other vessels,	1
	Cents.
For every permit to unload goods	20
For every bond to secure payment of the duties,	40
For every permit to export goods on which a drawback of duties is allowed,	30

The aforesaid fees to be divided between the Collector and Naval-Officer.

To each Surveyor, for services on board any vessel not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and having goods, &c. subject to a duty,	De. 4
For services on board any other vessel,	2
For services on board any vessel wholly belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States, and having goods, &c. subject to a duty,	3
For services on board all other vessels,	1

These fees to be paid by the master or owner of such vessel.

To each Inspector while employed, per day, (to be paid out of the revenue.) — 1 Dollar, 25 Cents

Measurers, Weighers, and Gaugers, are to be allowed for measuring every 100 bushels of salt grain. — 18

For every 100 bushels of Coal. — 25

Weighing every 112 wt. — 2

Gaugling every cask, — 6

To be paid by the holders of the goods.

FRIDAY, July 10.

COLLECTION BILL.

The discussion of the Bill was completed this day—when the Committee rose.

Upon motion it was *voted*, That the Chairman's report should be received to-morrow.

SATURDAY, July 11.

This day the House, according to order, received the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill for collecting the Impost; which being read, and the several amendments to the same agreed to, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday.

The reading of the engrossed bill for regulating the collection of the impost, was postponed until to-morrow.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

IT is uniformly true of mankind, that they seek to religion for those assistances which they want to repair the ruins that have been made upon the fabrick of human nature by the fall of Adam. But the unhappiness in this case is, that from the first two all succeeding ages, they have adopted religions which were ridiculously absurd and superstitious.

Reason, unaffisted by supernatural light, has never failed to make *Polytheism* the first religious principle, and *Idolatry* the first religious practice. A first view of the material world would surprise the mind into a confused notion of a first cause of its existence. But upon further observation, the great variety of phenomena which crouded in upon the senses, has lead to the idea of a variety of causes—each of these causes being considered as divine, the mind became established in the doctrine of a multiplicity of Gods. And to trace idolatry to its true source, we are to view the people as considering the higher and more important parts of creation, such as the sun, moon, and stars, as having great influence in human affairs and revolutions, by reason of the spirits which animated them. These visible objects could not fail of course to command the people's worship. These errors were so perfectly agreeable to the natural conceptions of the human mind, that no interposition of legislators and philosophers were able to free mankind from their destructive influence, as soon as the first and great principles of religion, taught to the first men of our race, were lost in the prevalence of superstition.

Thus the ancient priests and sages of the east found it necessary to establish their theology upon the false popular opinions and practises that had prevailed in times of the greatest ignorance. Particularly the antient philosophers, who were also the priests in Egypt and Ethiopia, in this way arrived to a degree of mighty wealth and power. To suit their doctrines to the gross conceptions of the people, as well as bring a greater revenue to themselves, they encouraged the idea of a multiplicity of Gods, and themselves went into the observance of a strange mixture of profitable rites and customs, and used all their art to lead the people into errors which they were naturally prone to embrace.

It became a common rule among the Magi and wise men of the great eastern kingdoms, to honour and encourage what they could not subdue—to strike in with the popular superstitions, where they could not give stability and consequence to more philosophical systems of religion, by reason of the prejudices and attachments of the people. And to this temporising practice they added another expedient to extend their influence;—which was, to wrap up their doctrines in the sacred veil of allegory. They rendered the principles of their superstitions highly venerable by propagating them under sacred dialects, mysterious cyphers, and hieroglyphics. Greater and lesser mysteries, into the first of which none but the wise and great were initiated, while the latter were reserved for the vulgar, were contrived to set the world in a maze—the same may be said of their supernumerary Gods, celestial and superceleftial; whole Gods and half Gods.

And to carry their superstitions in the face of the world with a still greater sanction, most of their philosophers and teachers claimed the title of millionaries from heaven, pretending to hold intercourse with the Gods, and to receive revelations from them for the use of the people.

And to secure their character in this respect, they had resort to the powers of magic and enchantment, that by the assistance of these they might contravene the principles of *common sense* and *common honesty*, and bring the half savage people to admire and applaud them as divine. Thus the heathen world for many thousand years was devoutly engaged in deifying the moral sages and great legislators of antiquity, and in celebrating the exploits and amours of their fictitious Gods. And upon this religious stupor of the people has depended the success of all the deep designs and plots which have been laid by worldly ambition and power. It was by intermixing & incorporating the superstitious rites of religion with systems of civil laws, that the latter have accomplished their end in society. This consideration induced the civil powers to make themselves sole judges of religious truth and orthodoxy. People were taught to look up to their sovereign for their religion for into his appointment were resolved all religious doctrines and principles. And when the supreme power had given their sanction to a religious writ or pious record, it became immoral and prophane in the people to deny its veracity and divinity, and not render unfeigned obedience to every article that it contained. This excluded all fair discussion and free enquery, and rendered the magistrate answerable for all the evils that flowed from heterodoxy and error.

And I doubt not but that even in christian states there is too great propriety in taking of the civil takes by swearing for their subjects in matters of religion; and in ing from an unwarrantable interposition of their authority and direction in the articles of the christian's holy faith.

But what I aimed at principally in my observations upon this subject, was to notice a remarkable circumstance attending it—and the thing so peculiarly observable is this, that when all the most civilized and learned nations have practised the most illiterate and vulgar superstitions—there is an exception from all antiquity of one rude and ignorant nation, that was distinguished for a most rational belief and practice of religion, especially in the first principles of it—the nation I speak of is the *Jewish*, which circumstance is a most convincing evidence that it was favoured with divine instruction.

Trace the monuments of antiquity, and they will give you undeniable testimony, that the heathen nations of all ages, and especially those of Greece and Rome, which were distinguished for politeness and good policy, and have perpetuated their fame to all succeeding generations, for strength of genius, and an elegant taste as well as thorough pursuit in the refined arts, were yet intollerably bound up in superstition—their religion was a compound of vulgar rites and fabulous notions. A multiplicity of Gods was invariably acknowledged as the belief, and image worship as the practice of the people.

On the other hand, the Jews who were a people very remote from learning and refinement, conceived rational ideas of religion, in ascribing unity to the Deity, and worshipping him under no sensible object. By this we learn that it was not the *manhood* of philosophy, nor the full and vigorous exercise of reason, that produced the idea of one God. For in what sense can the Jews be called the only nation of sages and philosophers, the only people among whom philosophy arrived to a size of *manhood*? If this be true of them, cavillers and free-thinkers have done very wrong in representing them as the most stupid of all the human race, ignorant and barbarous. But allowing what they say to be a true representation, the objection turns itself against those who produce it, rather than otherwise. For the greater the stupidity of the Jews, the more unaccountable or rather preternatural is their rationality in the great and fundamental article of their religion, respecting the unity of the Deity. And here one cannot help suggesting, that in whatever light cavillers represent the Jewish nation, it cannot help their cause—for if they call them a learned polished people, this is crowning their merit, and does nothing to invalidate their idea of their being the peculiar favourites of heaven—or if on the other hand, they stigmatize them as illiterate and low bred, vulgar and barbarous, this evinces the truth of their being favoured with divine instruction in religion.

But granting, as we must, that they were not very knowing, or better philosophers than their neighbours, but much inferior to some of them in the learning of that age, and it is perfectly incredible to suppose, that if left to the free exercise of unaffisted reason, they would have escaped the errors of polytheism and idolatry, more easily than the nations about them. It follows then that monotheism, or the idea of one God, held by this people, as also the rational method of worshipping him must be ascribed to the extraordinary assistances of a divine revelation.

VERITAS.

LONDON, April 9.

A most outragious tumult has happened at Barcelona, in consequence of the high price of bread. On the 18th ult. a very numerous mob began to set fire to the town magazines, where the corn is deposited. Having finished here, they burnt to houses belonging to principal corn dealers, besides some others.

The King of Sweden has received the most affectionate addresses from all parts of his kingdom, declaring how extremely ready the people are to second his wishes for carrying on the war. The Finlanders have been particularly forward, which is the more agreeable to his Majesty, as it was feared that these people would be gained over by the Empress of Russia, their ancient Sovereign. She has not been wanting in promises towards them, but they have been rejected. Even those towns which lie nearest the borders of Russia have seemed the most loyal to the King of Sweden.

This spirit, which runs through every part of the multitude, will have the most beneficial effects in the prosecution of the war.

APRIL 20.

On the 17th of last Jan. died at Grand Cairo, in Egypt, Mr. JOHN LEDYARD, a native of [*Groton* in the State of Connecticut.—He served under Captain Cook, in the last voyage which that able navigator performed, and was one of the witnesses to his tragical fate on the Island of Owyhee; an account of which, with the material occurrences of the voyage, he published in America, before that great and splendid relation of it appeared in England, in which honorable mention is made of Mr. Ledyard. He had a most unfaithful desire to visit unknown countries, and offered his services to the Empress of Russia, through her ambassador at Paris, to explore the Continent of America; and to attempt to pass from the north-west coast to the northern parts of the United States, or the Atlantic. Being disappointed in these views, he undertook the journey, with the assistance of a few friends, and found his way from Paris to St. Petersburg, and from thence to Kamtschatka, where, by order of the Empress, he was put, without any previous notice, into a sledge drawn by dogs, and after returning to the southward, was sent out of her majesty's dominions. Being thus again disappointed, he went to London, and proposed to the Royal African Company to make a journey through Africa, and to examine the unknown parts of that quarter of the globe.—He accordingly arrived at Grand Cairo, under the auspices of this Company; and thinking himself on the moment of pointing his way towards Abyssinia, from whence he expected to have continued his route to the Cape of Good Hope; he made all his arrangements for this long journey, & engaged the protection of a caravan, which was to set out in a few days towards the Southward.—Here, however, he finished his career, and is gone to "that undiscovered country, from whose bourn no traveller returns."—Mr. Ledyard was strong and active, bold as a lion, and gentle as he was bold. By his intrepidity, perseverance and patience under hardships, as second only to Captain Cook in the annals of discovery, he would certainly have made a name, which will be dear to all lovers of fortitude and magnanimity, and which would have been transmitted to the latest posterity.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) May 9.

Monday morning, a little before eleven o'clock, Arnold Besser was brought from the goal, and executed agreable to his sentence, on a gallows erected for the purpose on the parade of this town, in presence of a numerous concourse of persons of all descriptions. His body was afterwards taken down, and buried in the afternoon.

The deportment of the above unfortunate man during his confinement, was very exemplary. When he was led out of the goal, in order to be taken to the place of execution, he appeared thoroughly prepared for the important trial he was to undergo. His countenance was placid and serene; he was very collected, and acknowledged the justness of his sentence. He said he owed much to Mr. Ledwich's endeavours and counsel, that he was very thankful to those gentlemen who had interested themselves in his behalf to obtain a pardon; but that it would be mistaken mercy, as he never could have been better prepared to die than he then was. He seemed perfectly resigned at the place of execution; and made his exit, with every appearance of penitence and devotion. Mr. Ledwich's conduct on the above occasion, was highly meritorious. He not only attended the unfortunate man during his confinement, but even to his place of suffering, where he assisted him with his counsel and prayers. He deserted him not in his last moments; and, such was the happy effect of his consolation, that the most ignominious period of a wretched delinquent's life was rendered comfortable. What must be the philanthropy of such a man, and how exquisite his feelings, whose breast can recount the pleasing reflection!

FREDERICK, July 7.

On Wednesday the first instant, during a heavy thunder storm, as Mr. Christian Brash, who lived near the Catoctin mountain, about ten miles from this town, was sitting in his porch with a child on his knee, he was struck dead by the lightning; the child which was on his knee, was not hurt; one of his sons, who standing near him, and his wife who was in the house, were much bruised, and a hog and a goose that were near him at the time, were killed.

WINCHESTER, (Virginia) July 15.

We hear from Berkly, that one day last week, a man wanted to dispossess another of some land; in consequence of which a warm dispute arose between them, which terminated in the person who had possession of the premises firing a gun at the other—the contents lodged in his body, and proved fatal.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

On Saturday, May 16, died at his house in Lancaster, STEPHEN CHAMBERS, Esq. Councellor at Law.—In the evening his remains were followed to the grave by a numerous and respectable assemblage of his friends.—His death was occasioned by a wound received in a duel on the preceding Monday.—On Wednesday a notification was addressed, which advanced with such rapidity as to defeat every application, and to render an amputation inexpedient, if not impracticable.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

On Thursday last that venerable patriot CHARLES THOMPSON, Esq. resigned to THE PRESIDENT of the United States his office of Secretary to Congress—a post which he has filled for near Fifteen Years, with reputation to himself, and advantage to his country.

When Heav'n propitious smild upon our arms,
Or scenes adverse spread terror and alarms,
Thro' every change the patriot was the same—
And FAITH and HOPE attended *THOMPSON's* NAME.

From *Georgia* to *New-Hampshire* the public papers teem with accounts of the joyous celebration of INDEPENDENCE. The present anniversary appears to be considered by every part of the continent, as a most auspicious æra in the history of our country—anticipating the blessings of security and good government under the administration of our excellent Constitution—Independence appears adorned with new lustre.

The education of youth in all free countries, has always been a prime object of attention.—An enlightened people can never be enslaved:—The most benevolent plans for the poor are the means of acquiring knowledge:—The wife and virtuous are sometimes plunged in distress; but the wretched part of every community will generally be found to consist of those who have been neglected in their education, or who never were in circumstances to acquire information.—Every society is bound to make public provision for her instruction of the poor.

PORTLAND, July 4.

On Monday last information was received at the Naval-Office in this town, that a sloop of about 30 tons had, on the Friday preceeding, anchored at Cape-Cove, in Cape-Elizabeth—that she was commanded by one Josiah Jackson, who said his vessel was from the coast of Guinea, and had been out four months. The Naval Officer repaired immediately to the Cape, with an intention to seize the sloop for breach of the Revenue laws; but he could find no one who would assist him in boarding her: On the contrary, the inhabitants assisted in getting the sloop under way, and then piloted her out to sea. On the return of the Naval-Officer, a number of gentlemen belonging to this town voluntarily agreed to pursue her. A small sloop and schooner was immediately equipped—they set sail on Monday evening, and fortunately on Wednesday the schooner, commanded by Capt. John Baker, fell in with and took possession of her; and in the evening of the same day brought her into this port. On examination it was found that the Captain differed very much from his men, and his men from each other, in their accounts of the voyage, the property &c. But from the confession of one Hans Hanson it appears, that the sloop sailed from London about a year ago last March—that she was commanded and chiefly owned by one John Conner—that they proceeded to the coast of Guinea, and purchased the cargo of ivory, pepper, &c. which they have now on board—that a plan was then concerted to kill Capt. Conner, which was executed last December, and the above mentioned Jackson, was appointed in his stead—and that in March they proceeded on their voyage to America.

"Last Lord's day, departed this life Miss Susanna Sweetser, on the 17th day after taking by mistake a large quantity of *Corrosive Sublimate*.—Instead of a dreadful potion, she supposed it to be a kind of medicinal salt, which she had formerly been acquainted with. Every suitable antidote was used, to oppose the fatal effects of the dose, but in vain.

"Thus fell in her 23d year, after enduring the most excruciating pains, a likely and valuable young woman, to the inexpressible grief of her surviving mother, who is thus deprived of her only daughter and sole domestic companion.—May the lamentable accident be a warning to every one, to be cautious what they use as medicine.

BOSTON, July 30.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated July 25, 1789.

"Our Legislature has resolved, that a House be erected near the fort, for the residence and accommodation of The President of the United States—and that at their next session they will make the necessary provision in the premises.

"The ADDRESS to The PRESIDENT passed nem. con.

"In the bill for appointing Commissioners for declaring the consent of the Legislature of New-York, that Vermont be a separate state, the names of ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, RICHARD VARICK, SIMEON DEWITT, JOHN LANSING, jun. ROBERT YATES, RUFUS KING, and GULLIAN VERPLANCK, are inserted.

"The Legislature have adjourned to meet in this city in January next.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Messrs. *Richard* and *Co.* of this town, have within the last eleven months manufactured SIXTY-ONE THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED pair of WOOL and COTTON CARDS. These employ upwards of 800 persons—and from the improvements made in the machines used in the manufactory thereof, by an American, are afforded 50 per cent. cheaper than those formerly imported from England.

In the Sail-Cloth manufactory in this town, upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED YARDS a week are turned out—and, from its texture, and the care which it is known is taken to prevent it from taking mildrew, the demand for it is much greater than can be supplied. It is said, that improvements will be made so as to turn out ONE HUNDRED PIECES per week. These manufactures so beneficial to our country, which gives bread to so many men, women and children, and which so greatly tend to stop the rage for foreign importations, must certainly merit both public and private protection and encouragement.

The present flourishing situation of our own country manufactures, says a correspondent, must afford pleasurable sensations to those who feel interested in the rising glory of these United States. It now becomes necessary for those who have it in their power to afford every possible encouragement to the progress of industry; and encouragement may be offered, even by those who study only their own interest, without any regard for the public weal; for it has been proved beyond a doubt, that many articles of American manufacture, are in respect to quality, equal, if not superior, to those imported from Europe, and respecting price, much cheaper. Thus not only the patriot, but even the *self interested* individual will find it highly advantageous to exert themselves to keep alive our infant manufactories, and lend their aid to help them to excel those of the most celebrated in any of the European kingdoms.

NORTHAMPTON, August 6.

PUNCTUAL payments are of great importance.—The use of money is valuable, and the time of creditors precious. This should be considered by the rich in their transactions with the poor. The price of labour is sacred; it is respected by human laws, and with reason; the man who yields up his time, strength and liberty to another is peculiarly entitled to a recompence. Labourers who are defrauded may not have it in their power to redress their own grievances, but the righteous governor of the Universe is their friend, and his judgments are denounced against oppressors.

Let the rich reflect on the disadvantages the poor are under in procuring immediate payment. They are afraid of actions at law; Laws made by the rich favour of self partiality; and the execution of them is too often the purchase of wealth. The demands of a rich man are made with authority;—he is not apt to sympathize with affliction which he neither feels nor fears.

The poor must borrow from one another to pay at their peril with punctuality; a great many seldom impose on himself the same necessity to discharge his obligations to the poor. A trader or an artist may have his credit at stake on the one hand, and the risk of offending his customers on the other.

The rich man is often the oppressor, yet the purses his demand with threats; and accordingly to his wealth is the measure of his anger; the poor is oppressed, yet he must intreat; the threats of the rich are often more respected, than the injuries and intreaties of the poor. If the foregoing and like reflections were admitted to have proper influence, they might operate on the honor and ingenuity of the rich.

Honor is a principal to which the rich make pretensions. It can effect the payment of debts contracted in gaming, though contracting such debts is indefensible; yet it would be a danger ous encroachment on principal not to pay them; but it is honourable in the true sense of the word, to be punctual in paying those lawful creditors, who hesitate to ask, and yet suffer from the delay of payment.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

begun and held at the city of New-York.

On Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

An ACT imposing DUTIES on TONNAGE.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following duties shall be and are hereby imposed on all ships or vessels entered in the United States, that is to say,—On all ships or vessels built within the said States, and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, or not built within the said States, but on the 29th day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, belonging, and during the time such ships and vessels shall continue to belong wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, at the rate of 6 cents per ton. On all ships or vessels hereafter built in the United States, belonging wholly or in part to subjects of foreign powers, at the rate of thirty cents per ton.—On all other ships or vessels, at the rate of fifty cents per ton.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That no ship or vessel built within the aforesaid States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, shall, whilst employed in the coasting trade, or in the fisheries, pay tonnage more than once in any year.

And be it further enacted, That every ship or vessel employed in the transportation of any of the produce or manufacture of the United States, built within the said states, except such ship or vessel be built within the said states, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, shall on each entry, pay *fifty* cents per ton.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence, and be in force from and after the fifteenth day of August next.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved——July 20, 1789.

George Washington,
President of the United States.

A PAIR OF ELEGANT

Horseman's Pistols,

To be sold. Enquire of the Printer.

July 31st, 1789.

INDIGO FOR SALE,

By Luther Loomis,

WHO has lately received a large supply, and is now selling on the most reasonable terms (for short credit) for TOW-CLOTH—FLAX—BUTTER—CHEESE, and even almost every kind of produce.—Likely

SHIPPING-HORSES and OXEN

are much wanted, for which good pay will be given.

Suffield, (Connecticut) August 1st, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, to those proprietors of Lands in the township of Woodbury, State of Vermont, who have not paid the first tax, that their Lands are sold for the payment thereof, with twelve months redemption, from the 27th of October last.—There is also a state tax upon said town of 8s. 2d. and 3s. cost—the lands sold, and the time of redemption, six months from the 18th of March last.

Aug. 5, 1789.

THE subscribers hereby give notice, that on the 13th of August inst. they shall open a PUBLICK HOUSE, at Easthampton, for the accommodation of people attending the Ordination on that day, being properly authorized for that purpose.

SILAS BROWN,
JOSEPH CLAPP,
DAVID LYMAN,
SILAS BROWN, jun.

August 5, 1789.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

If you think the following worthy the attention of your readers, please to insert it.

A PASTORAL.

In imitation of Pope.

WHEN first the Muse exerts her feeble lays,
To sing of modern or of ancient days,
Diffidence makes her careful steps along,
Neither sublime nor ruffic is her song.
Let Europe boast her bards, let *Seward* sing;
Let *Barlow's* Poem o'er the Atlantic ring;
My gentle Muse desires not thus to soar,
To please her friend the aim, and aims no more.

In that gay season nature spreads her bloom,
And calls her beauties from their wintry tomb;
A harmless Shepherd chanc'd the fields to stray,
And to the mountain bent his toilsome way,
The hills and fields deck'd in their gay attire,
Fill'd Strephon's bosom with poetic fire.
And thus the swain to Zephirus made his moan,
He sang as it 'd for his absent love's return.

Go gentle gales, convey to Delia's ear,
Tell her the spring's return'd, the flowers appear;
The little hillocks that enclose our plain,
Charms with their beauty every harmless swain.
The rose springs forth from every prickly thorn;
The tulips, violets, and the pinks adorn
The garden knot.—Yet all these beauties mourn,
They long, they languish for your quick return.

Go gentle gales, go tell my lovely fair,
The spring's return'd, the beauty of the year,
The willow, elm, and oak, and curling vine,
That round their trunks in circling columns twine,
The lowly bramble, and the lofty bay,
The gentle winds which through their branches play
Invites us to the fields.—But their kind shade,
Mourns your long absence, O! thou lovely maid.

Go gentle gales to Delia quick convey,
Tell her the fields their verdure now display.
The new grown grass with flowers bespangled thro',
And tender herbage opens to our view
New scenes of joy.—And yet we all complain
We ne'er shall see you, lovely maid, again,

Once more ye gales, go tell my lovely friend,
The charming spring is drawing to an end.
The little songsters of the waving grove,
Who lately told their pleasing tales of love
On every friendly bough, now stop their song,
Careful for nursing but their tender young.
No more the lass attended by her swain,
Forms the rude dance upon the gratify plain;
But all is still—leave by the sultry heat,
Each lass and swain seek out some cool retreat,
There talk of love.—But all lament my fate,
All mourn the absence of my lovely mate.

But what is this I see?—or am I blind,
Sure this is Delia—O my Delia's kind!
She's now return'd—return'd she'll glad each scene,
She's the loveliest Nymph that trips upon the green.

E L E G Y.

WHERE weeping yews and nodding cypress wave
In awful gloom, around thy mossy grave,
Let nymphs and Shepherds yearly tribute bring,
And strew the earliest violets of the spring.
Let fairy footsteps trace the midnight round,
And guard from every ill the hallow'd ground;
There drooping love and friendship oft appear,
And virtue greets thine ashes with a tear.

C O N S C I E N C E.

HOW irresistable is the power of conscience! —Conscience is a viper, which twines itself around the heart!—This viper lays fast hold of us,—lies down with us and stings us in our sleep;—it rises with us and prays upon our vitals;——it is conscience "which makes cowards of us all."—Hence moral ancient writers compare an evil conscience to the vulture feeding on our liver.——How beautifully have many of our poets drawn a guilty conscience, let those whom the devil may instigate to commit a base or cruel action reflect on these lines:

"My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brags in a servile tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain;
Perjury, perjury!—in the first degree,
All several sins, all used in each agree,
Throng to the bar, crying all guilty! guilty!

SHAKESPEARE.

What can be a stronger representation of the most lingering and most acute corporeal pains?—Yet strong as these lineaure, they must fall greatly short of the anguish of a guilty conscience; imagination when at rest cannot conceive the horrors, which, when troubled it can excite, or the tortures to which it can give birth; a guilty conscience in a short time becomes insupportable, and it voluntarily confesses the murder, or sin which oppresses it, and thereby brings the perpetrators to condign punishment.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

An ACT to encourage the Manufacture and Consumption of Strong-Beer, Ale, and other Malt Liquors.

WHEREAS the manufacture of Strong-Beer, Ale, and other Malt Liquors will promote the best purposes of husbandry and commerce, by encouraging the growth of such materials as are peculiarly congenial to our soil and climate, and by producing a valuable article of exportation; and whereas the wholesome qualities of malt liquors greatly recommend them to general use, as an important means of preserving the health of the citizens of this Commonwealth, and of preventing the pernicious effects of spirituous liquors:

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That all Brew-Houses, wherein shall be made and produced for sale annually, a quantity of Strong-Beer or Ale, not less than one hundred barrels of thirty one and an half gallons each, Beer measure, with the utensils employed in such Brew-Houses and the immediate dependencies thereof, also all monies & stock of every kind employed and improved in such Brew-Houses, with the Strong-Beer, Ale and other Malt Liquors which shall be there made and produced for sale as aforesaid, with the faculty or annual profit of such manufacture, shall be, and they hereby are exempted from all taxes and duties of every kind, for the term of five years next after the passing of this act.

And be it further enacted, That all Brewers or others who shall be owners or occupiers of such Brew-Houses, shall as soon as may be after the passing of this act, and afterwards at least once in every year, produce to the several Assessors of the towns and districts wherein such Brew-Houses shall be situate, satisfactory evidence of the quantities of Beer or Ale, made in their said Houses respectively, for one year then next preceding, in order that they may have the benefit of the exemption aforesaid.

In the *House* of *Representatives*, June 22, 1789.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In SENATE, June 22, 1789.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved——

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy.

Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

An ACT authorising the settlement of the claims of Executors and Administrators, in the Probate Court, by Referrees.

WHEREAS Executors and Administrators, having claims against the estate of their testator or intestate, cannot commence and prosecute an action at law for the determination thereof, and it may tend to the furtherance of justice, as well as the satisfaction of the parties interested, to have the same determined by Referees mutually chosen and appointed in the Probate Court:

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That when any Executor or Administrator shall exhibit a claim in writing against his testator or intestate, to the Judge of Probate, having cognizance thereof, for allowance, and the same shall be disputed by any person interested adversely in the allowance thereof, it shall be lawful for the said Executor or Administrator, and the legatees or heirs whose interest will be effected by the issue thereof, to submit the determination of such claim, to Referrees, who may be mutually agreed upon by the parties interested; and the Court of Probate before whom such submission is made, may receive, approve and allow the report of such Referees made in writing pursuant to the submission, and decree accordingly: Provided the submission be made in writing, and signed by all the parties interested therein, or their Agents duly authorized thereunto, and when any of the parties are minors, by his or their guardians duly nominated and appointed.

And be it further enacted, That when a dispute shall arise respecting the occupation, use and improvement of real estate in the hands of the Executor or Administrator, and the quantum he ought to credit in his account therefor, it shall and may be lawful for the Judge of Probate to appoint three disinterested persons, living near to the estate, to ascertain the true value thereof; and the report of them or the major part of them, made thereupon in writing, after hearing the parties, & accepted by the Judge, shall be the sum the Executor or Administrator shall be charged with in his account, and no more.

In the *House* of *Representatives*, June 22, 1789.

This Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker

In *Senate* June 22, 1789.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

A REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MANLY

A Native of Holland, who had lived from his early youth a rural life, in the Dutch Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, happened to be on a horse back, on the coast, at the very point of time when a vessel was shipwrecked by a dreadful tempest; the greatest part of the crew perished in the waves; the remainder were struggling with death on the flattering planks, that still floated on the surface of the water; no boat could be sent out in such a severe storm for the deliverance of these poor people: The humane and intrepid Hollander undertakes to save them: He blows bravely into the nostrils of his horse, and fixing himself firmly on his stirrups, he plunges into the sea, and gaining the wreck, brings back to the shore two men of the crew, each of whom held by his boots. In this manner he went and returned seven times, and thus saved fourteen of the passengers. But the eighth time (and here the generous heart must fail) on his return a rapid and immense surge, overset his horse; the heroick rider lost his seat, and was swallowed up with the two unfortunate victims he was endeavouring to snatch from death. What excit could be more glorious than that of this generous man. We celebrate the Chiefs who expired in the field of battle among the victims they had been sacrificing; and if their motives were just and spirited, let them have their glory; but we cannot help contemplating with a more pleasing kind of admiration this intrepid man, dying in an attempt to save his fellow creatures from destruction.

TO BE SOLD,

At *Publick Vendue,*

ON Thursday the 3d day of September next, Sundry Lots of Land, in the Town of Colrain, in the County of Hampshire, agreable to the Order of the Supreme Judicial Court, belonging to the Estate of Joseph Winslow, of Boston, deceased. Sale to be at the House of Mr. Robert Miller, Innholder in said Town of Colrain, at Twelve of the Clock at Noon on said day.

HUGH M'CLALLEN, } Attorneys to the Admi-
JAMES STEWART, } istrators to said estate.

Colrain, July 20 1789.

To the honourable the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court holden at Springfield, within and for the County of Hampshire, on the fourth Tuesday of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

THE petition of *Prudence Farnam*, of West-Springfield, in the County of Hampshire, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, wife of *Josiah Farnam*, jun. late of said West-Springfield——*Humbly Sheweth*——

That on the twenty-sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord, seventeen hundred and seventy four, that she was married to the said *Josiah*, and lived with him as his wife almost ten years, and had within that time five children by him—that about five years ago the said *Josiah* left your petitioner and went out of this State, and cohabited with one *Rebecca Cool*, a woman of bad fame, with whom he has lived as with a wife, and by whom he has had one or more children, and thereby hath been guilty of adultery and broke the marriage covenant on his part—That he left your petitioner in a poor and distressed condition, with the care of three small children, without any sufficient means for their support—That your petitioner never has cohabited with the said *Josiah* for more than five years last past—That the said *Josiah* has lately returned into this State, and made a violent and dangerous assault on the body of your petitioner, and still continues to utter many and grievous threatnings of personal abuse and violence against your petitioner, thereby putting her in great fear and distressing anxiety:

Your petitioner therefore humbly requests the aid and assistance of your Honours, and humbly prays that she may be divorced from the bond of matrimony with the said *Josiah*, and as in duty bound she will ever pray.

PRUDENCE FARNAM.

West-Springfield, Sept. 22, 1788.

IN the Supreme Judicial Court at Northampton, on the last Tuesday of April, 1789.—ORDERED,—That the libellant notify the adverse party, *Josiah Farnam*, jun. of this libel, by serving him personally with an attested copy hereof, and this order thereon, or by causing the same to be published in the Northampton newspaper four weeks successfully, the first publication to be made sixty days at least prior to the fourth Tuesday of September next, that the said *Josiah Farnam*, jun. may appear before this Court, at the next session thereof, to be holden at Springfield within and for the County of Hampshire, on the fourth Tuesday of September next, and shew cause wherefore the bonds of marriage heretofore entered into between him and the said Prudence should not be dissolved.

Attest.

JOHN TUCKER, Clerk.

☞ All Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are requested to make immediate payment.

Vol III.] THE [NUMB. 154.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Proceedings *of* Congress.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, July 14.

THE engrossed bill to regulate the collection of duties on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, was read—after which the House proceeded to fill up the blanks. Among others the following:

All imported distilled spirits of 24 degrees, by the Hydrometer, to be reckoned Jamaica proof.

The cost of goods to be estimated at the following rates:

	Dol.	Cents.
The pound sterling of Great-Britain,	4	44
The livre tournois of France,		18½
The florin, or guilder of the United Netherlands,		39
The mark banco of Hamburgh,		33½
The rix dollar of Denmark,	1	
The rix dollar of Sweden,	1	
The ruble of Russia,	1	
Real plate of Spain,		10
The milree of Portugal,	1	24
The pound sterling of Ireland,	4	10
The tale of China,	1	48
The pagoda of India,	1	94
The rupee of Bengal,		55½

And all other currencies in value as near as may be to the said rates.

All duties to be paid in gold and silver.

The gold coin of France, Spain, England and Portugal, & all other gold coin of equal fineness, to be valued at 89 dwt.

The Mexican dollar, 100

The crown of France, 111

The crown of England, 111

And all other silver coin of equal fineness, 111 cents per oz.

The blanks being filled—the question, shall the bill pass? Was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Fitzsimons introduced a motion, that leave be given to bring in a bill to provide for the government of the Western territory, agreeably to the acts & ordinances of the late Congress. This motion was adopted, and Messrs. Fitzsimons, Sedgwick, and Brown, appointed as the Committee.

Another motion was then made by Mr. Fitzsimons, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill providing for the settlement of accounts between the United States and individual States, agreeably to the acts and ordinances of the late Congress: This was also agreed to, and Messrs. Baldwin, Sturgis and Smith, (of S.C.) appointed as the Committee.

WEDNESDAY, July 15.

The House took up the subject of the contested election of New-Jersey—and after a long time being spent on the subject, the Committee were directed to obtain proof of the facts stated in the petition, in such manner as they should deem expedient.

THURSDAY, July 16.

Mr. Baldwin of the committee appointed to prepare a bill, providing for the settlement of accounts between the United States and individual States, brought in a report: This bill provides for establishing a board of three commissioners, whose decision is to be final—read and laid on the table.

COMPENSATIONS.

The report of the committee on compensations was next taken into consideration.

On filling up the blank in the article which provides a compensation for the services of the President, a lengthy conversation ensued.

Mr. Sherman suggested the expediency of referring the subject to a committee, which should consist of a member from each state.

Mr. Livermore proposed that the blank should be filled up with 18,000 dollars; he observed, that the expenses of the President of the late Congress, amounted upon an average to about 13,000 dollars; he adverted to the difference of the charges of living at the present time, compared with what they were formerly, he said he was in favour of a generous and competent allowance.

Mr. Tucker proposed that 26,000 dollars should be the sum for the first year, and 15,000 for each of the three succeeding years. He supposed that this mode would be agreeable to the constitution, provided the whole sum was voted at once, and he conceived there was a propriety in making the grant for the first year, larger than for the following; the average would be about the sum mentioned by the gentleman from New-Hampshire.

Mr. Stone said, that he supposed that 25,000 dollars would be as small a sum as would answer, and in case that sum was agreed to, the executive would be less expensive to the people, than that of any similar government in the world; and if it is considered that the unavoidable expenses will be great, and that the President will require the assistance of two or more Secretaries to discharge his high and important trust, and that it cannot be expected that persons in such a station, should be in straitened or dependent circumstances, this sum will not be found to exceed—besides it is a maxim of sound policy, that executive officers should be independent.

Mr. White: Sir, I do not say that 25,000 dollars will be enough—or that it is not sufficient—but in order to determine what will be right, I should be glad to know in what style it is expected the President should live? If a style of magnificence and splendor is to be adopted, this sum will be too small; it will be extremely difficult to determine upon a proper sum until this is known.

Mr. Baldwin gave an account of the different ideas of the gentlemen who were upon the committee, by which it appeared, that the sum in the report was nearly an average of their respective ideas upon the subject: He observed that the sum was adopted with some reference to the character which now fills the chair, and the committee thought it would be perfectly safe rather to exceed, than fall short of the amount which might be requisite.

Mr. Boudinot made some similar observations with some enlargement, and added that he should rather be for increasing than diminishing the sum.

Mr. Vining said, that the committee had no documents on which to form a judgment—they had no light to guide them—They could not determine what ambassadors, and foreign ministers might be sent to this country, nor what expenses the President must necessarily incur upon that account, to support the dignity of the States? He observed, that there are cases in which generosity is the best economy, and no loss is ever sustained by a decent support of the chief magistrate—There is a certain appearance of external dignity and parade, which is necessary should be kept up. Did I represent a larger state (said he) I would speak with more confidence on this occasion—The ghost of poverty haunts us—We are stunned with the cry of the poverty of the States—But under the auspices of an energetick government, our funds will be established and increased; and I doubt not they will be found sufficient for all the purposes of the union—We ought not to confine our calculations to the present moment. If gentlemen will contend that we are not able to support the government in a proper style, why there is an end of the business; but we should remember that the present is the season of organizing the government—Patient & lengthy deliberation and investigation are requisite, & the amount of the civil list will be thereby increased—but in future the sessions will be short, and the burthen of expense greatly diminished. He said he was against any reduction of the sum: he had always supposed it too small, and should rather propose to fill the blank with 30,000 dollars.

Mr. Page observed, that 30,000 dollars had been mentioned—He thought that would be an adequate sum; but not for the purposes of pomp and parade—These, he said, are intirely out of the question—He had made a calculation upon the probable expenses, and found that exclusive of the dignity and pageantry which some talked of, this sum would be sufficient.—He therefore moved, that the blank should be filled with 30,000 dollars.

The vote being taken on Mr. Page's motion, it passed in the negative.

It was then moved that the blank should be filled with 25,000 dollars—which was carried by a large majority.

Upon the clause in the report to allow the Vice-President 5000 dollars per ann. a debate ensued.

Mr. White said he did not find any thing in the constitution authorising a salary to that officer: He therefore moved that the sum should be struck out, and the clause so amended, as that the Vice-President should receive daily pay as President of the Senate only—in which capacity alone, Mr. White further observed, services could be exacted from him—and he did not think they could constitutionally vote any allowance but for services actually performed.

Mr. Page said that he rose to second the motion of his colleague: but from quite opposite principles—He should propose that 5000 dollars be struck out as too small a sum—He could not see the propriety of making so great a difference between the first and second magistrate—He therefore moved that 5000 be struck out in order to insert 7000.

Mr. Sedgwick observed, that the principles on which the motion of Mr. White was founded, did not appear to him to be just—The pay of the members is per diem, because they are together only for a time. The Vice-President is an officer by the constitution, who in case of accident is to take the chair, and is to reside at the seat of government; from which it appears necessary that he should receive a permanent salary.

Mr. Seney said, that by the constitution, compensation is to be made for services performed. The Vice-President may absent himself during the whole time—I am for giving him a handsome allowance while employed; but I think he ought to be paid per diem.

Mr. Sherman adverted to the circumstance of Lieut. Governors receiving salaries in the several states, where such officers are appointed; so that in this view the grant to the Vice-President would agree with the practice of the States individually—It appeared to be necessary also inasmuch as this officer would be taken off from all other business.

Mr. White: Sir, the constitution has not pointed out the Vice-President as an officer to be provided; for it says, the President shall have a fixed and permanent compensation for his services, but is silent as to the Vice-President. We are not authorised to institute finances for any man—Whether the Vice-President may or may not pursue any other business, I will not pretend to determine—He may, however, absent himself from the public service, and who can call him to account—the Constitution being silent, I think we may not establish a precedent—As to the Lieutenant-Governors of the States, some of them do not receive any thing.

Mr. Maddison did not agree with his colleague—He said the Vice-President ought to be placed in such a situation as that the States may always be able to command his services. The Vice-President may be taken from the extremity of the continent. If he is to be considered as the apparent successor to the President in case of accidents, it will be necessary he should withdraw his attention from all other pursuits. It is generally true, that pay should be for the time during which services are performed; but it is not universally the case; the Judges of the Courts will not be always employed; but they will be intitled to constant pay.

Mr. Ames observed, that the Vice-President's acceptance of his appointment, is a renunciation of the common modes of obtaining a livelihood. When a man is taken from the mass of the people for a particular office, he is entitled to a compensation from the publick. During the time in which he is not particularly employed, he is supposed to be engaged in political researches, for the benefit of his country.

Every man is eligible by the Constitution to be chosen to this office; but if a competent support is not allowed, the choice will be confined to opulent characters—this is an aristocratick idea, and contravenes the spirit of the Constitution.

Mr. Seney: This, Sir, is a subject of a delicate nature, and rather disagreeable in its discussion; but I consider it my duty to express my sentiments freely upon it—I have heard no arguments to convince me that the Vice-President ought to receive an allowance any more than the other members of the legislature—He cannot be compelled to perform any duty—This is an important subject, and ought to be maturely considered, as much depends on the decision which will now take place.

Mr. Burke said, that the embarrassed situation of our finances was such, as to put it out of our power to give such ample salaries as we might in different circumstances think necessary—That the Vice-President should receive a compensation as the second officer of the government is but reasonable—he will be obliged to support an appearance by living at the seat of government, which will subject him to extra expense. Mr. Burke further observed, that the sum proposed might not be fully sufficient, but it was as much as we could afford at the present moment.

Mr. Ames replied to the observations of Mr. Seney, and pointed out the difference between the situation of the Vice-President and the members of the legislature.

Mr. Sedgwick added some remarks of a similar import, and further said, it was necessary that the members of the House should return and mix with their constituents, in order to learn their sentiments, their feelings, and to witness their situation and wants;—that consequently they may resume their occupations: But with respect to the Vice-President, his acceptance must be considered as an abandonment of every other pursuit: he must reside at the seat of government, and

necessarily incur extra expenses in consequence of the office he sustains.

Mr. Stone: I am, Sir, for giving such salaries as will make the officers of this government easy in their polls; but we are confined by the Constitution: Salaries are to be given for services performed, they are confined to no other light—We can consider the Vice-President in no other view than as President of the Senate—I am for his being paid per diem; but I am for giving him a generous support—The sum of 5000 dollars I do not think sufficient, and should be for allowing a larger—I would make the allowance per diem such, as that it would amount to what should be fully a support.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) observed, that the Vice-President could not by the Constitution, be considered as a Senator; and therefore could not with propriety be paid as such—when it is considered, that he is an officer of the government particularly delegated by the Constitution, as next in dignity to the President, and that in consequence he must support a correspondent style of living, and that, therefore he should have a competent allowance for his purpose—he did not suppose that 5000 dollars would be considered too much—and he should accordingly vote for that sum.

Mr. Page and Mr. Boudinot added some further observations—when the question on Mr. White's motion being taken, it was lost.—And the vote on the clause as it originally stood in the report, passed in the affirmative.

The next article in the report provides that the members of the Senate and House shall receive six dollars per day, for their attendance in Congress; that twenty miles travel be reckoned equal to one day's attendance—and that the Speaker shall receive twelve dollars per diem for his services.

Mr. Sedgwick proposed a clause as a substitute—the object of which was to establish a discrimination between the pay of the Senate and House.

This motion occasioned a debate, but was finally lost—and the clause as it originally stood adopted.

The House having gone through the report, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill or bills, agreeably to the principles of the report; also a bill, providing for the officers of the House and Senate.

Mr. Fitzsimons, of the committee appointed for that purpose, brought in a bill, providing for the government of the territory North West of the Ohio, agreeably to the ordinance of the late Congress, which was read and laid on the table.

FRIDAY July 17.

The petition of *Leonard Harbaugh*, stating that he had invented certain machines calculated to save the expense of labour in husbandry, &c. and praying for the encouragement of the Legislature, was read, and laid on the table.

[The machines here mentioned, and which have been exhibited to several Members of Congress, are—1. A machine for cutting grain: this is fixed on two wheels, and is to be set in motion by one man, who it is said will be able to cut five acres of wheat per day. 2. A machine for cleaning flocks, &c. on different principles from any ever yet invented. 3. A machine for threshing grain: to be set in motion by a horse, or by water, as most convenient. It consists of a the going floor and two flail, and it is thought, on a moderate computation, will thresh as much as forty men in the ordinary way.]

A letter to the Speaker, from the Post-Master-General on the subject of the Post-Office, was read, and referred to a committee.

The Pilot-Bill was considered, and amended—but no question was taken on it—ordered to lie on the table.

The bill providing for settling accounts between the United States and individual States was read a second time, and referred to the committee of the whole, to be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

The bill, providing for the government of the Western Territory, was also read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole, on Monday next.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, on the bill for establishing light houses, &c. The discussion of which produced a variety of amendments & alterations—these being finished, the committee rose, and the chairman reported the bill with the amendments. The House immediately proceeded to a consideration of these amendments—which being agreed to, the bill was ordered to be engrossed, for a third reading on Monday next.

Adjourned till Monday next.

MONDAY, July 20.

A message was received from the Senate by their Secretary, informing that they had concurred with amendments in the bill, for establishing the department of foreign affairs—also, that they had passed a bill for the establishment of judicial courts in the United States, and requested the concurrence of the Hon. House in the same.

The Secretary then delivered in the bills and withdrew.

A message was received, from The PRESIDENT, by Mr. Lear, his Secretary, who informed the House that he was directed by the President of the United States, to return to the Hon. House the bill, imposing a duty on tonnage, to which the President had affixed his signature.

The engrossed bill to regulate light-houses, &c. was read: A motion for its recommitment was negatived, The question, shall this bill pass? Was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved that a Committee should be appointed to bring in a bill, to authorize the several States to provide funds for the support of Hospitals, for sick and disabled seamen, and for the regulation of their respective harbours. This motion was adopted, and Messrs. Smith (S. C.) Carrol, and Clymer, appointed the Committee.

The report on the petition of *Andrew Ellicott*, was again read, and recommitted.

The bill for establishing an executive department, to be denominated the department of foreign affairs, amended by the Senate, was read and the amendments agreed to.

The bill for establishing judicial courts in the United States, was read.

Voted that it be referred to the Committee of the whole House, to be taken into consideration on Monday next, and that 200 copies be printed for the accommodation of the House.

In Committee of the whole on the bill, for establishing the government of the territory north-west of the Ohio.

Mr. Boudinot in the Chair.

The committee went through the discussion of this bill in which they made but one amendment, and, that was in the preamble: The committee then rose—and the chairman reported the same, which was taken up in the House, and agreed to.

It was then voted that this bill be engrossed, for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Sinnickson asked leave of absence for three weeks, which was granted.

The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, July 21.

The engrossed bill to provide for the government of the territory North West of the Ohio, was read, and passed to be enacted.

The Speaker informed the House that the enrolled bill to provide for the establishment of light-houses, beacons, and buoys, was ready for the inspection of the committee, who should examine and present the same to the President, for his approbation and signature.

Mr. Maddison moved that the house should now form itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, to take into consideration the subject of amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Ames proposed that the committee of the whole house should be discharged from their obligation to consider the motion of 8th of June on the subject of amendments, and that the said motion, and such other amendments as have been proposed by the several States be referred to a special committee—this being seconded by several members, occasioned a debate, which terminated in favour of the motion of Mr. Ames by a large majority—and accordingly the following gentlemen were chosen by ballot, a special committee for the aforesaid purpose, viz.—Messrs. Gilman, Goodhue, Sherman, Benson, Boudinot, Clymer, Vinning, Gale, Maddison, Burke, Baldwin.

It was then voted that the committee be instructed generally to take the subject of amendments to the constitution of the United States into consideration, and report.

Another motion was made, that the committee be instructed to report as expeditiously as possible—this was superceded by a motion for adjournment—which accordingly took place.

WEDNESDAY, July 22.

The House went in a committee on the resolution respecting the Western Territory, and having gone through it, ordered that a bill in pursuance of the same, Committee, Messrs. Scott, Sylvester and Moore.

Mr. Carrol moved, that they now take up the report of the committee on the subject of the enrollment, attestation, publication and preservation of the acts of Congress.

This was however postponed, on Mr. Vinning giving notice that this day he should move for leave to bring in a bill to establish a domestick department. This subject was connected with the one immediately preceding—as this establishment would provide a proper repository for the public records of the Legislature, and many objects of the report might be comprehended in this provision.

Mr. Vinning moved a resolution, that the PRESIDENT of the United States, be authorized and requested to provide a great and lesser Seal, with proper devices, for the use of the United States.

After some conversation, in which it was observed that such a provision respecting the great seal was needless and improper, as one already existed; and some doubts were expressed as to the necessity of a privy seal, it was agreed that the motion should lie on the table.

Mr. Benson, moved a resolution, that a committee should be appointed to bring in a bill to prescribe the form of commissions to be granted to the officers of the United States. Ordered to lie on the table.

The following ADDRESS of the Governor and Council of the State of North-Carolina, has lately been presented to General WASHINGTON, President of the United States; to which he has been pleased to return the Answer thereunto subjoined.

To His Excellency

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire,

President of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

AMIDST the congratulations which furround you from all quarters, WE, the Governor and Council of the State of North-Carolina, beg leave to offer ours, with equal sincerity and fervency with any which can be presented to you. Though this state be not yet a member of the Union under the new form of Government, we look forward with the pleasing hope of its shortly becoming such; and, in the mean time, consider ourselves bound in a common interest and affection with the other States, waiting only for the happy event of such alterations being proposed as will remove the apprehensions of many of the good citizens of this state, for those liberties for which they have fought and suffered in common with others. This happy event, we doubt not, will be accelerated by your excellency's appointment to fill the first office in the Union; since we are well assured the same firmness of mind which in all scenes has so eminently distinguished your Excellency, will induce you to adopt every measure calculated to compose party division; and to abate every animosity that may be excited by a mere difference in opinion. Your Excellency will consider (however others may forget) how extremely difficult it is to unite all the people of a great country in one common sentiment upon almost any political subject, much less upon a new form of government materially different from one they have been accustomed to, and will therefore rather be disposed to rejoice that so much has been effected, than regret that more could not all at once be accomplished. We sincerely believe America to be the only country in the world where such a deliberate change of government could take place under any circumstances whatever.

We hope your Excellency will pardon the liberty we take in writing to you so particularly on this subject: but this state, however it may differ in any political opinions with the other states, cordially joins with them in sentiments of the utmost gratitude and veneration for those distinguished talents, and that illustrious virtue which we feel a pride in saying we believe, under God, have been the principal means of procuring the liberty and procuring the independence of our country. We cannot help considering you, sir, in this measure, as the father of it, and hope to experience the good effects of that confidence you so justly have acquired, in an abatement of the party spirit which so much endangers a union on which the safety and happiness of America alone can be founded. May that union, at a short distance of time, be as perfect and more safe than ever!—And in the mean while may the State of North-Carolina be considered, as it truly deserves to be, attached with equal warmth with any state in the Union, to the true interest, prosperity, and glory of America, differing only in some particulars in opinion as to the means of promoting them!

SAMUEL JOHNSTON.

By Order and on Behalf of the Council,

JAMES IREDELL, President.

By Order,

WILLIAM JOHNSTON DAWIDS,

Clerk Council.

May 10, 1789.

To the Governor and Council of the State of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,

IT was scarcely possible for any address to have given me greater pleasure than that which I have just received from you; because I consider it not only demonstrative of your approbation of my conduct in accepting the first office in the union, but also indicative of the good dispositions of the citizens of your state towards their sister states, and of the probability of their speedy acceding to the New General Government.

In justification of the opinion which you are pleased to express of my readiness "to advise every measure "calculated to compose party divisions, and to "abate any animosity that may be excited by a mere "difference of opinion," I take the liberty of referring you to the sentiments communicated by me, to the two Houses of Congress. On this occasion I am likewise happy in being able to add the strongest assurances, that I entertain a well grounded expectation that nothing will be wanting on the part of the different branches of the general government to render the Union as perfect, and more safe than ever it has been.

A difference of opinion on political points is not to be imputed to Freemen as a fault; since it is to be presumed that they are all actuated by an equally laudable and sacred regard for the liberties of their country.—If the mind is so formed in different persons as to consider the same object to be some what different in its nature and consequences, as it happened to be placed in different points of view, and if the oldest, the ablest and the most virtuous statesmen have often differed in judgment as to the best forms of government—we ought, indeed rather to rejoice that so much has been effected, than to regret that more could not all at once be accomplished.

Gratified by the favourable sentiments which are convinced in your address to me, and impressed with an idea that the citizens of your state are sincerely attached to the interest, the prosperity, and the glory of America, I most earnestly implore the divine benediction and guidance in the councils which are worthy to be taken by their delegates on a subject of the most momentous consequence, I mean the political relation which is to subsist hereafter, between the state of North-Carolina, and the States now in the Union under the New General Government.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

New-York, June 19, 1789.

GENERAL ORDERS,

For the 4th division of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

THE Colonels or Officers commanding Regiments, as well as those commanding Independent Corps, are directed to make a return to the Deputy Adjutant-General as soon as possible, of the names, dates of commissions, and places of abode, of all officers actually in commission under their respective commands, together with the number and denomination of the corps in which they severally belong.

By order of the Major General,

Aug. 8, 1789. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

PETERSBURG, (Russia) April 11.

The Empress has resolved to prosecute the war, both against the Turks and Swedes, with the utmost vigour. By the frontiers of Finland is an army of 40,000 men, under the command of the Grand Duke, waiting only for the expiration of the cessation of arms between Denmark and Sweden to recommence hostilities.

LONDON, May 5.

OF MR. HASTINGS!

Without pretending to any great share of divination, but arguing solely from the complexion of last night's debate, and the present political state of the country, we shall put our readers on their guard to consider the impeachment of Mr. Hastings as from this moment virtually at an end.

We shall not take upon ourselves to remark on the circumstances which will in the end produce this effect; but it must be evident to every one, that the proceedings of Parliament must prove to it's home to the Managers, that they will no longer act; or that Mr. Hastings will be brought on his defence on the two charges already gone through, with the remaining load of criminality urged against him unrefuted; which to a mind conscious of innocence, must be a most unpleasant situation.

We are sorry to observe, a spirit of party seems now to actuate this impeachment.

When Mr. Burke mentioned Mr. Hastings as *resting against whomever he aimed*, the eyes of the whole auditory were turned on the accused, and they could hardly believe it. What must have been the situation of India, if Mr. H. dined every day? Well may people seek in vain for fortunes, after the 12 years residence of such a rapacious Governor!

MAY 18.

A Russian cutter has taken a Swedish brig from Bothnick, off Elsineur, and carried her to Copenhagen, which is the first signal of the maritime war commencing again.

Russia has strengthened herself not only by making new settlers in her own dominions, but also by debauching the troops of Poland: Ten thousand Cossacks have actually declared for Russia, and marched to join Field Marshal Romanzow.

MAY 23.

From the complexion of yesterday's business in Westminster-hall, Mr. Hastings's trial is likely to spin out another session. There is no chance of its being concluded this.

A bet has been laid, that the Managers' full dress suits, which they have constantly worn during the Impeachment, will be threadbare before the trial is at an end. From the appearance of some of them, a second edition seems already necessary.

MAY 26.

Three rendezvous are opened for raising seamen in the neighbourhood of Tower Hill and Wapping.

Yesterday orders were sent down from the Admiralty Office to Portsmouth and Plymouth, for two houses of rendezvous at each port, to be opened for the entry of sailors to man the ships which are to cruise in the channel this summer.

The Baltick fleet of observation, or rather the cadet fleet for war, is certainly resolved on, as Denmark is determined not to withdraw her stipulated quota to Russia; and it is equally clear that Admiral Levison Gower will not have the command of it.

Prince William, it is said, will go in the Baltic fleet. We hope as Admiral!

Yesterday a board of Admiralty was held on the subject of equipping a fleet for the Baltic with all expedition; 8 sail of the line and four frigates are said to be the number determined upon; they are to be joined by a fleet from Holland.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 26.

"The late Bishop of Ferns had such a dread of coming to life after he was buried, that he gave the most express directions to sever his head from his body before his coffin should be closed; which we understand was accordingly done. He was buried last Wednesday in St. Ann's church."

The unexpected death of the Ottoman Emperor has put an end to all the sanguine hopes which the warlike powers entertained of a cessation of hostilities between the three Imperial Crowns.

By a letter from Barnstable, dated May 5, we are informed, "That on that morning at a quarter past three o'clock was felt in that town and places adjacent, a violent shock of the earth; it began with a rumbling noise; then made a violent report, and the earth continued shaking till a second report was made, which went off with a noise similar to the sounding of a vast number of dry casks, and ended with a faint musical noise similar to a glass tumbler being struck, when a small quantity of liquor is in it, which was attributed to the effect it had on the sea; the motion was full a minute, for the shock was so smart, that no person doubted what it was; it opened the casement of a window in the house of the writer, removed several things in his factory, such as pieces of iron, machines, &c. Several people got up much terrified, and a man in a cloth fulling mill ran out, expecting the mill house to tumble about him, and was convinced it was an earthquake, by seeing the surrounding hills move distinctly, and the water in the river run contrary to its usual current; the morning was still and very light for the age of the moon, not a cloud stirring, and quite calm: the men employed on the lime kilns perceived the sky to look unusually red, just after the shock, and the day has been very hot—its direction was from east to west; we do not hear of any damage done, more than furniture, &c. being removed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

A correspondent, who was by no means an advocate for the new government before its adoption and complete organization, in one of opinion, that those *individuals*, by whatever motive they may be actuated, who now weakly and unwarrantably oppose it, are, if not guilty of treason, at least unfriendly to their country. The delegates from the respective states, where the great body of the people maintained the guardians of their rights, in the most arduous of all human undertakings, viz. the formation of a *national constitution*, have hitherto conducted themselves in such a manner, as to justify the choice of their constituents, and to promise reformation of trade and stability to freedom. Let therefore, these enthusiasts, who think, or seem to think, that government can be well conducted without a provision of funds, without a decent military system even in the hour of peace, and without invelling the magistracy with the dignity and energy of official power—let these, I say, brood over their opinions in silence; but let them not scatter their poisonous reveries amongst the virtuous and confiderate; and by endeavouring to unhinge the *new* government established amidst the acclamations of applauding millions, throw open a door for the admittance of confusion, and insult the feelings, good-sense and rectitude of the *American nation.*

LANSINBURGH, July 20.

A very sad disaster, we are told, happened a short time since in Ettlitown: A Mr. PATRICK AGEN was the owner of a Mad Bull; the furliness of this beast was often noticed by Mr. Agen's neighbours; they apprehended danger from him, and advised the owner to have him killed; Mr. Agen declined but at the expense of his own life: He having occasion to enter the enclosure where the bull and cow, cattle were feeding, was attacked by him; armed with a stout walking stick, Mr. Agen made every resistance; but in vain, the bull bore too hard upon him; he attempted to escape to the fence, and had almost gained it, but was overtaken, thrown down, and bored through the heart. He instantly expired!

FORTLAND, July 31.

Further ACCOUNTS of the Late PIRACY.

The Prisoners who were taken and brought in here on the 25th. were on Thursday last enquired of, before the Justices of the Supreme Court, for the trial of piracy, and felonies upon the high seas.—The following, is an abstract of the evidence adminished by the confession of Josiah Jackson, Master; Thomas Bird, Seaman; and Hans Hanson, Boy.—viz.

That the Sloop Mary, was a Gravesend Boat, owned partly by Clarke and Hadley, merchants, in London, and partly by John Connor, who lived No. 77, Virginia-street, Radcliffe Highway, London. That she sailed from Plymouth in the month of September 1787, with Capt. Connor, and seven hands, and arrived at a Factory near the Salos Island after a passage of nine days. They carried on the coast about 18 months: During which time, several occurrences took place, the dates of which could not be ascertained. It appears that they were first employed in the service of a Factory Ship, near the Salos Island; but that they afterwards went to the leeward, to procure Ivory and dispose of their outward bound Cargo; adapted to that trade. That the conduct of Capt. Connor, was a perpetual scene of barbarous severity. Among other instances the death of his mate is adduced, which took place at the Salos Islands. The Captain having been on shore, and on his return found the mate on board asleep, knocked down Mr. Morgan the mate, with the pump brake; and actuated him to such a degree that he died within 18 hours. That the crew refused to bury the mate, till evidences of the death had been called; but that the Capt. directed one of the hands to sew him up in his cot; and upon his refusal he beat him with a pump brake till he leaped overboard and escaped from the vessel. That the crew, terrified at this usage, complied; and sewing up the mate in his bedding, committed him to the sea.—To replace the mate, one William Haddy was shipped. After this, proceeding, to leeward, another seaman was left, who is said to have died by disease at Bonsord.—That Capt. Blount they fell in with the Ship Royal Charlotte from London commanded by Capt. Gutteridge, with whom they exchanged one of their seamen for Jackson, a second mate on board the Ship, and who was shipped chief mate of the Sloop.—They proceeded in the voyage, and the Capt. continuing his usual severity, a plan was laid to shoot him; which was executed some time in December, off Cape Lahu, the vessel being then at anchor, and in the following manner: The Capt. being asleep in his cot, then lying in the cabbin—Haddy took post at the companion door, and fired at him, whilst Bird shot him in the head through an after scuttle which opened into the cabbin. That he was wrapped up in his bedding and throwa overboard between twelve and one. It does not appear that Jackson was actually concerned in this business though he might have been privy to it. That Haddy took the command, and shipped his course for the Brazils; but being incapable of navigating the vessel, obliged Jackson to take command, who made the coast of Africa to take a new departure, whence he steered for Boston. That on the passage thee lost Haddy, concerning whose death there are different accounts. Jackson and Hanson supposing that he fell overboard intoxificated, and Bird declaring that he was killed by Hanson with an ax. "That they spoke with several vessels of the voyage, and making their land fall at Martinico arrived at Capelizabeth on Friday the 17th instant in four months and eight days from Guinea.

From the above account the following statement of the wretched crew is drawn:

John Connor, master, killed by the men.

Thomas Morgan, Mate, killed by the Captain.

Alexander, seaman, died of fickness.

Thomas Bird, seaman, prisoner.

Edward Tool, seaman, escaped overboard.

Jacob, seaman, exchanged for Jackson.

John, seaman, discharged on the coast.

Hans Hanson, boy, prisoner.

William Haddy, shipped on the coast and killed on his passage.

Josiah Jackson, the late master is a native of Newport, son to Josiah Jackson there.

The above are the principal facts extracted from indefinite, and contradictory declarations, which are too voluminous for insertion; but from several circumstances which have appeared since the examination a wide field of conjecture is left open, as to the whole of this horrid transaction.

BOSTON, August 6.

Last Tuesday night the Naval and Excise Offices were broke open by a gang of Thieves, but finding no booty, they proceeded to the store of Samuel W. Hunt, adjoining said Offices, where they stole goods to the amount of about Twenty Dollars, and made off undiscovered.

A Squadron of the Most Christian Majesty's Navy, consisting of 7 ships, sailed from the West-Indies, about the 15th ult.—their arrival may be expected here daily, to pass the Hurricane months.

NORTHAMPTON, Aug. 12.

A road is now cutting, at the expense of the State of Virginia, thro' the wilderness from Clarksburg to the mouth of the Muskingum river; and another road from Morgan's-town on the Monongahela, into this road: thereby opening a communication from the most settled part of Virginia on the Potomack.

From the PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

Addressed to the RICHARD BENEVOLENT.

The wife of Mr. Watchman, Carpenter, a poor labouring man, on the west side of the bridge, now lies in a very weak and low condition. At five birth she heretofore brought ten children, all of which are now living and well. In her sixth labour, which happened on Thursday last, she was delivered of three children; but though born alive, they are now all dead—"*He that hath pity upon the poor, lendeth to the Lord; and lo, so he loseth not shall he be paid him again.*"

DIED]—At Greenfield, on Monday the 10th inst. Mr. ROGER NEWTON, son of the Rev. Mr. *Newton*, of that place.

*** *The subscribers for Mr.* JENYN'S *View of the Christian Religion, are desired to call for their Books.*

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To which are prefixed

The *Declaration of Independence*—The *Articles of Confederation*—The *Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts*—The *Treaty of Peace*, between GREAT-BRITAIN and AMERICA—And the *Constitution* of the *United States*. [Published by Authority.]

ADVERTISEMENT.

THOSE who are indebted to JOHN CHESTER WILLIAMS, Esquire, either on Note or Book account, are desired to take notice, That unless they speedily call on the subscriber and settle them with all possible dispatch, their attention must be awakened in a different manner:—And altho' he feels a great reluctance at putting their account unsettled, yet being constrained by pofitive orders, which he does not wish to transgress, they must not presume upon any further extension of forbearance.

E. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, July 15, 1789.

A PAIR OF ELEGANT

Horseman's Pistols,

To be sold. Enquire of the Printer.

July 31st, 1789.

THE subscribers hereby give notice, that on the 13th of August inst. they shall open a PUBLICK HOUSE, at Easthampton, for the accommodation of people attending the Ordination on that day, being properly authorized for that business.

SILAS BROWN,

DAVID LYMAN,

SILAS BROWN, jun.

August 5, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, to those proprietors of Lands in the township of Woodbury, in the state of Vermont, who have not paid the first tax, that their Lands are sold for the payment thereof, with twelve months redemption, from the 27th of October last.—There is also a state tax upon said town of £2. 2d. and 3*s.* cost—the lands sold, and the time of redemption, six months from the 18th of March last.

Aug. 5, 1789.

An ODE
For INDEPENDENCE, July 4th, 1789.
By DANIEL GEORGE.

'TIS done!—the edict past, by Heav'n decreed,
And Hancock's name confirms the glorious deed.
On this auspicious morn
Was INDEPENDENCE born:
Propitious day!
Hail the United States! of libert America!

CHORUS.

Fly swift-wing'd Fame,
Thro' air wide proclaim:
From shore to shore,
Let echoes roar:
And joyful voices shout COLUMBIA'S *name.*

See haughty Britain, heading hosts of foes,
With vengeance arm'd, our freedom to oppose;
But WASHINGTON the Great,
Dispell'd impending fate,
And spurn'd each plan:
Amer. cans, combine to hail the god-like man!

CHORUS.

Fly swift-wing'd Fame, &c.

Let Saratoga's crimson plains declare
The deeds of Gates, that "thunderbolt of war:"
His trophies grac'd the field:
He made whole armies yield—
A vet'ran hand:
In vain did Burgoyne strive his valour to withstand.

CHORUS.

Fly swift-wing'd Fame, &c.

Now York-Town's heights attract our wond'ring eyes,
Where loud artill'ry rends the lofty skies!
There WASHINGTON commands,
With Gallia's chosen bands,
A war-like train;
Like Homer's conquering God's, they thunder o'er the plain.

CHORUS.

Fly swift-wing'd Fame, &c.

Pale terror marches on, with solemn stride;
Cornwallis trembles, Britain's boasted pride:
He, and his armed hosts,
Surrender all their posts
To WASHINGTON,
The friend of Liberty,—Columbia's favourite son.

CHORUS.

Fly swift-wing'd Fame, &c.

Now from Mount Vernon's peaceful shades again
The Hero comes, with thousands in his train:
'Tis WASHINGTON the Great,
Must fill the chair of state,
Columbia cries;
Each tongue the glorious name re-echoes to the skies.

CHORUS.

Fly swift-wing'd Fame, &c.

Now shall the useful arts of Peace prevail,
And Commerce flourish, favor'd by each gale;
Discord, forever cease!
Let Liberty, and Peace,
And Justice reign;
For WASHINGTON protects the scientific train.

CHORUS.

Fly swift-wing'd Fame, &c.

Portland, (Massachusetts) June 1789.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.
A LOVE TALE.

The following Anecdote may be depended on as fact, and can be fully authenticated.

NOT many years ago a certain Mr. S———, belonging to this County, being then a student at College, was in company with a young lady, daughter of a neighbouring clergyman; the consequence was a mutual affection took place, and strengthened in each other's breast—Each was conscious of the inward passion, but neither knew the sentiments or affection of the other. Mr. S——— being at that time under no circumstances to marry, thought not proper to pursue his inclination or reveal his passion to the lady. She on her part not imagining that Mr. S——— had felt in his breast a passion correspondent to her's, and having no hopes ever to enjoy him, was courted by Mr. B———, a young clergyman, and, to be short, engaged to marry him—they were published, and the time for marriage appointed. The young lady happened to have her wedding suit making near where Mr. S——— was—he fell in company with her again, and understanding that she was on the point of marriage, let her know that it had been his design ever since his first acquaintance with her, to offer himself to her in marriage, as soon as his circumstances would admit.—She asked him whether he was sincere in what he said—he assured her he was, that he had an affection for her from the first time he saw her, which instead of being lessened by length of time was increased. Hereupon she frankly owned to him that the from that time had conceived a mutual affection for him, and that had she known that he had a similar one for her, the never should have encouraged the addresses of Mr. B———, much less have made him a promise of marriage. But what could they now do? The day appointed for marriage was near at hand. On consultion, they agreed that Mr. S——— should go and open the affair to the Father of the young lady. He rode some miles with speed to do it, found the old clergyman at home, and opened the case to him without delay. He had scarce ended when Mr. B——— entered the house—After compliments, the old clergyman informed Mr. B——— of the errand on which Mr. S——— came. Upon this they both desired the old clergyman's advice in the matter. He told them the case was new, unexpected and surprising to him; he knew not what to say; that at present he could give no other advice, than that they should both go to his daughter, and that they should there endeavour to settle the matter amicably among themselves. Upon this the young gentlemen set out together to visit the lady. By the way as they rode they conversed whether to go both together to her, or one first and then the other. On the whole it was agreed that Mr. B——— should visit her first, and Mr. S——— should come at a time agreed. Heave the reader to judge of the anxiety in the minds of Mr. B. and the lady at their interview, and of Mr. S——— in his absence from them; a poetical pen cannot describe it, and it is folly for an historical one to attempt it.—Mr. S——— waited impatiently for the appointed moment, and then attended. The lady told Mr. B. that as she had proceeded so far, if he insisted on her being married to him, she would not refuse: But at the same time told him that Mr. S——— had a greater share in her affections than he had. Mr. B——— had more good sense than to insist on her giving him her hand when Mr. S——— had her heart. He returned home and put up with the disappointment as well as he could. Mr. S——— (who is now a clergyman) married the Lady and they live happily together. But mark the sequel—Mr. S——— was an only son, and had an only sister—It so happened that Mr. B——— and this Miss S——— being each on a visit, far distant from their respective homes, chanced to meet, began an acquaintance which issued in their marriage. By this means each have found their mates, and they now live in harmony and brotherhood—and Mr. B——— in his humour saith he has got a wife as much better than the other, as she has an husband better than he.

MARBLEHEAD, July 17.

ON Tuesday morning last Captain JOSEPH SELMAN, with his crew, consisting of two men and three lads, returned from a fishing voyage; after having experienced one of the most remarkable preservations which the Deity is pleased to vouchsafe to mankind, to excite their attention, and convince them of the constant exercise of his providence over them.

Capt. Selman had completed his fare, and was on his return home. On Wednesday the 1st instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M. being about 25 leagues distant from Cape-Ann, his vessel was struck by a large whale, which, just before, had been seen several times above the water, approaching her. Instantly the vessel was found to be filling fast with water; and, as the only means of safety, the people took to the boat, which was but about twelve feet in length, having first cast into it a small bag of bread, a couple of buckets, two oars (two paddles, and two little casks, in one of which were a few quarts of water, and in the other a small quantity of spirit. They saw the vessel founder in 9 minutes after her being struck by the whale, and in 4 after they had left her. With the utmost care they now endeavoured to manage the boat; on which, under Providence they placed all their dependence for the preservation of their lives. In this situation they continued for two hours, the wind blowing very fresh from S. S. W. and the gloom of night beginning to spread over them, when they shipped a sea, which filled the boat, and cut off the little hope of life they had hitherto indulged. Capt Selman endeavoured to encourage the men, and animate their spirits; and with their buckets they soon cleared the boat—the hope of life again returned; but the like transition, from hope to despondency, and from despondency to hope, they soon again experienced, having about an hour after shipped another sea, and cleared the boat. Tho' the boat had hitherto been kept from sinking, yet their bread, by washing out, was now lost—the salt water had mixed with their spirit—and, in addition to this, they afterwards lost one of their oars & one of their paddles. In these circumstances they remained till Friday afternoon, when at 5 o'clock they came to an island to the eastward of Frenchman's Bay, where they found neither inhabitants, provision or water. They quitted this for the main; expecting, from the smoke they discovered to rise from thence, to find inhabitants; but on their arrival they found the smoke to be far back in the country, and the shore to be equally destitute of inhabitants & provision as the island. They continued in the woods till morning, when they again entered their boat, and directed their course to the westward. About noon, they discovered a sail in Frenchman's Bay, which proved to be a vessel belonging to New-York, loading with lumber, and had then come out to catch some fish: On board this vessel they were cordially received, and supplied with what was necessary for their present refreshment. After a few days, they took passage in a boat bound to Boston; but having small supplies, they touched first at Mount Desert, and then at the mouth of Penobscot river, where, to their great joy, they found Capt. Knott Martin, in a sloop from Marblehead, with Mr. Lane, a gentleman from London, who kindly commiserated their case, and generously supplied them with provisions amply sufficient for their subsistence till they should reach their homes.

A circumstance relative to one of the lads who were with Capt. Selman is not to be omitted. On the second night after their disaster, he appeared to be wholly insensible; his limbs were stiff, and he was concluded by all to be dead. Capt. Selman, supposing it might contribute to their safety to lighten the boat, thought it best to throw the lad overboard, and took him up for this purpose; but feeling a reluctance, he relinquished, the attempt, and finally concluded to let him remain in the boat. After this, he fell to rubbing the lad—he soon thought he discovered life in him, and continued the operation: The lad quickly recovered his senses, and the use of his limbs, and in a short time was as well as the rest.

Thus these persons, after being threatened with death in various forms—by drowning—with hunger—an by fatigue—were, by the kind interposition of Providence, upheld in life, and restored to their families and connections. On such an occasion, the observation and the wish of the devout Psalmist must appear peculiarly pertinent:—*They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters, these see the works of the Lord, and his wonders, in the deep. O that men would praise the Lord, for his goodness, and for his wonderful works, to the children of men!*

INDIGO FOR SALE,
By Luther Loomis,

WHO has lately received a large supply, and is now selling on the most reasonable terms (to short credit) for TOW-CLOTH—FLAX—BUTTER—CHEESE, and even almost every kind of produce.—Likely

Shipping-Horses,
and
Oxen,

are much wanted, for which good pay will be given.
Suffield, (Connecticut) August 1st, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,
At *Publick Vendue,*

ON Thursday the 3d day of September next, Sixty Lots of Land, in the Town of Colrain, in the County of Hampshire, agreable to the Order of the Supreme Judicial Court, belonging to the Estate of Josiah Winslow, of Boston, deceased. Sale to be at the House of Mr. Robert Miller, Innholder in said Town of Colrain, at Twelve of the Clock at Noon on said day.

HUGH M'CLALLEN, } Attorneys to the Admi-
JAMES STEWART, } istrators to said estate
Colrain, July 20 1789.

To the honourable the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court holden at Springfield, within and for the County of Hampshire, on the fourth Tuesday of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

THE petition of *Prudence Farnam*, of West-Springfield, in the County of Hampshire, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, wife of *Josiah Farnam*, jun. late of said West-Springfield —*Humbly sheweth*—

That on the twenty-sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord, seventeen hundred and seventy four, that the was married to the said *Josiah*, and lived with him as his wife almost ten years, and had within that time five children by him—that about five years ago the said *Josiah* left your petitioner and went out of this State, and cohabited with one *Rebecca Cook*, a woman of bad fame, with whom he has lived as with a wife, and by whom he has had one or more children, and thereby hath been guilty of adultery and broke the marriage covenant on his part—That he left your petitioner in a poor and distressed condition, with the care of three small children, without any sufficient means for their support—That your petitioner never has cohabited with the said *Josiah* for more than five years last past—That the said *Josiah* has lately returned into this State, and made a violent and dangerous assault on the body of your petitioner, and still continues to utter many and grievous threatnings of personal abuse and violence against your petitioner, thereby putting her in great fear and distressing anxiety:—

Your petitioner therefore humbly requests the aid and assistance of your Honours, and humbly prays that she may be divorced from the bond of matrimony with the said *Josiah*, and as in duty bound she will ever pray.

PRUDENCE FARNAM.
West-Springfield, Sept. 22, 1788.

IN the Supreme Judicial Court at Northampton, on the last Tuesday of April, 1789.—ORDERED,—That the libellant notify the adverse party, *Josiah Farnam*, jun. of this libel, by serving him personally with an attested copy hereof, and this order thereon, or by causing the same to be published in the Northampton newspaper four weeks successfully, the first publication to be made sixty days at least prior to the fourth Tuesday of September next, that the said *Josiah Farnam*, jun. may appear before this Court, at the next session thereof, to be holden at Springfield within and for the County of Hampshire, on the fourth Tuesday of September next, and shew cause wherefore the bonds of marriage heretofore entered into between him and the said Prudence should not be dissolved.

Attest.
JOHN TUCKER, Clerk.

☞ All Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are requested to make immediate payment.

Vol III.] THE *Cast Iron* [NUMB. 155.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Proceedings *of* Congress.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, July 23.

MR. Partridge of the committee appointed to wait on The President, and present the enrolled bill for establishing an executive department of foreign affairs, reported that said committee had attended that service.

The bill for allowing a compensation to The President and Vice-President of the United States, for their services, was read a second time, and passed to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The committee on the memorial of Andrew Ellicot presented a second report, which was read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. White—

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to examine into the measures taken by Congress, and the State of Virginia, respecting the lands reserved for the use of the officers and soldiers of the said State, on Continental and State establishments, in the cession made by the said state to the United States, of the territory north-west of the river Ohio, and to report the same to this House.—Committee appointed—Mr. White, Mr. P. Muhlenberg, Mr. Seney.

On motion of Mr. Vining the House went into a committee of the whole—

Mr. Boudinot in the Chair.

Mr. Vining then introduced the subject of the domestick department, by proposing a resolution in substance as follows:

Resolved, as the sense of this Committee, That an executive department ought to be established, to be denominated the Home Department—the head of which to be called the Secretary of the United States for the Home Department—whose duties shall be, to correspond with the several states, and see to the execution of the laws of the Union—to keep the great seal, and affix the same to all public papers when necessary—to keep the letter seal, and affix it to commissions, &c. to make out commissions and register, the same; to keep authentic copies of all public acts, and transmit the same to the several States—to procure the acts of the several States, and report on the same, when contrary to the laws of the United States—to take into his custody the archives of the late Congress—to report to The President of the United States, plans to promote manufactures, agriculture and commerce—to keep a geographical account of the several States, their rivers, town roads, and to report what post roads shall be established, &c.—to receive and record the *cessions*—to receive reports respecting the western territory—to receive the models and specimens preferred by inventors and authors—to enter all books for which patents are granted—to issue patents, &c.—and in general to do, and attend to, all such matters and things, as he may be directed to by The President.

This resolution was warmly opposed, by Messrs White, Benson, Sedgwick, Gerry, Huntington, Sherman, and others.

The motion for striking out the clause, being put, passed in the affirmative.—The Committee then rose, and the speaker resumed the chair.

FRIDAY, July 24.

A bill providing for registering and clearing vessels—for regulating their tonnage, & the coasting trade; was read—and ordered to be printed for the House.

The President and Vice-President's Compensation Bill was read a third time, and recommitted.

The committee to whom was recommitted the bill to provide for the settlement of accounts between the United States and individual States, reported an amendment to said bill, which impowers the President of the United States to nominate and appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, proper persons to fill such vacancies as have taken place, or may happen, in the Board of Commissioners on Accounts, appointed under the ordinance of the late Congress, also authorizing said Board to appoint a Chief Clerk, and such other clerks as the service may require. This amendment was adopted, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

In Committee of the whole.—The President and Vice-President's Compensation Bill, was read, and amended, by specifying, that the compensations shall commence, at the time when they shall enter on the duties of their respective stations. The clause respecting the Vice-President, when acting as President, receiving the President's compensation, was voted to be struck out.

The committee then rose—and the Bill was ordered to lie on the table.

The estimate for 1789, was read—and on motion the same was referred to a committee of ways and means, consisting of Messrs. Livermore, Gerry, Wadsworth, Laurance, Cadwallader, Fitzsimons, Vining, Smith, (M.) Middleton, Smith, (S. C.) and Jackson.

MONDAY, July 27.

The engrossed bill for settling accounts between the United States and individual States was read, and the blanks filled.

To the chief Clerk to the commissioners, 600 dollars a year was allowed, and 400 dollars to the other Clerks.

The memorial of Nathaniel Gorham, praying, that Congress would take measures for determining the principles of the cession of the western territory from the State of New-York to the United States, previous to running the line of jurisdiction and property between that State and individuals on the one part, and the United States on the other part—which was presented on Friday last, was this day taken up, and on motion for the commitment of the same, a lengthy debate ensued:—The motion was supported by Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Benson, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Laurance, and Mr. Sherman; and opposed by Mr. Scott and Mr. Boudinot—on the question being taken it was carried in the affirmative, and the memorial committed to Messrs. Huntington, Jackson and Lee.

In committee of the whole House, on the order of the day—

Mr. Boudinot in the Chair.

The report of the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate, in preparing joint rules to be established between the two Houses for the enrollment, preservation, attestation and publication of the acts of Congress, and to regulate the mode of presenting addresses, and other acts, to the President of the United States, were taken up.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, the following resolution was agreed to viz. That it is the opinion of this committee, a Secret committee ought to be appointed, to prepare and report a bill, to provide without establishing a new department, for the safe keeping of the acts, for the publication, preservation, and authentication of the acts of Congress—for establishing the fees of office, and prescribing the forms of commissions, &c. This resolution being added to the report, and the diffusion being finished, the committee rose, and the chairman reported the same with the amendments, which were acceded to by The President of the United States, plans to promote manufactures, agriculture and commerce—to keep a geographical account of the several States, their rivers, town roads, and to report what post roads shall be established, &c.—to receive and record the *cessions*—to receive reports respecting the western territory—to receive the models and specimens preferred by inventors and authors—to enter all books for which patents are granted—to issue patents, &c.—and in general to do, and attend to, all such matters and things, as he may be directed to by The President.

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The committee then rose—and the Bill was ordered to lie on the table.

"No person shall be subject, except in case of impeachment, to more than one trial or one punishment for the same offence, nor shall he be compelled to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

"Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted."

"The right of the people to be secure in their person, houses, papers and effects, shall not be violated by warrants issuing, without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and not particularly describing the places to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

"The enumeration in this constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

Art. 1, Sec. 10, between the 1st and 2d Par. insert, "No state shall infringe the equal rights of conscience, nor the freedom of speech, or of the press, nor of the rights of trial by jury in criminal cases."

Art. 3, Sec. 2, add to the 2d Par. "But no appeal to such court shall be allowed, where the value in controversy shall not amount to one thousand dollars; nor shall any fact, triable by a jury according to the course of the common law, be otherwise re-examinable than according to the rules of common law."

Art. 3, Sec. 2—Strike out the whole of the 3d paragraph, and insert—"In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witness as in his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

"The trial of all crimes (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger) shall be by an impartial jury of freeholders of the vicinage, with the requisite of unanimity for conviction, the right of challenge and other accustomed requisites; and no person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a Grand Jury; but if a crime be committed in a place in the possession of an enemy, or in which an insurrection may prevail, the indictment and trial may be by law authorized in some other place within the same state; and if it be committed in a place not within a state, the indictment and trial may be at such place or places as the law may have directed."

"In suits at common law, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved."

"Immediately after Art. 6, the following to be inserted as Art. 7."

"The powers not delegated by this constitution to the government of the United States, shall be exercised as therein appropriated, so that the Legislative shall never exercise the powers vested in the Executive or the Judicial; nor the Executive the powers vested in the Legislative or Judicial: nor the Judicial the powers vested in the Legislative or Executive."

"The powers not delegated by this constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively."

Art. 7 to be made Art. 8.

Extract from the Journal.
JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

New Folio Law-Book.

JUST PUBLISHED,

[Price 24s. neatly bound and lettered—the Folio Volume, and on an elegant large Type, containing 600 Pages.]

And to be SOLD by
ADAMS & NOURSE,
At their PRINTING-OFFICE, opposite the COURT-HOUSE, COURT-STREET, BOSTON.

THE PERPETUAL LAWS of the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS—from the commencement of the CONSTITUTION, in October, 1780, to the last WEDNESDAY in May, 1789.

—*To which are prefixed*—

The *Declaration* of *Independence*—The *Articles of Confederation*—The *Constitution* of the *Commonwealth of Massachusetts*—The *Treaty of Peace* between GREAT-BRITAIN and AMERICA—And the *Constitution* of the *United States*.

[Published by authority.]

DEPARTMENT of FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES,
Began and held at the City of New-York,
On the fourth Wednesday of March, one thousand seven hundred and Eighty-nine.

An ACT for establishing an EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, to be denominated the Department of FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BE it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That there shall be an executive department, to be denominated the department of foreign affairs, & that there shall be a principal officer therein, to be called the Secretary for the department of foreign affairs, who shall perform and execute such duties as shall, from time to time, be enjoined on or entrusted to him by the President of the United States, agreeably to the Constitution, relative to correspondences, commissions, or instructions, to or with public ministers or consuls, from the United States, or to negociations with public ministers from foreign States, or Princes, or to memorials or other applications from foreign public ministers, or other foreigners, or to such other matters respecting foreign affairs, as the President of the United States shall assign to the said department: And furthermore, that the said principal officer shall conduct the business of the said department in such manner as the President of the United States shall from time to time, order or instruct.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be in the said department, an inferior officer, to be appointed by the said principal officer, and to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, and to be called the chief clerk in the department of foreign affairs and who, whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, shall, during such vacancy, have the charge and custody of all records, books, and papers appertaining to the said department.

And be it further enacted, That the said principal officer, and every other person to be appointed or employed in the said department, shall, before he enters on the execution of his office or employment, take an oath or affirmation, well and faithfully to execute the trust committed to him.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary for the department of foreign affairs, to be appointed in consequence of this act, shall forthwith after his appointment, be entitled to have the custody and charge of all records, books, and papers in the office of the Secretary for the department of foreign affairs, heretofore established by the United States in Congress assembled.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President*
of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved—July 17, 1789.

George Washington,
President of the United States.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

HORATIUS to CŒCILIUS.

SIR,

IN your kind letter you requested my sentiments upon this question, "Whether refinement of manners be not incompatible with true patriotism and national prosperity?" By this if I understand rightly, you mean a degree of polish, different from that civilization which lays men under the restraint of laws, and under the improving hand of the liberal arts—for if this be the refinement you speak of, I give it in at once, that it is the very basis upon which all society and enjoyments rest, and perfectly consistent with every noble & and patriotic virtue.

I believe however that there is an excess of civility, that conquers the enterprising vigour of the hero, and enervates those rigid virtues, which consist in renouncing pleasure and suffering hardship with a patient passive submission of mind. And when an excess of civility becomes the predominant character of a nation, it is no longer formidable, having lost those *manly virtues* which consist in nerves and sinews, in wielding the missile dart, and training the fiery steed to the arts of war;—*virtues* which are of indispensable utility in the support of a nation.

The noblest patriotism is obtained in the schools of severe discipline and sublime philosophy. Here the hardy virtues are acquired, which are called into action by national adversity. Here subjects are trained up to withstand the formidable attacks of unreasonable ambition. Here those principles and virtues are instilled, which fortify nerves and sinews to the body politic, and enable it to lift the arm with irresistible vigor.

The antients knew little of what is called modern refinement, and delicacy of sentiment. Women were not admitted their social conversation. In this way they acquired such a manly deportment and disposition as were incompatible with effeminacy. Instead of hellsord convivial entertainments which grace modern days of luxury, they had their olympic games, and gymnastic exercises, instituted for the trial of their strength at masteries and feats of activity. A large ring was made in the open field, within which the people sat and saw with interested feelings, and a most pleasing anxiety the active youth contending for the wreath of honor. And it was not till the days of opulence and luxury, and the ruin of the Roman state, that these robust exercises of the men were laid aside, for the more fostering pleasures in which they invited the women to participate with them. Their riches afforded them the means of improving in the arts of pleasure and luxury—till pleasure and luxury became objects of greater moment with them than true patriotism—that patriotism which gave birth to the republic, and the want of which brought on its destruction. Their mixed entertainments proved the source of insincerity. For in their intercourse with each other in their assemblies, the tongue became estranged from the heart, and learn'd to speak a different meaning. And when by an excess of civility, they became characterised for insincerity and faithlessness, they were thought no longer formidable—In this degeneracy, their other virtues also of generosity and disinterestedness began to be in the wane; so that it may with propriety be said, that riches, elegance and opulence brought on a national weakness, for which no remedy could be found.

"Nothing but a steady, firm, systematic, and unshaken opposition to the encroachments of those, to whom fortune has given power and nature an inclination to abuse it, can secure the blessings for which a Hambden and a Lydney fought and bled. It is idle to talk of arms, of military atchievements, and wreaths of honor to effeminate men, whose time and attention are taken up in the arts of pleasing; who loose the manly countenance of the hero, in that of the beardless stripling, and bring the native unfeelingness of a man to harmonize with the delicate sensibility of a woman, and interesting the slaves in the little cares, businesses and pleasures of a domestic life—Who can tamely submit to wear the shackles of love, and with a degree of pleasure fall at the feet, and adore the vanity of an imperious mistress—Who can trifle so surpassingly as to divest themselves of all dignity, and ape the airs of a monkey to render their persons graceful to the fair.

I am sometimes out of all humour with my fellow men, when I see how fond they are of that species of gallantry which consists in accommodating every thing to please the vanity and secure the approbation of the women. Do aping fops and gallant beaux know, that by their debasing conduct they cast a cloud over the dignity of rational creatures, and especially extinguish in the breast the sacred order which warms the patriot? Were it not for this last circumstance, I would speak of the Quixotisms and silly amours of our men of fashion, with as little indignant contempt as I possibly could,—But since the strength of empire rests as much upon the spirit of the subjects as it does in property and pecuniary resources, I am the more disturbed that this spirit should be conquered by the prevailing influence of modern gallantry. Did an education in mixed assemblies of well bred gentlemen and ladies, embolden Leonidas and his thirty Spartans to oppose Xerxes at the straights of Thermopylæ, with an intrepidity which has immortalized their names? Was it this that opened a passage for Hannibal with his army across the Alps, which till then were deemed impassable? or that obtained him victory in the famous battle of Canna? Was this the method in which those were trained up who waged war with Philip of Macedon?

Gentlemen of modern taste who had rather an enemy would carry conquest thro' half a kingdom almost, than dispense with the usual formalities of leaving an assembly, they may vociferate the word *liberty* in a dancing room, or at a gambling table—but have no spirit to carry the word into effect—and what avails empty breath when opposed to bayonets? Even the warlike women of Amazonia, who cut off the right breast to manage the bow with more dexterity, would despise the thought of meeting in the field of battle, such dastardly spirits, bred up on the dainties of modern refinement, neatly dress'd, and accurately learn'd to dance and bow.

In a nation where the soft goddess Venus patronises the flower of its youth, we may expect great profligacy and corruption, with little ability to endure the caprice of fortune; we may expect to see public virtue of every kind exposed to sale, wherever a purchaser can be found. The subjects while they are lolling upon the beds of luxury, given over to sloth and dissipation, not only lose their constitutional vigor, but feel little disposed to detach any part of their property from the means of private luxury, to supply the public funds in times of exigency.

Spain was once so overran with knight-errantry, that mean spirited subjects did little else but seek opportunities of displaying their valour and activity before their mistresses—A lover would frequently pass the night under the window of a mistress, spreading her with the choicest musick which the kingdom afforded. And in this ruling passion for gallantry, to display which nothing was thought too expensive, the nation was hastening on to ruin; but was saved by the timely influence of a forest satire upon knight errantry, under the title of Don Quixote, which fan the service it did the country in curing this ridiculous spirit, has contributed immortal honour to the writer.

And with what indignation have all nations viewed the frivolousness of the courts of France for this century past? And even the table of that kingdom have discovered an inexcusable weakness in imitating the fripperies of their superiors, and rendering themselves slaves to the empire of capricious fashion. Like all nations, France has her distinguishing characteristic—But what is it?—true patriotism and invincible courage in the field of battle?—No—it is a servile, effected, excessive and ridiculous complaisance—an overweaning thirst for dress and amusement—a reigning passion for gallantry thro' all orders of men, from the king on his throne down to the meanest stale of the realm—it is that graceful appearance which their High Mightinesses & the common people make at a lady's toilette, adjusting her dress, advising her where to lay the paint, and having upon her a round of silly compliments which they get by rote, and throw out indiscriminately upon every occasion. And what political changes she has to undergo in consequence of this national bribe, time alone will evince. Would it not be astonishing should amorous spirit in future, if it has not already, superduce much weakness into the body politic, that the clangor of arms might bring on convulsions, and endanger her existence.

In fine, my friend, you will agree with me, that the manly austere virtues embolden the hearts of subjects to pursue the great and solid objects of the public good like men—like men, not those sordid animals who grovel upon the vast continents of Asia, Africa, and South America, but like those choice spirits who fell by a Xerxes, at Thermopylæ, bravely fighting for their country—and like those veteran Roman legions who boldly withstood and suppressed the usurping ambition of a Tarquin.

On the other hand you will agree with me, that a nation lies in a very defenceless state, when its youth are educated to pleasure and gentility in the schools of Venus and her daughters—when its subjects degrade themselves with libertine principles and fashionable vice—when gallantry corrupts the resources from whence it draws its relief in every emergency—when successful rivalships and intrigues, with mistresses, are objects of greater delight than the acquisition of a deathless fame, by military exploits, atchieved in the field of battle.

Sir, I fear I have already tired your patience—A letter from you informing how far your sentiments accord with mine, will be very obliging to

Yours,
HORATIUS.

VENICE, May 13.

The new Sultan has made no alteration in the counsels of the Turks: The Reis Effendi, has declared to the ambassadors of France and Spain, who are very pressing in their offers of mediation, "That he has orders not to listen to any propositions concerning peace, unless the preliminaries were on an entire restitution of all conquests; the renunciation of the supremacy of the Empress of Russia over the Tartars, and the independence of the Crimea."

VIENNA, May 13.

They write from Crotia, that on the 12th of April, 1000 Turkish cavalry, attacked a post of the Pandours, five villages belonging to the Russians, which were under the imperial protection, experienced the fury of the enemy; all the men were immediately put to the sword—104 women and boys, 6000 horned cattle, 158 horses, and 507 goats were carried off, and three small towns all burnt to ashes.

The enemy, after this, retired to the village of Pozrazi, where they sold the booty to the best bidder—a Turk purchased two men and four children for 600 florins.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 8.

Our new Sultan, Selim IIId. has refused all subsidies for carrying on the war, and has given orders to open the treasury of the crown, and to employ its contents in conquering the infidels.

It is remarked here, that this is the first time a Sultan ever took such a resolution. This circumstance has not a little contributed to increase the affections of his new subjects.

A Russian cutter which sailed from hence 11 days since, returned the day before yesterday with a Swedish corvette, mounting 12 guns, which she took after an obstinate fight, in which the Russians lost one officer and five seamen.

LONDON, June 3.

The slave traders, foreseeing that the British Parliament are determined to put an end to the commerce of the HUMAN SPECIES, have given orders to their Captains on the coast to purchase as many young women as possible. The reason is, that as the planters, after the abolition law takes place, must depend for slaves on their stock, and the negro men being in proportion of three or four to one woman, female's will be wanting to establish a proper system of population.

A letter from Ireland says, Mr. SHERIDAN, speaking in the King's Bench on Wednesday, in defence of a Printer of a morning paper, said, "Though I admit all that foleman apathy can suggest against the licentiousness of the press, let us remember, that it is a public creditor, to which religion, morality, liberty, genius and science are much indebted—let us not forget, that it preserved the constitution of our sister kingdom, and restored our own. If therefore, in its freedom, it sometimes goes astray; if in assuming the office of human Censor it may sometimes trespass, let it be corrected, but let it be controled as a favourite child, with caution and with lenity, lest you injure its health, or break its spirit."

JUNE 5.

Extract from the speech of M. NECKAR, *spoken at the opening of the States General, 5th May.*

"The time will probably come, gentlemen, in which you will associate in your deliberations the deputies of the colonies, and will cast a look of compassion on that unhappy race of men, who have been hitherto considered only as the objects of barbarous traffic—men similar to ourselves in the faculty of thought, especially so in the sorrowful one of suffering—Men nevertheless, whom deaf to their lamentations, we enchain, we heap in the holds of our vessels, in order to carry them to the bondage which awaits them in our islands!

"What nation can with more propriety than France endeavor to mitigate a system of slavery, supported by necessity, by substituting for the evils inseparable from the African trade, evils which destroy the inhabitants of the new world and of the old! that feeling care which would tend to multiply in our colonies the people intended to assist us in their cultivation?

"A distinguished nation has already given the signal—taken of her discernment and compassion; humanity has already found a defence even in personal interest and political calculation, and before long her glorious cause will find advocates at the tribunal of every nation. Ah! what transcendent satisfaction, what accumulation of honor is in reserve for these sitings of our General States, now they are revived in the midst of an enlightened age."

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.

A relief arrived here on Saturday last from the Streights, which brings a report of the *assassination* of the celebrated *Paul Jones*, by a British officer in the Russian naval service: But we can collect no particulars of the horrid transaction. It seems however, that he acquired great applause at the Court of Petersburg, in projecting and effecting the demolition of the Turkish fleet, under the command of the famous old Captain Pacha, the last campaign. That brilliant action, added to the former grudges, and resentments which the ungenerous English officers bore towards him, probably determined them, at all events, to rid themselves of so formidable a rival.

We are happy in informing our readers, that in the memory of the oldest man among us, a more plentiful year has not been known than the present. Neither mildew nor the fly has affected the wheat; the grain is heavy and full, and in large quantities. The other grain are likewise plentiful and of an excellent quality. Such distinguished favours call for the gratitude of the inhabitants of the United States, to the great Author of Nature; especially when their blessings of nature are connected in the same year with the deliverance from anarchy, and with the establishment of a wise, free and just government.

NEW-YORK, August 5.

EUROPEAN CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE,
in brief—

THAT a quadruple alliance has been entered into by Russia, Austria, France and Spain,

That all hostilities between Sweden and Denmark are at an end.

That Russia is at length listening to terms of accommodation—and that Great-Britain is to be the principal mediator among the belligerent powers.

That the Emperor of Germany has so far recovered as to dine in public.

That the Turkish army on the right bank of the Danube consists of 150,000 men.

That the Turks were completely routed in a late action with the Russians, in Moldavia, and lost two pachas with their artillery.

That the Austrian army amounts to 276,600 men, exclusive of artillery and volunteers.

That notwithstanding the rumours of peace, every appearance indicates a bloody campaign.

That several skirmishes had taken place, in which as usual, the Turks fell by thousands, while their enemies had only a few men wounded, and some horses killed or taken.

That the friends to humanity, in the British House of Commons, were exerting themselves to effect the abolition of the slave-trade—but were opposed by planters, their agents, merchants, tradesmen and manufacturers who were interested in the trade, and who were bringing in their petitions from all quarters.

The *President* of the United States has been pleased to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint the following persons to the offices in the Revenue, affixed to their respective names—To hold their commissions during the pleasure of the President.

For the State of NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Portsmouth, *Joseph Whipple*, collector; *Eleazer Russell*, naval officer; *Thomas Martin*, surveyor.

For the State of MASSACHUSETTS.

Newburyport, *Stephen Craft*, collector; *Jonathan Titcomb*, naval officer; *Michael Hodge*, surveyor.—Gloucester, *Epes Sargent*, collector; *Samuel Whitemore*, surveyor.—Salem & Beverly, *Joseph Hiller*, collector; *William Pickman*, naval officer; *Bartholomew Peirson*, surveyor.—Beverly, *Josiah Batchelder*, surveyor.—Ipswich, *Jeremiah Stanford*, surveyor.—Marblehead, *Richard Herrin*, collector.—Boston & Charlestown, *Benjamin Lincoln*, collector; *James Lovell* naval officer; *Thomas Melvill*, surveyor.—Plymouth, *William Watson*, collector.—Barnstable, *Joseph Otis*, collector.—Sherburne, Nantucket, *Stephen Hussy*, collector.—Edgartown, *John Pease*, collector.—Newburyport, *Edward Pope*, collector.—Dighton, *Hodijah Leonard*, collector.—York, *Richard Frost*, collector.—Biddeford & Pepperelborough, *Jeremiah Hill*, collector.—Portland, *N. Freeman*, collector; *James Lunt*, surveyor.—Bath, *William Webb*, collector.—Wiscasset, *Francis Cook*, collector.—Penobscot, *John Lee*, collector.—Frenchman's Bay.—*Melatiah Jordan*, collector.—Machias, *Stephen Smith*, collector.—Passamaquody, *Lemuel Ferdelescher*, collector.

For the State of CONNECTICUT.

New London, *Jedediah Huntington*, collector; *Nathaniel Richards*, surveyor.—Stonington, *Jonathan Parker*, collector.—Middletown, *Asher Miller*, surveyor.—New-Haven, *Jonathan Fitch*, collector; *Hez. Rogers*, surveyor.—Fairfield, *Samuel Smedly*, collector.

For the State of NEW-YORK.

Sagharbour, *John Gelston*, collector.—New-York, *John Lamb*, collector; *Benjamin Walker*, naval officer; *John Lasher*, surveyor.—City of Hudson, *John C. Ten Broeck*, surveyor.—City of Albany, *Jeremiah Lansing*, surveyor.

For the State of NEW-JERSEY.

Perth Amboy, *John Halsted*, collector.—Burlington, *John Ross*, collector.—Bridgetown, *Eli Elmer*, collector.

For the State of PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, *Sharp Delany*, collector; *Fred. Phile*, naval officer; *Samuel Meredith*, surveyor.

For the State of DELAWARE.

Wilmington, *George Bush* collector.

For the State of MARYLAND.

Baltimore, *Otho H. Williams* collector.—*Robert Purviance*, naval officer; *Robert Ballard*, surveyor.—Chester, *John Scott*, collector.—Oxford, *Jeremiah Fleming*, collector.—Vienna, *John Mister*, collector.—Snowhill, *John Gunby*, collector.—Annapolis, *John Davidson*, collector.—Nottingham, *Geo. Bisco*, collector.—Towncreek, *Robert Young*, surveyor.—Nanjemoy, *John Cox Jones*, collector.—St. Mary's *Robert Chesley*, surveyor.—Georgetown, *James McCubin Langham*, collector.

For the State of VIRGINIA.

Hampton, *Jacob Wray*, collector.—Norfolk & Portsmouth, *Wm. Lindsay*, collector; *Philemon Hargood*, naval officer; *Daniel Bowdoin*, surveyor.—Suffolk, *Archibald Richardson*, surveyor.—Smithfield, *James Wells*, surveyor.—Kennards Hundred, *Wm. Heath*, collector; *Christ. Reese*, surveyor.—Petersburg, *John Gibbon*, surveyor.—Yorktown, *Abraham Archer*, collector.—Wellyford, *J. Stanford Moore*, surveyor.—Tappahannock, *Hudjah Hoe*, collector.—Urbanna, *Stage Dennis*, surveyor.—Fredericksburg, *Geo. Corbin*, surveyor.—Fredericksburg, *Wm. Lewis* surveyor.—Yeocomico, including Kinsale, *Vincent Redman*, collector.—Dumfries, including Newport, *Richard Scott*, collector.—Alexandria, *Charles Lee*, collector; *Samuel Hanson*, surveyor.—Cherrystone, *George Savage*, collector.—South Key, *Thomas Brewer*, collector.—Louisville, *Peyton Short*, collector.

For the State of SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Georgetown, *John Cockell*, collector.—Charleston, *Geo. Abbot Hall*, collector; *Isaac Mott*, naval officer, *Edward Weyman* surveyor.

For the State of GEORGIA.

Savannah, *John Habersham*, collector; *John Perteau* surveyor.—Sunbury, *Cornelius Collins*, collector.

NEW-HAVEN, August 5.

Saturday 25 ult. a young man named Ward, belonging to Northaven, was drowned in the river, at the east side of the causeway. It is not known by what accident he fell into the river: but is supposed to have been crowded off the bridge by the cattle, in a team he was driving from this city, to Northhaven.

And, last Wednesday, a son of Mr. Oliver Burt, of Danbury, was drowned in the Westriver near the bridge, where he was bathing with two other lads. His body, after being in the water near an hour, was taken up, and methods used to restore life, but they proved ineffectual. He was about 13 years old.

Saturday last, as Mr. John Andrew, of Woodbridge, was riding on a cart, in a rough road, the cart overset, by which he was instantly killed.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) August 8.

A letter from Bengal, has the following curious particulars:—"At Oudee, near Fyzabad, in the province of Bengal, is a tomb of SETH, (*Adam's* third son) twelve feet long.

"SUJAH DOWLAH's father repaired the tomb and of JOB's adjoining it—Not more than a mile from those tombs, is a fragment of NOAH's *Ark*; perhaps by examining the word, whether of *Sal* or *Teke* it might be ascertained where about it was built, or discover a timber for ship building, more durable than either of those."

BOSTON, August 15.

Yesterday afternoon as Capt. LEMUEL GARDNER and Mr. CALEB BLODGET, Merchants, both of this town, were gunning in a canoe near Hog-Island, they discovered a flock of birds, upon which both discharged their pieces together, which immediately overset the canoe; Capt. Gardner swam to the shore, but Mr. Blodget was in the attempt unfortunately drowned: Every exertion has been made to restore life to him, but without effect. The friends of Mr. Blodget deeply lament his loss—his benevolent and friendly disposition endeared him to all his acquaintance,—and we heartily condole with his afflicted relations on the forrowful occasion.

The Supreme Executive have been pleased to commute the punishment of EDWARD JOHNSON, who was to have been executed this day at Cambridge for burglary, to hard labour on Castle-Island during life.

Extract of a letter from Winchester, (Virginia) dated
July 12, 1789.

"Accounts from our correspondents in Kentucky, ariete the 27th ult. at which time all was peace and quietness in that quarter, the Indians not having committed any hostilities of late. From the number of persons gone out and on their way to this asylum of ease and plenty, they will soon be in a situation to bid defiance to their savage enemies.

OF THE TURKS AND RUSSIANS.

A London paper of June 2, says, "The defeat which the Turks have suffered from the Russians is, we find, by a letter from Warsaw, still more considerable than what appeared in the Vienna Gazette. The principal circumstances of the action are the following:—"General Dorfeldt marched, on the 27th of April, to Maximinian, where he found a considerable body of the enemy, amounting to 8000 men, on this side the river Sereth. He attacked and defeated them, leaving 400 dead on the field, and taking 107 prisoners, among whom was Jacob Pacha, who is now in Jassy, Gen. Dorfeldt remained four days at Maximinian. On the 4th of May he advanced to Galacz, which town he found strongly fortified with redoubts and entrenchments; he however immediately attacked it, and after a resistance of three or four hours, carried the batteries, which made a part of the works; upon this the Turks, consisting of more than 15000 men, surrendered themselves prisoners, with their commander Ibrahim Pacha, but before the surrender 1500 were killed in the place. The loss of the Russians was only about 200 killed, 1200 wounded. General Dorfeldt had his horse killed under him, and he himself was slightly wounded in the shoulder.

NORTHAMPTON, August 19.

One day of the week before last, Mr. *Joseph Stevens* of Worthington, was killed by the fall of a tree.

The ministry of England have agreed to a partial adoption of Sir Rufus Lisle's plan for changing the punishment of capital offenders to solitary imprisonment instead of death. In Gloucestershire, where several persons have been condemned to seven years reclusion from their friends, by a wise peace and security their bad conduct is ordered to disturb, the horror that has existed there is not to be described. They beg with the greatest earnestness, that they may be hanged out of misery. Some also refuse their wives and children only for a moment, but this is not effected them, as their request is granted. Every device seems to be exhausted to soften the hearts of the hardened and insensible.

On the 10th inst. died at Greenfield, Rhode Island, Rev. Timothy Jun. A. M. Tutor of Yale College, in the 29th year of his age, after a wasting sickness of three months. On the 12th his remains were respectfully interred in the presence of a very numerous and affected assemble of his friends, who did him honor at his death. A discourse upon the occasion was delivered by Rev. *Joseph Lyman*, of Hatfield, from these words, Ecclesiastes VII. 1. *A good name is better than precious ointment, and the day of death than the day of one's birth.* His body was then borne from his father's house, and deposited in the grave, in humble hope of a resurrection to a better life. His character is worthy to be recorded for the imitation of survivors, especially as it needed to those in early life; that in death their memory may be blessed. He was of an amiable natural disposition, fitted to enjoy and to communicate the blessings of social life. He was the pleasing and instructive companion, and the faithful friend. By his attention to the duty he is of others, he secured the affections of all. From childhood he was exemplary for a cheerful gravity, and a moderation and solidity of judgment beyond his years. His bodily constitution was firm and healthy, and seemed to promise a continuance in life. His mind was vigorous & enlarged. His appetite for learning was gratified by favourable opportunities for improvement. He improved the advantages of a liberal and public education with singular industry and economy of his time. He was early distinguished by a rapid progress in the more solid & useful branches of learning to which he added the acquisition of the more polite & refined arts & sciences. In this way he was peculiarly qualified for usefulness in the busy world, and among men of letters. He was furnished for a large sphere of action. He had turned his attention to the study of the law, that he might successfully and honourably discharge the duties of civil life, and make the profession of the law a public blessing in maintaining justice, order and peace in society. His integrity, his love of peace, and his gentleness of manners would have made him the counsellor of the bar, and the parton of virtue and concord among the people. He was inclined and skilled to silence the suite of litigation, and maintain good agreement among his fellow citizens. While in the pursuit of these studies, he was called to the instruction of a class in the University which had the honor of calling him forth into public life. In the office of a Tutor he conciliated love and esteem as a wise governor and an accomplished instructor of youth in the most important branches of learning. His death will be regretted by the Governors and Corporation of the University, as a heavy loss to them and the republic of letters. For his meekness, humility, and gentleness of manners, his unusual modesty and uniform benevolence, he was *much greatly beloved.*

In the several fields of his labours he manifested much of the christian temper. He cried the approaches of death without terrible emotion or anxiety; and considered himself the gainer by removing from this world and its advantages. His prospects were flattering in time, but they had little attachment to them. He relied his hope upon the merits of Christ and the faith of the gospel, and he was not ashamed of his confidence. Unappalled he met the King of Terrors, and when in possession of his reason, with fortitude supreme he was able to commit himself to the mercy of his God and Redeemer.

When men of such mental and acquired accomplishments, so cherished by the principles of grace taken from us, we must esteem it a stroke of love to relatives, connections and acquaintance, to the civil community and church of God. The general grief upon this occasion evinces that his death is viewed as an extensive public calamity. In this day of rebuke, our fervent applications should be addressed to the God of all peace and consolation, that he would sanctify, qualify and preserve men of abilities, integrity and religion to guide our affairs in church and state, that things may go well in our Zion. May he who destroyeth the hope of man unravel the mysteries of his providence, and teach us for what reason he thus contendeth with us.

A Wet Nurse, with a breast of
young milk, to go into a family to suckle.
N. B. The highest wages will be given in Cash.
Enquire of the Printer.
Northampton, August 18, 1789.

Description of a
VILLAGE MERCHANT.
In imitation of Goldsmith's style.

BESIDE you untried way, with graft run o'er,
The Village Merchant kept his little store;
To gold his mind by strong attraction drew:
Nor the touch'd needle to the Pole so true.
Tho' young in life, he wondrous skill display'd,
Knew all the rules, and all the tricks of trade.
His opening doors invited strangers nigh;
To all he bow'd: for all, he hop'd, would buy.
Forth from the shelves he spread the mingled heap,
All, all were good, and every thing was cheap.
There stuck'd each Beau some trinket to secure;
The new Caesar, the *Paris-gazed il dieux*:
Thither each gaudy female ran for aid,
The fat ribbid Matron, and the mincing Maid;
All they whose purses lent them means to live;
For nought he gave, nor ought would spare to give.
The poor, the beggar fled his dangerous cell,
Nor e'er came nigh, unless they came to steal.
Full small he was, a little man to view;
I knew him well, and all his Debtors knew.
Oft had they fled his eye, at home throng'd place:
(The purse-proud only met him face to face.)
Oft had they gazed, when at his due command,
The mighty *Bi-weeap* rear'd his awful hand.
Thus mourns the Hare, so fatal to wee-beque,
When the rude huntsman sets his blood hounds on.

Yet fast his nature, and to love inclin'd,
And gold at fashion fill'd not all his mind:
When he retires came he friendly thing'er and o'er
With eyes of love—for eyes of love were wore.
The reddening lip full before, slender waist,
He view'd—he wish'd—he, ah! he could not taste.
Then cur'd his fates—for oft such fates befel—
A lot severe! as all that trade can tell.
Till call'd he business, pres'd by new affairs,
He closing his guineas, and forgot his cares.

NEW MODE OF PRONUNCIATION.

From the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman at ——— Academy, to his father in C———.

HONORED SIR,

"I THINK it my duty to give you some *injubitable* evidence of my progress in *literature*; when I first came to this Academy, scare an hour in the day passed without some *mistakes* on my mode of speaking—but by *perseverance* hints from every quarter, my *disheppitity* was overcome, and my attention so quickened, that at length I have become so *bedichated* to the proper sound of *du, tu, &c.* that the old fashioned pronunciation sounds quite *unnateral*;—having surmounted this difficulty, in speaking the following words, I no longer make the least mistake, viz. *virtchue, vachure, fachure, individyual, infatthuation, inachurate, fachurate, forchune, fportable, fimpreme, fhuperior, chufeday,* and many others—there is a further improvement talked of —and that is to pronounce *ears, arrs, debts, jets, &c.* but how this will succeed is uncertain—I hope my improvements will receive your approbation, and am your *jutiful* fon,

TIMOTHY TON."

From a late London Paper.

A SHORT time since a worthy Friend was stepped a few miles from town, and robbed. The highwayman infifted likewife upon his exchanging horfes. When the Quaker returned to London, he clapped the bridle over the horfe's head, and fo followed the dumb creature to his proper ftable, when the Quaker addreffed himfelf to the hoftler, with "Friend, doft thou know any thing of this beaft?" "O yes, Sir, it belongs to Mr. fuch an one." "Well, friend, do thee take care of it." He immediately poffed to the houfe of the tradefman, and was informed he was not expected home till late. The next day he was fufficiently early in his vifit, and waited the gentleman coming down ftairs, when he addreffed him with "Do not be frightened, friend, thee knoweft thee borrowed of me yefterday 91. 13s. and now I hope thee will have no objection to the return of it;" (the tradefman immediately complied) "and further," faid the Quaker, "I muft beg thee to exchange horfes once more, for to tell the truth, I do not like thine fo well as I do my own." This he likewife complied with; when the Quaker, after fhaking him by the hand, very heartily bade him farewell.

LONDON, May 28.

House of Lords, Monday, May 18.

Lord STANLEY, rofe to make his promifed motion refpecting a bill to repeal feveral of our *eccleſiaſtical Statutes.*

He fhould ftate about one tenth part of thofe numerous acts which called for redrefs; and thefe, he truſted, would be fufficient arguments to prove the neceffity of a repeal of the whole.

By ſeveral ſtatutes of *Elizabeth*, in force, every perſon abſenting himſelf from church on a Sunday, was liable to a penalty of ten pounds; and if eccleſiaſtical proſecuted, he forfeited one-third of his eſtate, real & perſonal, for this omiſſion.

But it was not alone for his own non-attendance that he incurred this penalty; for if it was proved that any of his ſervants, any of his gueſts, or any of their domeſticks, hadnot ſeſted going to church, he was alſo liable to the penalty for their omiſſion as for his own. Liberty of conſcience was one of the greateſt bleſſings Engliſhmen enjoyed—and he was confident that private worſhip was equally acceptable to GOD as publick prayer. He quoted one of the firſt authorities to be found in print—an authority which no man could diſpute—it was no leſs a lawgiver than JESUS CHRIST, who, as St. Matthew relates in his ſixth Chapter and ſixth verſe, mentions theſe words:—*And when thou prayeſt thou ſhalt not be as the hypocrites are, for they love to pray ſtanding in the Synagogues, and in the corners of the ſtreets, that they may be ſeen of men—but when thou prayeſt, enter into thy cloſet, and when thou haſt ſhut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in ſecret, and thy Father which ſeeth in ſecret ſhall reward thee openly.*

By acts ſince the Hanoverian acceſſion, theſe, have been repeal'd ſo far as they reſpected the common law, but the canonical ſtatutes ſtill remained in full force.

—The next matter which calls for redreſs, was againſt eating meat on particular days, which obliged the people to dine and ſup on fiſh, not for the ſalvation of their ſouls, as the act expreſſes, but for the benefits of the fiſheries, and the increaſe of ſeaman: And thoſe who were found guilty of offending againſt either the letter or ſpirit of this moſt curious fiſherman's law of cookery, were then, and are at this moment, liable to heavy fines and long impriſonment.

He next mentioned the laws made by that BEAST and BIGOT James II. which ſtill were eccleſiaſtically in force againſt witches, wizards, enchantments, ſorcery, goblins and bobgeblins; by which it was enacted, that if any man or woman was found guilty of bewitching another, or of dealing with evil ſpirits, or of raiſing dead bodies from the grave, after having been *lawfully interred*, or converſing in ſecret with the devil, or of FEEDING him with any fleſh, fowl or vegetables, or giving wine, cyder, beer, or any other beverage, to either Satan, or any imps of hell, he ſhould be deemed guilty of felony without benefit of clergy. And to thoſe curious interdictions was added another, againſt exploring forceres or devils to give potions to create *unlawful love*.—[*Here the Houſe could no longer contain itſelf, their Lordſhips burſt into laughter, and the very Biſhops joined in a chorus of riſibility.*]—The noble Earl, with great gravity, obſerved, that he was quite pleaſed to find the Houſe ſaw all this in its true point of ridicule;—and he told them, that the abſurdity of this law was ſtill greater, for it went to puniſh a man with death who conceived in his own breaſt any idea of holding conſultations with goblins, or giving beef or veal to evil ſpirits—but how the offender's thoughts were to be diſcovered, was a matter on which the act was totally ſilent.

His next attack was againſt the Canon Laws, which were equally objectionable and ridiculous—repugnant to common ſenſe, and militated againſt the true ſpirit of chriſtianity, and the common diſtates of reaſon.

That ſuch laws ſhould have ſo long continued a diſgrace to the ſtatute books was aſtoniſhing. Such was their rigour, that the Jury to try the offence might be tried for not going to church in Northumberland, for eating beef in Weſtmorland, and for giving vegetables to the devil in Kent, all at one and the ſame time. He was happy to find, that ſeveral of the Right Rev. Bench coincided in his ideas of the Chriſtian Religion, againſt which theſe acts ſo ſtrongly militated.

The bill was then read a firſt time, ordered to be printed, and read a ſecond time on Friday.

In the debate in Houſe of Commons, on the SLAVE TRADE, Mr. Fox, in anſwer to gentlemen who were for regulations and reſtrictions only in the trade, ſaid, "The gentlemen who oppoſed this [*the abolition of the trade*] did it as if they felt their cauſe to be ſo diſguſting, that they attempted to do that by a ſide wind which they could not avow, and try to do directly and fairly. He knew not of ſuch a thing as a regulation of *robbery*, or a reſtriction of *murder*. There was no medium; the Legiſlature muſt aboliſh the trade, or avow their own criminality."

INDIGO FOR SALE,

By Luther Loomis,

WHO has lately received a large ſupply, and is now ſelling on the moſt reaſonable terms (on ſhort credit) for TOW-CLOTH—FLAX—BUTTER—CHEESE, and even almoſt every kind of produce.——Likely

Shipping-Horſes,

and

Oxen,

are much wanted, for which good pay will be given.

Suffield, (Connecticut) Auguſt 28, 1789.

Advertiſement.

THOSE who are indebted to JOHN CHESTER WILLIAMS, Eſquire, either by Note or Book account, are deſired to take notice, That unleſs they ſpeedily call on the ſubſcriber and ſettle them with all poſſible diſpatch, their attention muſt be awakened in a different manner:—And altho' he feels a great reluctance at putting their account in ſuit, yet being conſtrained by poſitive orders, which he does not with to tranſgreſs, they muſt not preſume upon any further extenſion of forbearance.

B. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, July 15, 1789.

GENERAL ORDERS

For the 4th diviſion of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

THE Colonels or Officers commanding Regiments as well as thoſe commanding Independent Companies are directed to make a return to the Deputy Adjutant General as ſoon as poſſible, of the names, cares of commiſſions, and places of abode, of all officers actually in commiſſion under their reſpective commands, together with the number and denomination of the corps to which they ſeverally belong.

By order of the Major General,

Aug. 8, 1789. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

A PAIR OF ELEGANT

Horſeman's Piſtols,

To be ſold. Enquire of the Printer.

July 31ſt, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

At *Publick Vendue,*

ON Thurſday the 3d day of September next, Sundry Lots of Land, in the Town of Colrain, in the County of Hampſhire, agreable to the Order of the Supreme Judicial Court, belonging to the Eſtate of Joſiah Winſlow, of Boſton, deceaſed. Sold to beat the Houſe of Mr. Robert Miller, Innholder in ſaid Town of Colrain, at Twelve of the Clock at Noon on ſaid day.

HUGH M'CLALLEN, } Attorneys to the Admi-
JAMES STEWART, } ſtrators to ſaid eſtate
Colrain, July 20 1789.

To the honourable the Juſtices of the Supreme Judicial Court holden at Springfield, within and for the County of Hampſhire, on the fourth Tueſday of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty eight.

THE petition of *Prudence Farnam*, of Weſt-Springfield, in the County of Hampſhire, and Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, wife of *Joſiah Farnam*, late of ſaid Weſt-Springfield——*Humbly Sheweth*——

That on the twenty-ſixth day of January, in the year of our Lord, ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy four, that ſhe was married to the ſaid *Joſiah*, and lived with him as his wife almoſt ten years, and had within that time five children by him—that about five years ago the ſaid *Joſiah* left your petitioner and went out of this State, and cohabited with one *Rebecca Cook*, a woman of bad fame, with whom he has lived as with a wife, and by whom he has had one or more children, and thereby hath been guilty of adultery and broke the marriage covenant on his part—That he left your petitioners in a poor and diſtreſſed condition, with the care of three ſmall children, without any ſufficient means for their ſupport—That your petitioner never has cohabited with the ſaid *Joſiah* for more than ſive years laſt paſt—That the ſaid *Joſiah* has lately removed into this State, and made a violent and dangerous aſſault on the body of your petitioner, and ſtill continues to utter many and grievous threatnings of perſonal abuſe and violence againſt your petitioner, thereby putting her in great fear and diſtreſſing anxiety:—

Your petitioner therefore humbly requeſts the aid and aſſiſtance of your Honours, and humbly prays that ſhe may be divorced from the bond of matrimony with the ſaid *Joſiah*, and as in duty bound ſhe will ever pray.

PRUDENCE FARNAM.

Weſt-Springfield, Sept. 22, 1788.

IN the Supreme Judicial Court at Northampton, on the laſt Tueſday of April, 1789.—ORDERED.—That the libellant notify the adverſe party, *Joſiah Farnam*, jun. of this libel, by ſerving him perſonally with an atteſted copy hereof, and this order thereon, or by cauſing the ſame to be publiſhed in the Northampton newſpaper four weeks ſucceſſively, the firſt publication to be made forty days at leaſt prior to the fourth Tueſday of September next, that the ſaid *Joſiah Farnam*, jun. may appear before this Court, at the next ſeſſion thereof, to be holden at Springfield within and for the County of Hampſhire, on the fourth Tueſday of September next, and ſhew cauſe wherefore the bands of marriage heretofore entered into between him and the ſaid Prudence ſhould not be diſſolved.

Atteſt. JOHN TUCKER, Clerk.

NOTICE is hereby given, to thoſe proprietors of Lands in the townſhip of Woodbury, ſtate of Vermont, who have not paid the firſt tax, that their Lands are ſold for the payment thereof, with twelve months redemption, from the 27th of October laſt.—There is alſo a ſtate tax upon ſaid town of 8s. 2d. and 2s. coll—the lands ſold, and the time of redemption, ſix months from the 18th of March laſt.

Aug. 5, 1789.

☞ All Perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

Vol III.] THE [Numb. 156.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Publiſhed by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

(Continued from our laſt.)

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, Auguſt 5.

A Meſſage was received from the Senate by their Secretary, informing the Hon. Houſe that they had concurred with amendments, in the bills for eſtabliſhing the War Department—and for eſtabliſhing the Government of the Weſtern Territory. Theſe two Bills, as amended by the Senate, were then taken into conſideration, and paſſed to be enacted.

The engroſſed bill for regiſtering veſſels—to regulate the coaſting trade, &c. was read a third time, the blanks filled up, and the queſtion, Shall this bill paſs? carried in the affirmative.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, with the Act for ſettling the accounts between the United States & individual States, to which The Preſident has affixed his approbation and ſignature.

A Committee was then appointed to bring in a bill for eſtabliſhing the pay of the Executive officers and their clerks.

The Houſe then took up the report of the committee reſpecting the Virginia ceſſion—this report being read, Mr. White offered a reſolution to the following purport, viz. That the reſolutions of Congreſs of the 17th of Auguſt, 1758, ſo far as it might be conſtrued to invalidate any locations of land made by, or on account of the troops of the Virginia line, or the late continental eſtabliſhment, ought to be reſcinded.—Laid on the table.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for eſtabliſhing the compenſations to be allowed the Members of both Houſes.

A motion was made by Mr. Goodhue, and ſupported by Mr. Sedgwick, to ſtrike out ſix Dollars, and inſert Five—this motion was negatived by a large majority. Some progreſs was made in the diſcuſſion, and the pay of the Members and Speaker agreed to at ſix Dollars, and the latter at Twelve Dollars per day.

The committee roſe without going through the Bill, and the Houſe adjourned.

THURSDAY, Auguſt 6.

Mr. White from the ſtanding committee for examining the enrollment of the laws, reported that they had examined the act for eſtabliſhing a department of War, and the act for eſtabliſhing the government of the Weſtern Territory—that they were correct, and ready for the ſignature of the Speaker, who ſigned the ſame.

Mr. White aſked leave of abſence for the remainder of the ſeſſion—which was granted.

Mr. Gerry moved that a committee be appointed to report a catalogue of Books neceſſary for the uſe of Congreſs—an eſtimate of the amount—and the beſt mode of procuring them. Laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the bill for eſtabliſhing the compenſation to be allowed the Members of Congreſs, and their officers—ſome amendments to the bill were made—the committee then roſe, and reported the ſame, which were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engroſſed: It now ſtands as follows:

The wages of the Speaker Twelve Dollars per day—the other members Six Dollars per day—and two cents pay for every 20 miles diſtance from home.

The ſalary of the Chaplains was fixed at the rate of 500 dollars per annum during the ſeſſion of Congreſs.

The ſalary of the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, at 1500 Dollars per annum, and Two Dollars per day, during the ſeſſions of Congreſs.

The firſt Clerk under the Secretary and Clerk of the Houſe, at Three Dollars per day, and the other Clerks at two dollars per day, each during the time they are employed.

The Serjeant at Arms Four Dollars per day, during the ſeſſions.

The Door-Keepers 730 dollars per annum, and their Aſſiſtants, Two Dollars per day, during the ſeſſions.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, informing, that they inſiſted on their amendment to the Treaſury-Bill, reſpecting the removability of the Secretary by the Preſident. Alſo that they had agreed to the reſolution of the Houſe for appointing a committee to report what buſineſs ought to be finiſhed previous to the adjournment, and appointed Mr. Strong, Mr. Ellſworth, and Mr. Carrol, on their part.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Auguſt 7.

Mr. Seney preſented a memorial from John White, continental commiſſioner of accounts for the States of Pennſylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, appointed by the late Congreſs, praying that compenſation may be allowed to him and his aſſiſtants for ſervices performed, for ſpecial reaſons, after the expiration of his commiſſion: This memorial with accompanying papers were read, and on motion, referred to a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Seney, Mr. Vining, and Mr. Heiſter.

Mr. Gerry introduced a motion, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for the further encouragement of the navigation and commerce of the United States. This motion was adopted, and a committee conſiſting of Mr. Gerry, Mr. Trumbull, and Mr. Burke appointed.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, by the Hon. Gen. Knox, was received, reſpecting the preſent poſture of Indian affairs, ſuggeſting the propriety of appointing commiſſioners to inveſtigate and report their actual ſituation. The meſſage alſo noticed the ſubject of the militia throughout the United States—referred to a commitee of the whole houſe upon the ſtate of the union.

Another meſſage was received from the Preſident, by Mr. Secretary Lear, with three acts of Congreſs, to which the Preſident has affixed his approbation and ſignature, viz. The bill for eſtabliſhing Light-Houſes, Beacons, Buoys, and public Piers—The bill for eſtabliſhing the government of the Weſtern Territory, and the bill for eſtabliſhing the War Department.

The engroſſed bill for allowing compenſations to the members and officers of the two houſes was read—a motion was then made by Mr. Sedgwick, that the ſame ſhould be recommitted, this motion was ſeconded by ſeveral members, which brought on a debate. In favour of the motion it was obſerved, that if the bill ſhould become a law in its preſent form, there was danger of its having an unjuſtifiable influence upon the operation of the government. That the ſalaries of the moſt reſpectable officers in ſome of the States, and particularly in Maſſachuſetts, where the Governor receives but 800 ſterl. a year, and the Judges of the Superior Court but 400 ſterl. where the public buſineſs is executed by men of the firſt abilities, and no diffidulty exiſts in procuring the moſt competent talents for every department—could lead to enquiries upon theſe allowances, which it would be difficult to anſwer—that the compenſations propoſed to be given to ſome of the officers of Congreſs, will be conſidered as a profuſe and thoughtleſs application of the public money, and as greatly overrating the ſervices for which ſuch compenſations are allowed—that in particular the ſum of 730 dollars to the door-keeper, was ſo out of proportion to other compenſations, as to render the bill inconſiſtent with itſelf—that it was contrary to the rule adopted by the Houſe with reſpect to other appointments, eſpecially the clerks in ſeveral departments, to ſome of which it was with difficulty that the Houſe conſented to allow 600 dollars, where talents and great reſponſibility were expected.

On the other hand it was ſaid that the bill had received repeated diſcuſſions, that it was now in the third ſtage of its progreſs, and if gentlemen had ſeriouſly thought of making ſo ſtrenuous an oppoſition, they ought to have come forward at an earlier day—that it would but ill comport with the principles of economy which ſome gentlemen appeared to advocate, to ſpend any more time in a tedious diſcuſſion of a bill which has ſo long been before the Houſe: That if the bill was not ſo perfectly accurate as ſome gentlemen wiſhed, yet it would be more eligible to paſs it, than to ſacrifice the time of the Houſe in going over the ground again, eſpecially as every part of it had received the ſanction of a reſpectable majority—That the motion was entirely out of order, and if the rules of the houſe were thus to be broken through, it was in the power of the diſappointed forever to impede the public buſineſs—that as to the ſmall ſalaries given in particular ſtates, the circumſtances did not apply, as gentlemen were in ſuch inſtances at home, and under no neceſſity of incurring any extra expenſes, but that the members of Congreſs came from the extreme parts of the continent, and were ſuppoſed to make temporary ſacrifices when they took their ſeats in the Houſe—that with reſpect to the public opinion, however proper it be to pay attention to it, if the Houſe under that influence was afraid to decide upon ſuch meaſures as the majority thought to be right, the new conſtitution was but a name.

The queſtion for the re-commitment was determined in the affirmative, and the Houſe immediately went into committee of the whole. The ſeveral clauſes of the bill were then diſcuſſed, and the following amendments agreed to, viz. inſtead of two days pay as an allowance for every twenty miles diſtance from the ſeat of government—ſix dollars for every twenty five miles was adopted—by which the Speaker is in this reſpect, put on an equality with the other members.

The allowance of 730 dollars to the door-keeper was ſtruck out, and 5 dollars a day, during the ſeſſion, for himſelf, and ſuch laborers as he may find it neceſſary to employ, was voted. The other articles ſtand as agreed to yeſterday: the diſcuſſion being finiſhed, the committee roſe, and the chairman reported the amendments, which were acceded to by the Houſe, and the bill was again ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading on Monday next.

The houſe then adjourned until to-morrow, ten o'clock.

The reſpectful Addreſs of the Senate and Aſſembly of the State of New-York.

To THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of America.

SIR,

WHILE our country at large bears a cheerful teſtimony to your diſtinguiſhed virtues and ſervices, WE the Senate and Aſſembly of the State of New-York, avail ourſelves of the earlieſt opportunity ſince your election to the Preſidency of the United States, to preſent you our ſincere and affectionate congratulations upon your appointment to that illuſtrious ſtation.

The citizens of this ſtate, in the courſe of the late deſtructive war, preſſed with calamities and dangers, with grateful admiration beheld you diſplaying the brighteſt military talents for their defence and ſafety; and when theſe were no longer neceſſary, their prayers and acclamations attended you retiring from the head of a victorious army, to the enjoyments of domeſtic life.

After ſuch diſtinguiſhed proofs of fortitude and moderation, no motive but the pureſt patriotiſm could have induced you to liſten to the voice of your country, and to reaſſume the arduous duties of a public ſtation.

We are confident, Sir, of expreſſing with fidelity, ſentiments of the freemen of this State, when we aſſure you of the regard they have for your perſon, of the confidence they repoſe in your wiſdom, and of the fond expectation they entertain that your adminiſtration will, by the bleſſing of Almighty God, be glorious to yourſelf, and happy for your country.

Permit us to add, that we ſhall do all in our power to make your reſidence in this State agreeable; and at all times be ready to afford you our united aid and ſupport.

In behalf of the Senate,
PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, Preſident.
In behalf of the Aſſembly,
GULLIAN VERPLANCK, Speaker.

Albany, July 25, 1789.

THE PRESIDENT was pleaſed to make the following ANSWER.

To the SENATE *and* ASSEMBLY *of the State of New-York.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE affectionate congratulations of ſo reſpectable a body as the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the State of New-York, on my election to the Preſidency of the United States, fill my breaſt with the moſt pleaſing ſenſations.

In the fortitude and perſeverance of the citizens of this ſtate, even amidſt the calamities and dangers with which they were ſurrounded in the late war, I found a reſource, which it always gave me pleaſure to acknowledge in the ſtrongeſt and moſt grateful terms. I may alſo be permitted to add, the ſatisfaction I experienced in retiring to the enjoyments of domeſtic life, was greatly enhanced by a reflection that their public virtue had been finally crowned with complete ſucceſs.

I am now truly happy that my motives for re-aſſuming the arduous duties of a public ſtation, have met with your approbation. And at the ſame time I entreat you will be perſuaded that nothing could be better calculated to encourage me to hope for proſperity in the executive of the duties of my office, than the aſſurances you have given of the favourable ſentiments and expectations of the freemen of your ſtate.

I requeſt, gentlemen, that you will accept my beſt thanks for your polite intimation that you will do every thing in your power to make my reſidence in your ſtate agreeable; as well as for your patriotic promiſe of being always ready to afford your united aid and ſupport.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

TWO or three years ago there was a pretty general complaint about our Courts, on account of the multitude of law suits, and the extravagance of the fees: It was so great as induced our General Court to take up the matter, and in order to remedy the evil, wholly altered the mode of bringing suits, and instead of commencing them at the Inferior Court, as had been practised ever since we were a people, ordered, that they should be brought before a single Justice for any sum, and that the costs should be the same as were allowed by justices in cases under forty shillings; by which provision the costs of all such law suits as are ended before Justices were undoubtedly lessened; but tis very much doubted whether upon the whole the costs of law suits since this act has been in being, has not been greater than heretofore; for in the said act provision is made, that all cases above four pounds which are disputed, may be carried from the Justice to the Inferior Court, on all which the cost is doubled: this additional cost, together with the increased number of law suits, occasioned as I conceive by the very little trouble we are now put to to get a writ, and commence suits at law, renders it more than probable that the costs of suits are increased rather than diminished—and I am not alone in this opinion, Mr. Printer, it is the opinion of all my neighbours. Within three years past we have had two justices made in our town, where never was one before—nor did we suffer much inconvenience from the want, certainly one would have been fully sufficient—but what we have observed ever since is, that we have many more law suits and quarrels now than heretofore, and have spent double and I believe threeble the money in the law than ever we did in the same space of time before. But, Mr. Printer, I am got wide of the mark I set out for—I find by one of your late papers this same law was repealed last June, but a new one to the same purpose, with some amendments or rather alterations is made and is now in execution—The differences between the former and the present law may be all good for any thing that I know—I have never compared the two acts, and so I am not able to form any judgment—but what I particularly observed in the present act, is the fees particularly set down in it; which some of my neighbours say they know are much increased from the last act—this induced me to go to our town clerk, who keeps our town book, with a purpose to satisfy myself—and I find it to be a fact; and not only so, but that the fees before the Justice are now in sundry articles much higher than the fees for the very same services are at the Inferior Court—in one article they are just double, and in another just four double, as you will see.

The Justices blank Writ 1*s*.
Execution 1*s*4.
Rule of Submission 2*s*.
A Court blank Writ 6*d*.
Execution 1*s*.
Rule of Submission 6*d*.

And if I can understand the two fee bills, there are sundry other services wherein the fees before the Justice are fully equal to the fees at the Inferior Court. Now Mr. Printer, I don't undertake to say that the Justices fees are too high, for I don't understand what and how much those services are, and therefore cannot judge—but this is plain to every common understanding, that the same services ought to have the same pay; or if there be any difference, it certainly ought to be in favour of the Inferior Court, who do their business from home, and are therefore at considerable charges,—whereas the Justice does his business at his own dwelling-house. But I suppose, Mr. Printer, one end our General Court had in making this alteration in our Judicial proceedings was, that justice might be done in the cheapest possible manner—they therefore put the business into the hands of Justices, because they could do the business much cheaper than the courts, and as I presume our Justices did all the business devolved upon them without grumbling, why in the name of common sense are their fees raised—it is astonishing and unaccountable to me—most certainly the people are not now better able to pay extravagant fees, than two or three years ago, besides what advantages now have the people in being hauled before a Justice rather than to Court, if they must pay as much or more costs. Mr. Printer, I need not by this time inform you that I am neither Judge, Justice, Lawyer or Sheriff, and I freely acknowledge my ignorance about the law and Courts, and therefore am not capable of determining whether the people are imposed upon in this matter or not.—I freely confess, Sir, I very much suspect they are;—but if I am wrong, I sincerely wish to be set right.

AMINADAB.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

The Soliloquy of the Child of Nature.

An Address to the Deceitful countenance of a Chesterfieldean, designed to expose the dastardly art of *dissimulation.*

HAIL PARENT of *ease*—NURSE of *opinion!* FORERUNNER of *fame*, and TIDE-WAITER of *justice!*

All hail thou unsuspected, potent invader of human judgment!
Come chase from my brow the furrow of *care*,
The manly frown of displeasure,
The type of sympathy,
The smile of satisfaction,
The honest blush of shame and of resentment.
Spread o'er my tutored features, the painted smile of flattering approbation——
The fallacious image of affected tranquility.
The impervious veil of vacant plainness.
Steal from the tablet of my countenance the divine characters of passionate expression, or cover them with the blank of unmeaning apathy—Thus spoke *Alexis*, and the smooth hand of *Stanhope's ghost* lightly passed over his face. Suddenly the furrows of care disappeared from his front—the knitted brow of constitutional resentment relaxed in uniformity of curve—The *pitiful tale type* of *sympathy* dropped the irradiation of his feelings—The smile of pleasure faded on his cheek, and steady confidence chased from his blushing veins their wonted crimson. He seemed to have forgotten his woes—He could have beheld Palemon without the pointed expression of contempt—He could have contemplated Rofahinda without betraying his satisfaction by the unchecked smile, and he could have conversed with Maricta without discovering successive sympathy of feature. He preferred himself.

The pliant head of politeness bowed at his approach—The reflected smile of approbation greeted him from the *polished surfaces* of every well-bred *mask*—The voice of *slander* was not heard, but the low murmur of unmerited applause, in *delicious* accents soothed his vanity. He pleased—he conquered—he triumphed in his victory, and uttered the *tribute* of *gratitude* to the power of DISSIMULATION.

Suddenly the *goddefs of truth* held up to the deceitful *Alexis*, the unerring mirror of *felf-knowledge*. His pride instantly sparned at the trophies of plundered approbation which *Diffimulation* had accumulated. The cruel mistake pierced him to the heart. He saw that his *countenance*, not *Alexis* had fixed his reputation.—Ingenuity kindled within his bosom, and *anished* from his *face* the superficial *warmth* of *chesterfieldean deception*. Restore, cried he, restore to me the native expression of my character and my *felf-respect*. Still let the hand of sympathy trace on my countenance the *fugitive pictures* of my heart, unglossed by artful dissimulation, and unobscured by mysterious concealment.

Hence! vile intruder, friend to vice and pander of folly! hence, resign thy delusive dominion, and once more let me be—let me appear to be MYSELF.

EPAMINONDAS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.

It has been said that the lands belonging to the Union, in the Western Territory, were amply sufficient, if sold, to pay off all our domestick debt—but that settlers cannot be found to purchase them, while the faithless foe is suffered to murder with impunity those who attempt a settlement thereon—and to burn and destroy their property at pleasure. It would therefore be economy to raise a force sufficient to keep these tripods in awe—or to exterminate them—for the annual expense thereof would not be to great a sum as the annual interest of the debt.

It is said, that the Indians are encouraged in the depredations on our frontiers, by the British stationed in the Western Posts—If so, while they remain there, we may never expect peace with their copper-coloured allies. Hence the necessity of the adoption of *coercive* measures for the recovery of these posts.

The loss to the United States, from the British holding the Western Posts—to say nothing of the disgrace of it—in the article of Furr, alone, is nearly 100,000*l.* per annum. The exports of Furrs from Quebeck last year amounted to above 150,000*l.* sterling.

CARLISLE, [Penn.] August 5.

On Saturday last, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. happened the most violent hurricane, tempest, or thunder-storm (for we are at a loss to determine its proper name) that ever was known in this borough or its vicinity. We can conceive of nothing, except an earthquake, that could be attended with more alarming consequences. The cloud from the west, or rather a number of clouds of a mostlowering afpect, furiously agitated, broken, and seemingly ready to fall, attracted the attention and prepared the mind, in some measure, for what was to follow. The lightning appeared, to those who were at a distance, remarkably red, and seemed to flash from the cloud to the earth, and back again, in such quick succession, for some time, as to appear one sheet of flame. This might have had a great effect on the air, at some miles distance from town, to set it in rapid motions especially when prefsed down by a heavy cloud suddenly filling towards the earth. A very considerable quantity of hail fell; and the rain was so abundant, that it seemed thrown from buckets, and being carried along, and dashed against every opposing object, by a most impetuous wind, darkened the air in such a manner, that all surrounding objects seemed lost in night. The storm threatened to lay the whole town in ruins; with such irresistible force did the column of air move on: happily, however, the damages were much less than apprehended. The new brick house belonging to the Rev. Mr. Davidson, being on an elevated spot near the west end of the town, and lying directly in the line of march of this powerful column, was the first sufferer; all the parts of the building above the square were suddenly borne off, and a great part of the roof was carried over Mr. Patton's house, which stood at a small distance on the east, striking it forcibly and greatly, in its way, and fell on the adjoining lot. Mr. Patton's house is left in much the same situation as the Doctor's. After injuring some smaller buildings in its course to the eastward, the next elevated object, to which it pointed its fury, was the Presbyterian church in the centre of the town; a building of uncommon solidity, calculated, it was thought, to stand for ages, amidst all the war of elements. About a fourth part of the roof of the north side, however, was carried off, with the weighty cornice, and thrown to the ground at some hundred yards distance, on the east side of the open square which is in the centre of this borough.

After leaving the town, it bent its course to the public buildings, and greatly injured that range nearest to the town. Many fences in the neighbourhood, which were in the line of its direction, were also thrown down; but how far it extended, or what damages the farmers may have sustained, we have not yet learned. Let it, however, not be forgotten, that dreadful as the scene was, through the good providence of God, not a single life was lost, or any personal injury, worth mentioning received; and the buildings, it is hoped, will soon be restored to as good a state as they were in before.

There is much room for philosophy to speculate, and much might be said to gratify an inquisitive mind respecting the laws of nature. But "the wind blows where it listeth," nor do we ever hope to see a Franklin who can find its conductor, or command its force and direction. How sublime and instructive is the description given of such awful scenes, by the pen of inspiration! "He bowed the Heavens, and came down—and darkness was under his feet. And he rode upon a cherub, and did fly; yea, he did fly upon the wings of the wind. He made darkness his secret place; his pavillion round about him were dark waters and thick clouds of the skies. At the brightness that was before him his thick clouds passed—hail-stones and coals of fire.'

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) July 11.

The commissioners appointed by the British government, to enquire into and ascertain the claims of the American loyalists, have finally determined, that no compensation shall be allowed for all ledged losses on mortgages, bonds and book debts, because those debts are recoverable by the treaty of peace; so that if a loyalist was possessed of a real estate, which the commissioners allowed to be worth 20001. mortgages, bonds, and debts 5000l. but owed the subjects of the United States 3000l. in common justice there would be a balance in his favour of 4000l. but the amount of what he owes being 10001. more than the value of his real estate, and nothing being all owed for his personal estate, in fact, in such an instance the loyalist will be left 1000l. worse than nothing.

NEW-YORK, August 9.

The following is a copy of a Message, sent by The PRESIDENT of the United States, on Friday, to the House of Representatives:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE business which has hitherto been under the consideration of Congress, has been of so much importance, that I was unwilling to draw their attention from it to any other subject. But the disputes which exist between some of the United States and several powerful tribes of Indians within the limits of the Union, and the hostilities which have in several instances been committed on the frontiers, seem to require the immediate interposition of the general government.

I have therefore directed the several statements and papers, which have been submitted to me on this subject by Gen. Knox, to be laid before you for your information.

While the measures of government ought to be calculated to protect its citizens from all injury and violence, a due regard should be extended to those Indian Tribes, whose happiness in the course of events, so materially depends on the national justice and humanity of the United States.

If it should be the judgment of Congress, that it would be most expedient to terminate all differences in the southern district, and to lay the foundation for future confidence, by an amicable treaty with the Indian Tribes in that quarter, I think proper to suggest the consideration of the expediency of instituting a temporary commission for that purpose, to consist of three persons whose authority should expire with the occasion.

How far such a measure, unassisted by posts, would be competent to the establishment and preservation of peace and tranquility on the frontiers, is also a matter which merits your serious consideration.

Along with this object I am induced to suggest another, with the national importance and necessity of which I am deeply impressed; I mean some uniform & effective system for the militia of the United States.—It is unnecessary to offer arguments in recommendation of a measure, on which the honor, safety, and well being of our country so evidently and so essentially depend.

But it may not be amiss to observe, that I am particularly anxious it should receive as early attention as circumstances will admit; because it is now in our power to avail ourselves of the military knowledge disseminated throughout the several States, by means of the many well instructed officers and soldiers of the late army—a resource which is daily diminishing by deaths and other causes.

To suffer this peculiar advantage to pass away unimproved, would be to neglect an opportunity which will never again occur, unless, unfortunately, we should again be involved in a long and arduous war.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

New-York, August 7, 1789.

—On this account, Congress did not adjourn to-Monday, as usual, but sat yesterday. Something extra was expected; but on motion the galleries were shut for the first time. The message has reference to posts—if these should be established; forces must be raised.—This idea suggested the propriety of shutting the doors. Whether any thing important transpired in the deliberation we have not heard; but as it is a very general sentiment that some immediate steps must be taken with respect to the Indians, there seems to be a prevailing opinion, that troops will be raised.

The appointments in the Revenue are during the pleasure of the President—thus runs their commissions.

To-morrow the Bill for compensations to the Legislature, and their officers, will be read a third time, when it is expected, the question, Shall this Bill pass?—will be determined by yeas and nays. When it is considered, that the door is opened to every citizen of every rank to become a member of the Legislature—the necessity of an ample allowance to preserve their dignity and independence forcibly obtrudes itself upon the mind:—If the pay is generous we shall have the first abilities to legislate for us—If not—the government will sink into contempt.

Extract of a letter from Accomack county, Virginia, dated July 30, 1789.

"On Sunday night, 26th inst. came on Gargotha heath, about the lat. 38, N. six seamen in an open boat, by name, Benj. Cawley, Thomas Brown, John M'Kun, Peter Joseph, Lewis Brandoe, and Matt. Turan. They inform, that on the Thursday night proceeding their landing, they, together with their captain, mate, and four other men, who betook themselves to another boat, abandoned the brig Maria, Capt. Sebastian Oliver, from Port-au-Prince, bound to New-York: that they kept in company with their captain and his boat's crew until 24 hours before they reached the shore, when they were obliged to put away on account of a high wind and scakiness of the boat, these men being terrified by the inhabitants, are gone on their way to Norfolk.—They say that the brig foundered near the gulph stream, in about lat. 29, and they suppose the other part of the crew, if safe, to have landed a little to the southward of Cape-Henlopen.

AUGUST 15.

The weather for several days past has been as intensely warm, as it ever was known in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. Three persons, we hear, have unfortunately lost their lives by drinking cold water, when much heated.

We learn, that on Thursday, a race between one of the pilot-boats of this port, and a Virginia built schooner, was run, & decided in favor of the YORK.

The distance run was seven leagues; and the principal sum depending, we are told, was fifty half joes, besides a great number of small bets.

The six seamen mentioned in a letter from Accomack, dated the 30th ult. (and published in our last) proceeded from thence to Norfolk, and Portsmouth; by the conduct of one of them, suspicions arose in the breast of the Landlord, that he had committed some criminal act, and from those suspicions he examined into the bundles of the seamen at his house, and found a quantity of valuable linen and other clothes made up, which convinced him that they had committed a robbery; he therefore gave information to a Magistrate, who attended at the house with a Constable, and secured the fellow most suspected, (an Irishman by birth) who confessed they had thrown their Captain overboard; the cook, upon discovering it, attempted to save him by throwing a rope which he seized, by which, with assistance he might have been brought on board, but for their sending the Cook after him; they both perished in their presence; that the rest of the crew proceeded to distribute the goods and effects of the Captain which were portable; and after doing this, they proceeded for the land; that as soon as they got near the shore, and in good weather, they scuttled the vessel, took the boat, and landed as described in the letter from Accomack; they were all seized and safely lodged in Norfolk County gaol.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Halifax, in North-Carolina, to his friend in Petersburgh, Virginia, dated July 27.

"Yesterday evening a tremendous cloud rose to the north-west of this place, within the space of half an hour, began to discharge itself with violent gust of wind, amazing currents of rain, & astonishing quantities of hail of unusual diameter, which nearly covered the face of the earth. The trepidation which this war of elements produced amongst the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity, is beyond the pencil's power to delineate—no real damage however ensued to the personal safety of any one; the evils attending man, exified only by fearful apprehensions. But the destructive effects of this disaster or visitation on the vegetable tribe, are very great.

"And on the night before last, the house of Mr. Barksdale, in this town, was struck by lightning in the west end of the second story: the weather boarding was torn off, some of the studs, were shivered, and yet the window glass, which was in the midst of the damage was not even cracked—several persons were asleep in that end of the room, and none of them received any injury, and only one felt the shock—Philosophy! account for this—or in silence adore that Being, who rideth upon the clouds, and holdeth the elements in the hollow of his hand."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, received by the last Packet.

"In the politics of this country, there does not appear to be a likelihood of any material change; the public funds keep rising in value; and as they are considered the barometer of this country, they bespeak peace and increasing confidence in the government.

"The bodily health of our King has not kept pace with his subjects wishes; he appears languid and low, and for this cause only, has been kept back from public business. There is a party in this country vile enough to propagate, and wicked enough to wish, that it is from another cause, that he does not yet take an active part—but their father is the father of lyars.

"I believe that there never was known such a flow of money in London as at this time; the bankers, and many individuals, are so full, that agents are employed to obtain bills, or any security, to employ the cash. A large sum has been immediately subscribed on annuity for seventy years, at four and a half per cent. secured on parish bonds."

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 1.

Friday last was executed at this place, FRANCIS LISS, pursuant to sentence passed on him at a late Supreme Court held for Dutchess county, for breaking open and robbing the shop of Mr. Andrew Billings, of this town. When under the gallows, he confessed the fact for which he was condemned—and also of several other robberies.

A day or two before his execution he informed that he had stolen 2 horses—one from a Mr. Smith of Goshen, and that he left him last spring in the possession of a Mr. Parton, within 9 miles of Boston; and the other he had taken at Stratford in Connecticut, and sold him to a Mr. Wilson, sign of the horse, at the 21 mile stone from New-York.

NEW-LONDON, August 14.

The first vessel which entered at the Custom-House, was the brig Sally, Capt. Moses Tryon, who arrived Tuesday morning from Cape-Francois, with a cargo of Molasses &c. owned by JEREMIAH WADSWORTH, Esq. a Representative in Congress from this state.

HARTFORD, August 17.

Five sail of French men of war arrived in the Chesapeak on Friday the 14th instant from the West Indies.

Sunday evening the 9th instant a Barn belonging to Mr. Nehemiah Lewis, of Goshen, containing a quantity of Hay and Grain, was set on fire by lightning and his dwelling-house which stood about four rods from the barn, with difficulty preserved from the flames.

Last Friday afternoon about six o'clock a Barn owned by Mr. Elisha Mix, of this town, containing twenty tons of Hay, and about 130 bushels of Rye and Oats, was set on fire by lightning and consumed—together with a cow-house, cyder-mill house and mill, which were adjoining.

The same afternoon the dwelling house of Mr. Daniel Talcott, of Winsor, was struck with lightning and considerably damaged—Several of the family were thrown down by the shock, but soon recovered.

EXETER, August 18.

Last Thursday evening Mr. *James Lyford*, of this town, was unfortunately drowned. The circumstance of this melancholly affair is a little remarkable—Mr. Lyford went into the water to bathe, at Powel's Point, and after swimming across the channel, he immediately sunk and drowned in less than three feet water. He was an honest, industrious young man, and a worthy member of society.

PORTSMOUTH, August 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Halifax, formerly a citizen of this state, to his friend in this town.

"I have read, with singular pleasure, the debates of the new Congress, and in particular those on the question, "whether the Secretary of Foreign Affairs shall be removed by the President;" and must candidly confess that the speeches and debates thereon, are not to be equalled by any public assembly on earth, every expression breathes sentiments of liberty from the soul? —How happy must your situation be, under a government formed by tried patriots, called from among millions? A government administered by men, who, if we may judge from action and speech, express themselves as if it were upon their eternal happiness; ruled by a President, whose conduct calls for a comparison from a higher power than earth: To the citizens of the United States the name of WASHINGTON sounds in their ears like the name of a friend.—How happy should I be to live under such a government—and how pleasing would it be to my friend, if he could say that I, instead of flying my country in the hour of difficulty, now lye numbered with those heroes, who fell to establish liberty for their posterity! Heroes who sleep on earth to live in glory. But the wish of your friend is, that the proceedings of the sons of America, may be a pattern and precedent to the world, and that she may soar unrivalled in the hemisphere of glory."

PITTSFIELD, July 27.

We hear from New-Concord, that yesterday se'nnight as a gentleman was riding through that town, by some accident he fell from his horse, by which his skull was so fractured that he died in a short time.

The same day, a man was drowned at New-Lebanon as he was bathing in the pool at that place.—It is thought he was seized with a fit, as he had been subject to them. Every means was used for his recovery, but in vain. It is said his name was Allen, belonging to Woodbury, in Connecticut and that he came to the pool for the benefit of the waters.

BOSTON, August 20.

The Collector of this district has appointed Mr. JOSEPH SPEAR, and Captain SAMUEL WHEELWRIGHT, as additional Gaugers and Weighers for this port.

The following gentlemen are appointed inspectors for this port—JOHN FARRINGTON, Esquire, Mr. JOSEPH WOODWARD, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. J. C. MINOT.

In an English paper of last June, very handsome notice is taken of the scene which was acted at Trenton-Bridge, by the Matrons and "white robed choir" of that town, on the President's passing it, when on his journey from Mount-Vernon to New-York. It is mentioned as a scene which must have been the *most interesting* to the *feelings*—the *most honourary* and *delightful* that any *Hero* or *Monarch* could have witnessed.—The thought is complimented as original—the place is described as adding interest thereto—and the whole panegyrized in the most brilliant manner. *[We cannot help remarking that every visible change is discernable in the British accounts of the events and situation of this country. The language of contempt, and what is worse of pity for our situation, is changed to the language of respect, and even hope that under our new Constitution we may become a great and a flourishing nation.*

The following incident which took place at Cobbiscoate, (in Kennebeck) about two years since, we are informed of by a gentleman, now in town.—In plowing up some land, he struck against a human skull, and on digging down about the same, found almost erect, thirteen large bones of an Indian, stewed in a birch bark; supposed to have been buried about 150 years. From the length of the bones he was supposed to have been 7 feet and an half in height; and proportionably large. One of the spectators of this occurrence, a large full-face'd man, with ease put the jaw bone over his own.

NORTHAMPTON, August 25.

On Monday last the Honourable CALEB STRONG, Esq. Senator of the United States, arrived in town, from New-York.

On the thirteenth instant the Reverend PAYSON WILLISTON, was ordained Pastor of the church in Easthampton:—The various parts of the solemnity were performed by the following gentlemen, viz. Rev. Mr. Hale, of Westhampton, made the introductory prayer; Rev. Mr. Williston, of West-Haven, (Conn.) delivered a sermon pertinent to the occasion, from Matthew xvi. 16—"*And Simon Peter answered and said, thou art the Christ the son of the living God.*" Rev. Mr. Trumbull, of North-Haven, (Conn.) made the consecrating prayer; Rev. Mr. Judd, of Southampton, gave the charge; Rev. Mr. Storrs, of Longmeadow, gave the right hand of fellowship; and Rev. Mr. Payson, of Rindge, (N. H.) made the concluding prayer. The musick added beauty to the solemnity; and the propriety and decency of behaviour among every class and denomination of citizens, not only reflected honour on themselves as individuals, but also on the solemn exercises of religion.

CONNECTICUT has been celebrated for the production of literary genius—which not confining itself to the *learned* professions, deigns to accept a residence in the humble stall of the mechanick. An advertisement in the *ne plus ultra* of the *excellency* literary productions of a mechanick; but to shew itself in such advertisements, into exhibit genius—The following appeared in the New-Haven Gazette of last week, viz.

"FREDERICK WOLFE, *Practitioner and Operator upon Beards and Periwigs*—Begs leave with the most *profound* submission, to inform his fast friends, together with his steady and occasional customers, that he has removed his tools and himself, to a very *convenable fabrick*, directly opposite to the House where he has usually displayed his dexterity and taste, in a happy conformity to the fashion of the moment; his pole, directly in front of his door, lifts its head with a haughtiness truly expressive of *German poverty*. His dressing room is amply decorated with a great variety of the most approved and fashionable paintings, especially calculated for the amusement and instruction of married men, and poor *old batchelors*. His combs, razors, and shears, are as *sharp* as usual—Ladies may be supplied with the most approved and newest fashioned *ornaments*, on the shortest notice; and all favours greatly acknowledged with true *tip top* gratitude."

*** *The Subscribers for the* MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE *are requested to call for their 7th Number.*

SEED WHEAT.

The Subscriber has for sale, a few bushels of the

White Bearded Wheat,

of an excellent quality, found by actual experiment to effectually resist the ravages of the *Hessan Fly*, and less subject to blast or winter-kill, than any other Wheat that hath heretofore been introduced into the Country.

HENRY PORTER.

Northampton, August 26, 1789.

WANTED,

A Wet Nurse, with a breast of young milk, to go into a family to suckle.

N. B. The highest wages will be given in Cash.

Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, August 18, 1789.

The subscriber hereby informs his customers, that this paper concludes, the present quarter——He therefore expects all in arrears will make immediate payment.

ANDREW WOOD.

August 25, 1789.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of SERENO EDWARDS DWIGHT, late of Northampton, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors to said estate to bring in their claims,—DO hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Mr. Asahel Pomeroy, in Northampton, on the last Thursdays of October, December, & January, next at 3 o'clock P. M. on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

JOSIAH DICKINSON,
ASAHEL POMEROY,
BENJ. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, August 11, 1789.

AN AMERICAN SAILOR'S SONG.

Tune—Down, down, down, derry down.

I.

THE graces with Stanhope were ſtintedly tied—
He was but a ſtribble and ſaid nought when he died;
He ne'er knew the worth of American legars,
Or the quid that is us'd by us ſaid ſailing tars, &c.

II.

Away with your fribbles, away with your beaux,
Your butterfly-catchers are empty ſcarce crows;
But give me a lafs that is plamb, ripe and ſound,
The world will then go with me full merrily round, &c.

III.

There's Lewis, our ally, will give us campaign,
And blonde fine claret, to enliven our brain;
We'll pay with tobacco and bring home ſome crowns,
And this way at once, we will cure all our wounds, &c.

IV.

To the Spaniſh old Dons we'll take flour and wheat,
With our fiſh to the Poſts ſo long as he will eat;
To Portugal's Queen too we'll carry all thoſe,
An' then like fine fellows come laden with joes, &c.

V.

Ruſſia, Denmark and Sweden, are at it pell mell,
They may want our produce their granaries to fill;
Whilſt the Turk and the Emp'ror lay on heavy blows,
Let us ſpread our canvaſs away the ſhip goes, &c.

VI.

There's William of Pruſſia, that fly cunning loon,
Like Achilles may life and incraſe the cartoon;
The Poles and the Tartars are alſo awake,
What thouſands muſt throng ſoon at cheſtry to take, &c.

VII.

With Britain, tis true we have had a few knocks,
But now they are quietly laid up in dry docks;
Yet they and our old friends the Dutch love to ſmoke,
So we will leave with them, now and then, a dry joke, &c.

VIII.

And now my brave fellows, let's ſnuff, ſmoke and drink,
Virginia's old plant will bring us the clink;
We'll drink till the Graces around us do play,
Like Indian Princeſſes on the firſt of May, &c.

IX.

Then firſt to the Congreſs, great WASHINGTON's there?
Their wiſdom, we hope, will yet make our foes ſtare!
We always are ready to lend them a hand,
Be ſteady my heroes, we'll ſoon ſee the land, &c.

July 20th, 1789.

From the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE,
For June 1789.

ALMIRA, and ALONZO.

An affecting Story,—Founded on FACT.

GENTLEMEN,

ROMANTICK tales often appear in print; and when they convey a good moral, and are calculated to inſtruct the mind, they become not only amuſing, but uſeful. When reality without the help of fiction, can touch the unſuſpecting female to ſhun the ſnare of the hypocrite, and draw the tear of ſympathy from the ſoul of ſenſibility, certainly truth ſhould have the preference. The following Story you may depend on; it is literally true, and many of your readers were eye witneſſes to the principal facts.

Almira was daughter of a gentleman in one of the Weſt-India Iſlands. At an early age ſhe loſt her father, and was left under the care of her mother, with a handſome fortune. Nature had beſtowed a pleaſing perſon, and her mother endeavoured, by a good education, to improve the charms which ſhe had received. At the age of 18 ſhe went to the iſland of St. Thomas's, on a viſit to an aunt, where ſhe had the misfortune to become acquainted with Alonzo, a young gentleman who kept a ſtore oppoſite to her aunt's; and contrary to that lady's wiſhes, ſhe gave him her hand. It is to be ſuppoſed her friends reſented this ill-fated marriage; but from ſome of her papers, it is certain they were reconciled to her; ſhe did not, however, receive her fortune. The inclination her huſband expreſſed of ſeeing America, prevailed on her to accompany him to this continent. At New-York they were treated with attention—received with uncommon politeneſs by the Virginians—and witneſſed equal hoſpitality from the Carolinians. They were ſeveral times in company with the illuſtrious Waſhington—and paſſed the winter and ſpring perfectly agreeable in the ſouthern ſtates.

The beginning of ſummer Alonzo's finances became ſtraitened, (in conſequence of his extravagancies) and it was neceſſary to change the ſcene. He had contracted a conſiderable debt, and diſcovered a diſpoſition to defraud his creditors. He arrived at Boſton the firſt of June; and leaving his wife on board, hireds horſe and chaiſe, in which he proceeded as far as Falmouth; and tried to ſell the carriage in ſeveral places, but without ſucceſs. Hither he was purſued and overtaken by his creditor, and conveyed to Old-York goal, the 12th June, 1788.

Notwithſtanding his endeavours to leave Almira in Boſton, amongſt ſtrangers, without money, and then in a truly delicate ſituation; the moment he was committed to goal he lamented their ſeparation in the moſt pathetick terms, and wrote her an account of his confinement. The inſtant Almira received his letter ſhe ſet out for Old-York, and travelled in a very expeditious manner; when ſhe arrived, thoſe confinement with him in a dirty mean apartment, rather than return to the Weſt-Indies without him. The noxious air of a priſon, and the alteration of living, affected her health. Although her ſituation was ſuch as required inceſſant attention, ſhe took a journey to Boſton, in hopes of procuring her huſband the liberty of the yard. In this attempt ſhe was unſucceſsful. Upon a ſecond journey, ſome gentlemen, remarkable for their humanity, touched with her diſtreſs, became bail for Alonzo, and procured his enlargement. She returned to Old-York tranſported with this account, and had the pleaſure of ſeeing a beloved partner, thus freed from cloſe durance, once more enjoying the ſweets of ſociety. But ſo unworthy the name of man, was this huſband, that the Saturday night after his releaſe he broke his bonds—left his generous boudſmen to pay his bail—and a wife who had loſt her friends and country for him, fatigued herſelf to procure his diſcharge, and voluntarily preferred impriſonment with him, to freedom and fortune without him, the wretch ſcrupled not to leave in a land of ſtrangers, without caſh and within a few months of inevitable ſickneſs.

But all this ſhe bore without repining or murmuring. Her firm reliance on his honour—her love—and her natural fortitude—ſupported her. From the gaol keeper and family ſhe received every kindneſs and attention that was in their power to afford. Her ſituation awakened the tender feelings of the humane heart—ſhe was viſited and viſited by every body—ſhe behaved with propriety, and though ſhe could not be cheerful, did not complain. Her ſorrows were increaſed by the perfidy of a young man that was a native of the ſame iſland with herſelf; by him ſhe ſent letters to her friends in the Weſt-Indies, and deſired him to forward to her a trunk of clothes and other neceſſaries that ſhe had left at Salem. The firſt news ſhe had of him, was that he had ſold her clothes, and appropriated the money to his own uſe.—This ſtage diſtreſſed the gentle heart, already bowed down with misfortunes. But the birth of a little daughter, in the month of September, ſeemed to inſpire her with freſh hope, and beam a gentle ray of pleaſure on her ſufferings:—Short indeed was the tranſient gleam—her heart was almoſt broke before—and finding ſhe received no letters from her friends, ſhe ſunk under the complicated evils of ſickneſs and affliction. Her infant Caroline no more gave pleaſure—being unable to tend her herſelf, or procure ſufficient help.—Weakneſs and grief brought on a diſtemper, which put a period to her exiſtence on the 3d of April, 1787. When ſhe was to appearance dying, and ſunk in a ſhort ſlumber, one of the women who attended her, lamented her hard fate, and deprecated her huſband as the author of her death, ſaying, that her heart was broke by that villain Alonzo. "Don't ſay ſo," ſaid the dying wife, "don't call my huſband a villain, he is not to blame." Theſe were her laſt words—the few her little Caroline, and preſt her cold lips to the infant's cheek—ſhe could not ſpeak but raiſed her dying eyes to him who is the father of orphans.—Good God! what a ſcene—a parent ſtruggling in death, to behold the helpleſs infant in the hands of ſtrangers—deſerted by its father—apparently neglected by her friends—what muſt be the feelings, the agonizing feelings of her ſoul! Where is the being, among the lordly ſex, who would have behaved with ſuch fortitude—have expreſſed ſuch a forgiving ſpirit, and given up the laſt gaſp without a ſingle reflection!

Three days after her death ſhe was decently interred—and every female of diſtinction appeared as a mourner at her funeral. Never was I preſent at a ſcene that raiſed ſuch a complication of paſſions—thoſe lines from the nobleſt of Poets were conſtantly in my thoughts:

"*By foreign hands thy dying eyes were cloſ'd,*
By foreign hands thy decent limbs compoſ'd,
By foreign hands thy humble grave adorn'd,
By ſtrangers honor'd, and by ſtrangers mourn'd."

A few weeks after her death, letters arrived from her parents, full of tenderneſs, regretting her diſtance, and promiſing to pay every expenſe that ſhe ſhould be at, deſiring to ſee her as ſoon as poſſible. Such a letter could it have been timely received, would have ſaved her life; had it come but the day before her diſſolution, it would have ſoothed her ſoul to peace, and ſtrewed the thorny path to death with roſes. But it was the will of God, and it is wrong to repine.

Little Caroline was placed at board, where ſhe was treated with every tenderneſs; and as the gentleman, who took care of her, received letters from Almira's friends, deſiring him to bring in all his accounts (as he had been at great expenſe for her) he fitted out a veſſel, and went to the Weſt-Indies.—When arrived there, he received his pay in a very honourable manner, with large preſents for the child, and directions to ſend her over as ſoon as her age would permit.—But alas! he never returned nor was he ever heard of more—ſwallowed up undoubtedly by the raging ocean, himſelf and crew fell a ſacrifice to the winds and waves; and his family are left to mourn the loſs of a kind huſband and affectionate parent.

How muſt the heart be ſhocked to look back, and trace the evils to their origin; where we find that by the villainy of one abandoned man, his wife was left to die among ſtrangers—his child, an helpleſs orphan, without friends on the continent—three women and ten children deprived of their protectors—and three promiſing young men, in full vigor of youth and health, are now mourned by their parents, all fallen a ſacrifice to the inhuman Alonzo!

But it would be doing injuſtice to the amiable and deſerving, if we did not add, that Miſs B——K——, of Scarborough, has taken Caroline, and treats her with all the tenderneſs that could be expected from the neareſt relation. This young lady's benevolence will be reward enough for ſuch a heart as her's—but it is ardently hoped that this will not be the only reward, but that the may receive from proſperity and affluence a conſtant return for her goodneſs.

Ye laſt! bell! faireſt work of God! whilſt the tear of ſympathy trembles in your eyes, as reviewing Almira's hapleſs fate—whilſt the involuntary curſe deſcends on the head of Alonzo—remember! had the ſtill ſmall voice of age, the gentle whiſper of maternal fondneſs been heard, the much regretted inhabitant of the ſilent tomb, might have gladdened a parent's heart at the preſent moment; or, happy with the man of virtuous choice, have ſmiled captives on a beloved progeny. Your ſpotleſs boſoms, the feat of honor, conſtancy and truth, unſuſpecting of deceit, unpractiſed in guile, admit too flattering ideas of men, and draw a picture of angelick virtue from yourſelves for them. Few—for indeed, are deſerving the confidence they obtain.—Caution and circumſpection ought ever to be on the watch, and externally pleaſing appearances examined with an eagle's eye.

Alonzo! hard hearted, ungenerous Alonzo!—may theſe pages ſacred to the memory of Almira, purſue thee on the journey of life, and overtake thee even at the diſtant pole. May the ſpirit of the ſleeping fair—the ſemblance of a wife in the image of Caroline—and the ſpalling ghoſts of the dead, awaken thy ſoul to the moſt exquiſite agonies of reflection; nor thy mid night ſlumbers, morning dreams, or noon tide repoſe, waſt ought but terror, till the bitter tears of repentance bedew thy cheeks, and the groans of contrition convulſe thy frame. To heaven—to conſcience—to guilt and remorſe I leave thee. Thou didſt murder my friend—left an infant to combat the rude world—and whelmed beneath the billowy ſurge, connubial ſhapes—parental joys—and all the tender charities of life!

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THE PERPETUAL LAWS of the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS—from the commencement of the CONSTITUTION, in October, 1780, to the laſt WEDNESDAY in May, 1789.

—*To which are prefixed*—

The *Declaration* of *Independence*—The *Articles* of *Confederation*—The *Conſtitution* of the *Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts*—The *Treaty* of *Peace*, between GREAT-BRITAIN and AMERICA—And the *Conſtitution* of the *United States*.

[Publiſhed by authority.]

INDIGO FOR SALE,

By Luther Loomis,

WHO has lately received a large ſupply, and is now ſelling on the moſt reaſonable terms (on ſhort credit) for TOW-CLOTH—FLAX—BUTTER—CHEESE, and even almoſt every kind of produce.——Likely

Shipping-Horſes,

and

Oxen,

are much wanted, for which good pay will be given.

Suffield, (Connecticut) Auguſt 18, 1789.

Advertiſement.

THOSE who are indebted to JOHN CHESTER WILLIAMS, Eſquire, either by Note or Book account, are deſired to take notice, That unleſs they ſpeedily call on the ſubſcriber and ſettle them with all poſſible diſpatch, their attention muſt be awakened in a different manner:—And altho' he feels a great reluctance at putting their account ſinſuit, yet being conſtrained by poſitive orders, which he does not wiſh to tranſgreſs, they muſt not preſume upon any further extenſion of forbearance.

B. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, July 15, 1789.

GENERAL ORDERS

For the 4th diviſion of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

THE Colonels or Officers commanding Regiments, as well as thoſe commanding Independent Companies are directed to make a return to the Deputy Aſſiſtant General as ſoon as poſſible, of the names, dates of commiſſions, and places of abode, of all officers actually in commiſſion under their reſpective commands, together with the number and denomination of the corps to which they ſeverally belong.

By order of the Major General,

Aug. 8, 1789. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

☞ All Perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Publiſhed by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Proceedings *of* Congreſs.

(Continued from our laſt.)

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, *Auguſt 8.*

SUNDRY papers accompanied the meſſage which was yeſterday received from The Preſident, which, together with the ſaid meſſage, were this day taken into conſideration by the committee of the whole houſe on the ſtate of the union, when it was

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that an act ought to paſs providing for the neceſſary expenſes attending any negotiations or treaties which may be held with the Indian tribes, or attending the appointment of commiſſioners for thoſe purpoſes.—Committee to bring in the bill, Meſſrs. Clymer, Ames, and Moore.

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this Committee, an act ought to paſs providing a proper ſyſtem of regulations for the militia of the United States.—Committee—Meſſ. Sumpter, Heiſter, and Matthews.

The reſolutions were approved by the Houſe.

MONDAY, *Auguſt 10.*

The bill for compenſating the ſervices of the members of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, and their officers, was brought in engroſſed; and on the queſtion, ſhall the bill paſs, the ayes and nays were required by Mr. Goodhue—

Ayes—Meſſrs. Baldwin, Benſon, Brown, Burke, Carroll, Clymer, Fitzſimons, Gale, Griffin, Hartley, Heiſter, Huntington, Lawrence, Lee, Maddiſon, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenburg, Page, Scott, Seney, Smith, Smith, Stone, Sturgis, Sumpter, Trumbull, Tucker, Vining, and Wadſworth—28.

Nays—Meſſrs. Ames, Boudinot, Cadwallader, Floyd Grey, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Hathorn, Leonard Livermore, Partridge, Van Renſſelaer, Sedgwick, Sylveſter, and Thatcher, 16.

So it was determined in the affirmative, and the Bill was ſent up to the Senate.

The following Meſſage from the Preſident was delivered to the Houſe by General Knox.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I HAVE directed a ſtatement of the troops in the ſervice of the United States to be laid before you, for your information.

Theſe troops were raiſed by virtue of the reſolves of Congreſs of the 20th October, 1786, and the 3d of October, 1787; in order to protect the frontiers from the depredations of the hoſtile Indians, to prevent all intruſions on the public lands; and to facilitate the ſurveying and ſelling of the ſame, for the purpoſe of reducing the public debt.

As theſe important objects continue to require the aid of the troops, it is neceſſary that the eſtabliſhment thereof ſhould in all reſpects, be conformed, by law, to the conſtitution of the United States.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

New-York, Auguſt 11, 1789.

A ſtatement of the troops, now in ſervice accompanied the meſſage.

TUESDAY, *Auguſt 11.*

COMMISSIONERS.

The Houſe this day reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole—Mr. Boudinot in the chair—to take the bill for appointing Commiſſioners to treat with the Indians into conſideration.

The words in the bill, "that Commiſſioners not exceeding three," it was moved ſhould be ſtruck out. This motion was oppoſed. It was contended, that if the appointment of commiſſioners was left indefinite, they might be increaſed at pleaſure, the United States may be plunged in great and heavy expenſes:—That our experience has ſhewn, that great frauds and peculations may be juſtly apprehended in theſe negociations; as this will leave the buſineſs open to like impoſitions:—That it was unconſtitutional to vote monies, except a previous eſtimate of the ſervice to be performed was exhibited.—It was further ſaid, that the right of making and judging of treaties was in the Legiſlature, and that the motion went to diveſt the Houſe of a right veſted in it by the Conſtitution:—That the Houſe could not juſtify the meaſure to their conſtituents; and that it would open a door to ſuch encroachments, & eſtabliſh ſuch a precedent, as might be attended with the moſt conſequences:—That the right of the Houſe to judge and influence in the forming treaties, is evident from this, "that the power of making proviſion for the expenſe of carrying thoſe treaties, into execution reſts in the houſe;" this was evident, it was ſaid, from this, "That if ten commiſſioners ſhould be appointed, ſtill the houſe may provide for ſuch a number as they may think proper."

In ſupport of the motion it was ſaid, that it is entirely improper to limit the number of commiſſioners: that the conſtitution has expreſsly veſted the power of forming treaties in the executive: that in fact the houſe has nothing further to do in the buſineſs, than to provide the neceſſary ſupplies: that if we were to be deterred from adopting the motion by the fear of abuſes, the ſame principle may prevent the deciſion of the Houſe upon almoſt any queſtion that comes before them: but there are more ſerious abuſes to be apprehended from neglect and delay in this buſineſs, than from the ſuppoſed fraudulency of thoſe who may be appointed commiſſioners. War will open a wide door to frauds and peculations; and it not (it was aſked) the ſhedding of blood a greater evil? Is not the incurring our defenceleſs citizens an abuſe of a much more alarming conſequence? It was further obſerved, that we have every reaſon to ſuppoſe that ſuch perſons will be appointed as have a character to form or ſupport. A magnanimous policy, it is expected, will be adopted by the new government: ſuch a policy as will inſpire a veneration and confidence in the minds of the Indian tribes; and if, agreeable to this idea, a reſpectable commiſſion is appointed in due ſeaſon, much expenſe in future, and a cruel war may be prevented. It was ſaid, that the conſtitution has aſſigned to the ſeveral parts of adminiſtration its reſpective powers. The power of forming treaties is not in the houſe; and if they uſurp this power, they may upon the ſame principle aſſume all the powers of the conſtitution; if we reſtrain the Preſident as to the number of commiſſioners, it may be neceſſary for him to exceed the limitation, and it would render the reſtriction nugatory.

A motion was then made, that the committee ſhould riſe and report the bill; upon which

Mr. Jackſon roſe, and ſaid that he conceived it to be his duty, at this time, to give the Houſe ſome information reſpecting the deplorable ſituation of the defenceleſs, plundered, and wretched inhabitants of the State of Georgia. Whatever Congreſs may do reſpecting the ſending commiſſioners to treat with the Creek Indians, except they, at the ſame time are given to underſtand, and made to believe, that if they will not treat, the arm of power will be extended to reach them juſtice, the appointment of commiſſioners will be of no avail. We have lately ſent commiſſioners, who were treated with contempt; and ſince that time, the people have been plundered, their houſes deſtroyed, and numbers of them butchered—and no age or ſex has been ſpared. Mere paper negociations they are taught to deſpiſe. Congreſs alone can ſtrike them with awe. To Congreſs the people look for redreſs: and if they are not ſuccoured and relieved by the Union, they muſt ſeek protection elſewhere. In full confidence of this ſupport and protection, they were led to the Unanimous adoption of the new Conſtitution. And ſhall their hopes and expectations be defeated? I truſt not. Their Chief has his emiſſaries in South and North Carolina, and in Georgia; and the determination of this legiſlature will ſoon be known to him. It is in vain to think of giving ſecurity to the citizens of Georgia, or bringing theſe Indians to treat, without inſpiring a full apprehenſion that a ſufficient force will be raiſed to conſtrain them of the power of the United States to bring them to terms.

Mr. Jackſon added ſeveral other obſervations; and concluded by reading a clauſe, which he moved ſhould be added to the bill, providing for the raiſing a ſufficient military force for the protection of the inhabitants of the State of Georgia, in caſe the Creeks refuſe to enter into a treaty.

This motion was ſeconded; but after ſome debate it was withdrawn.

The committee then roſe; and the Chairman reported the bill, with the amendments, to which the houſe acceded, and voted that the bill be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

The meſſage received from the Preſident yeſterday, was read, and referred to a committee of the whole houſe on the ſtate of the Union. Mr. Jackſon then brought forward his clauſe in the form of a reſolution, which was referred to the ſame committee.

Mr. Wadſworth, of the joint committee appointed to conſider and report when it will be convenient for Congreſs to adjourn—alſo to report what buſineſs now before Congreſs, muſt be neceſſarily attended to previous to a receſs—brought in a report to this effect: that it will be proper and convenient for Congreſs to adjourn on the twelfth of September next; and that, poſtponing other buſineſs till the next ſeſſion, it will be neceſſary to attend to the following, previous to the adjournment, viz.

THE BILLS.

For eſtabliſhing the Treaſury, and Judicial departments.

To regulate the coaſting trade.

For allowing compenſation to the Preſident and Vice-Preſident.

For allowing compenſations to the members and officers of both Houſes of Congreſs.

For providing for the expences of negociation and and treating with the Indians.

Alſo the reports of the committees on the memorial of Andrew Ellicot.

And on the ſubject of amendments.

The bills to regulate the puniſhment of crimes.

To regulate proceſſes in the Federal Courts, and fees in the ſame.

The ſalaries of the Judges.

The ſalaries of the executive officers.

And the bill for the ſafe keeping of the acts, records, and great ſeal of the United States.

This report being read, the Houſe adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *Auguſt 12.*

The bill for defraying the expence of the Indian treaties, brought in engroſſed; and on the queſtion for appropriating the ſum of 40,000 dollars for this purpoſe:

The *Ayes* and *Noes* were called, and were *Ayes* 28, *Noes* 25, whereupon the bill was agreed to.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

The following was received from Dr. *Hoſpitch*, a phyſician of great ability and ſingular probity, at Cheſter, in England.

BITE of a MAD DOG.

NEAR Wrexham, in North-Wales, three men died of canine madneſs, in October and November 1788.

Theſe melancholy caſes ſpread a general alarm. But it ought to give no further alarm than to excite to that which may be done, to know that there is a ſafe, eaſy, and effectual method of preventing the infection which can ſeldom give pain, or require ſkill, and is in the power of every perſon to employ. It is univerſally allowed by the beſt phyſicians, that the ſpit of a mad animal, inſuſed into a wound is the *only* cauſe hitherto known, that can communicate canine madneſs to the human body. This poiſon does no immediate miſchief, but is ſlowly abſorbed into the blood, and ſufficient opportunity is given to remove it, before any danger can ariſe. Whenever a perſon is bit, the plain and obvious means of preventing future injury, is, firſt to waſh off the ſpittle with a dry cloth, and then to waſh the wound with cold water; not ſlightly and ſuperficially, but abundantly, and with the moſt perſevering attention; in bad caſes for ſeveral hours. After a plentiful effuſion of cold water, warm water may be employed with eaſe and advantage; a continual ſtream of it, poured from the ſpout of a teapot or teakettle, held at a conſiderable diſtance, is peculiarly well adapted to the purpoſe. If the canine poiſon infuſed in the wound were of a peculiar colour, as black, like ink, we ſhould all be aware that plenty of water and patient diligence would waſh out the dark dye; but this could not be expected by a ſlight and ſuperficial ablution. After the firſt careful waſhing, apply to the bite, ſaliva, coloured with ink, indigo, &c. and by the ſecond waſhing, a viſible proof may be obtained, how ſoon and how perfectly it can be cleaned out of the wound. As a proof that ſlight waſhing of the wound is not ſufficient to cleanſe it effectually from the poiſon, we may mention, that in ſome caſes after impoſition for the ſmall Pox the poiſonous matter has been attempted to be waſhed out of the wound, by perſons who wiſhed to prevent its effects: Yet the inoculated ſmall pox appeared at its proper period. Theſe unſucceſsful attempts were performed ſecretly, haſtily, and ſlimſily, by a female hand. But, in a caſe when the ablution was ſuſceptible of infection. They teach us the importance of patience & perſeverance in waſhing away the poiſon; but they need not abate our confidence that ſuch perſeverance will certainly be ſucceſsful.

The ablution ſhould be accompliſhed with great diligence and without delay, and may be performed by the patient or any aſſiſtant. However, as the apprehenſion of this dreadful diſorder always excites the greateſt anxiety, a ſurgeon's advice and aſſiſtance ought to be obtained as ſoon as poſſible: in caſes where the ſkin is injured. He will execute thoſe directions moſt dexterouſly and completely. In a bad wound, the poiſon may be conveyed deep into the fleſh, by long teeth or by lacerations. In ſuch circumſtances, he will open, cup, ſyringe, and waſh every ſuſpicious place. And, wherever any uncertainty can remain, that may occaſion future ſolicitude, he will precipitate ſhave off the ſurface, and cut away the jagged or other parts of the wound. By this method of proceeding, it cannot be doubted, that every particle of poiſon, and conſequently, that every cauſe of danger may be effectually removed.

From the Massachusetts Centinel.

MUCH has been said, in the public papers, and in private circles, about the propriety of giving a TITLE to THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES. In a journey which I lately took to the Southward, I accidentally met with a small manuscript Poem, (said to have been written by a gentleman formerly of Boston) in which, among other popular topicks, the subject of TITLES was introduced. It was entitled "*The dangerous* ****************** "*addressed to all whom it might concern.*" Thinking myself to be of the number, I begged permission to make a few extracts from it, for some of which follow.

It was prefaced with the following pertinent lines from Pope:

"O sons of earth! attempt ye yet to rise,
Ye mountains pil'd on mountains to the skies?
Heav'n still with laughter the vain toil surveys,
And buries madmen in the heaps they raise."

Then followed these three lines, which serve to give some idea of the subject of the poem:

"Gods! how they'd stare! should sickle-fortune drop
Those mushroom lordlings where the pick'd them up
In tinker's, cobler's, or black—r's shop."

The following extracts are taken from several parts of the work:

"Be grateful then YE CHOSEN mod'rate wife,
Nor stretch your claims to such preposterous size,
Lest your too partial country—wiser grown—
Shou'd on your native dung-hills set you down.
Ape not the fashion of the foreign great,
Nor make your betters at your *leaves* wait—
Resign your awkward pomp, parade and pride,
And lay that useless *etiquette* aside;
Th' unthinking laugh, but all the thinking hate
Such vile, abortive mimickry of state;
Those idle lackeys, fawning at your door,
But ill become *your servants of the* POOR;
Retrench your board, for e'en the guests who dine,
Have cause to murmur at your floods of wine:
Think not to bribe the wise with their own gold,
Though fools by flimsy lures should be cajol'd;
Places on places multiply to view,
Creation on creation, ever new;
Therefore in decent competence to live,
Is all that you can ask, or *justice* give."

"YE WOU'D-BE TITLED! whom, in evil hour—
The rash-unthinking people cloth'd with pow'r,
Who, drunk with pride, of foreign baubles dream,
And rave of a COLUMBIAN DIADEM—
Be prudent, modest, mod'rate, grateful, wise,
Nor on your Country's ruin strive to rise,
Lest great COLUMBIA's AWFUL GOD shou'd frown,
And to your native dunghills hurl you down."

"YE faithful guardians of your country's weal,
Whose honest breasts still glow with patriot zeal!
The lawless lust of POW'R in embryo quell,
The germ of mischief, and first spawn of hell;
Resist the VICE——and that contagious pride
To that o'erweening VICE——so near ally'd.
Within your sacred walls let virtue reign,
And greedy MAMMON spread his snares in vain.
With unlick'd lordlings fully not your fame,
Nor daub our PATRIOT with a LACKER'D name.
O WASHINGTON! thy Country's hope and trust!
Alas! perhaps her last, earthen wert first;
Successors we can find—but tell us where
Of ALL thy virtues we shall find THE HEIR?"

Further extracts are unnecessary, as I have reason to think the work will in a few days make its appearance this way. If it does, the lovers of good poetry and genuine satire will have a rich feast—it will be admired by all true Republicans—and those with whose sentiments it may clash can only say, *it is a pity that such excellent talents should be perverted.*

I am your's,
A REPUBLICAN.

PARIS, June 4.

Death of the Dauphin of France.

His Royal Highness the Dauphin died, between 12 and one o'clock this morning, in the 8th year of his age, to the great grief of their Most Christian Majesties and the Royal Family.

The Dauphin was in his eighth year; for four of which he has been almost constantly afflicted with diseases which baffled the art of the first physicians, and have now terminated in his dissolution. His Royal Highness's remains will be interred by the burying place of the Kings of France, in the church of Notre Dame, in Paris. All the publick places of amusement are shut up, and will remain so until after his burial. The Duc de Normandie, the now only son of his Most Christian Majesty, is a fine child about five years old, and bids fair to become in due time King of France.

The present heir apparent to the Crown of France, and Marie Therese Charlotte, born Dec. 19, 1778, are the only remaining children of their Most Christian Majesties.

LONDON, June 5.

A gentleman died a few days ago at Salisbury, who weighed 50olb. He remembered seeing his three Bucklers about 70 years ago, at which time he was chosen Alderman!

Human Nature is the same in every rank and condition of life:—The same event, which sometimes determines the fate of individuals, determines that of nations:—The same policy—the same intrigue which makes one man richer than another—makes nations more potent and wealthy. An anecdote will illustrate this more than reasoning. A King of France once asked his most able and finest ambassador D'Ossat, where he learned that wonderful dexterity, with which he penetrated into the bosoms of men of all nations & characters—unravelled every plait in the human soul, and every intricacy of affairs and events? The cardinal answered—"Sire, I learned it all in my youth, at the election of a parish officer."

JUNE 9.

We are sorry to inform our readers, that last night the beautiful edifice of the Opera House was burnt to the ground. We happened to be present when it burst out, and must declare we never saw any thing comparable to the rapidity with which it spread itself. It broke forth from the three domes of the roof at one & the same instant, and in less than three minutes the whole of the Theatre was an entire flame:—There was neither water nor firemen to interrupt its progress, and in a quarter of an hour the whole was totally demolished.

The flames spread to the adjoining houses, seven of which were destroyed, and the fire reached the entrance into Pall Mall, but did not go up the Hay-Market.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, April 30.

"All the propositions for peace, renewed under the present reign by the ministers of the two courts of Bourbon, have been rejected, the Sultan having declared that he has taken an oath to re-conquer the Crimea, so that without the preliminary restitution of that peninsula all proposals are vain."

The enlightened zeal of the present Granville Sharp, Esq. President of the Society for promoting the abolition of the Slave Trade, appears to be hereditary. In a sermon delivered by his grand-father, Archbishop Sharp, before the House of Commons, April 21, 1679, we find the following striking passage:—"That Africa, which is now more fruitful of monsters, than it was once of excellently wise and learned men; that Africa, which formerly afforded us our Clemens, our Origen, our Tertullian, our Cyprian, our Augustine; that famous Africa, in whose soil christianity did thrive so prodigiously, and which could boast of so many flourishing churches, alas! is now a wilderness. The wild beast have broken into the vineyard, and eaten it up, and it brings forth nothing but briars and thorns, to use the words of the prophet; and who knows but God may suddenly make this church and nation, this our *England*, which Jeshurun-like, is waxed fat, and grown proud, hath kicked against God, such another example of his vengeance." Vol. II. fer. I.

ROYAL PROCESSION AT VERSAILLES.

VERSAILLES, May 6.

AT ten o'clock on the 4th, his majesty, accompanied by monsieur comte d'Artois and the duke d'Angouleme, mounted his coronation, and proceeded to the parish church of Notre Dame, at Versailles, where the first estate, and the deputies of the state (those of Paris not yet returned) in their respective order. All the state coaches belonging to the king, his brothers, sister, and aunt preceded, and made a brilliant show as ever was seen in this kingdom; for the sun, darting his rays on the gold, silver, and glasses of the magnificent carriages, and the rich plumings and caparisons of the horses, their names adorned with the variegated plumage, spread a refulgent splendor on the eyes of every beholder. Next came, almost as splendid a COTEGE, the queen, majestically seated, facing madame and madame Elizabeth; the princes Lamballe sat alone of the coach windows. In this train of magnificence passed through a great crowd of people the pomous cavalcade, and proceeded slowly to church, where a mass with vocal and instrumental music, was celebrated. Soon after the procession began their march, amidst the most melodious tunes the French and Swiss guards could procure from the theatres. The monks resident at Versailles led the van, and were followed by the deputies of the third class; among them were several noblemen, and even clergymen, in the dresses of the tiers etat, who had been chosen in preference to some of their own order, Comte Mirabeau, member from Aix in Providence, was one of them. The nobility came next, and their dresses indeed made a superb appearance. They all strictly adhered to the etiquette ordered by the master of the ceremony. The duke of Orleans, who is deputy for the nobility of the town of Orleans, chose to walk among his colleagues, rather than as first prince of the blood, for which, and innumerable other reasons, he was loudly applauded by a thousand voices where ever he passed. The clergy were greatly admired, on account of their sacred and truly pompous garments, but silently received.—Not one of them obtained the least sign of approbation. Every step of his majesty when the monarch was fleated, was hollowed with heart-felt hallelujahs from a grateful multitude, and his brothers, chiefly monsieur, had their share of unfeigned applause. The queen certainly deserved to partake of some of those effusions of joy so liberally bestowed now and then by her faithful subjects. She was as beautiful as nature and art could make her. On her hair, adorned with a profusion of jewels, a wreath of feathers was so artfully contrived as to imitate the leaves of fern, and to form a crown.—Her dress, those of the princess, and the rest of the court ladies were all new upon the occasion, and elegant beyond description. The painter alone could do them justice; and he alone could convey an adequate idea of the coup d'oeil of the streets, all strewed with sand and flowers, and lined with the richest hangings from the Gobelins.

The Te Deum, followed by a sermon, kept their mesjesties rather too long. They seemed fatigued, and to wish for repose, after so formal and slow moving a march. The holy sacrament was borne by the archbishop of Paris, under a superb canopy, the strings of which were held by Monsieur the comte d'Artois, and the dukes d'Angouleme and Chartres. After the deputies of the third class had passed, there might be about 600 of these four heralds at arms announced the nobility. They represented the four ancient provinces of Picardy, Bourgogne, Champagne, and Artois. They were white satin tunics, tied at the arms, waist, and knee, with purple knots, and interspersed with fleurs de lis. They had white shoes with red heels, and the banner was in their hands.

Each person who walked in the procession had a small taper in his hand, of equal size without any distinction. The queen herself bore one of them. None were lighted. The awfulness of the ceremony, and the visible marks of contentment on every one's countenance, caused such an impression on the king, that his eyes were seen moist with tears of joy. The procession returned in the same order to Notre Dame, and it was pall four when the court re-entered the Castle.

ROSEAU (*Dominica*) Feb. 25.

The following very extraordinary circumstance happened on the Hereford estate of Thomas Jemmit, Esq. at Mahaut, and is furnished us by Mr. Jemmit himself.

On Saturday last a pregnant Negro woman, who was remarkably big, but uncertain to her reckoning, was delivered of a male-infant without any assistance in the forenoon; but it appearing evident that there was another child, two negro midwives of the neighbourhood were sent for who continued with her until Sunday morning, when their skill being judged insufficient, a Dr. Griffeppi was sent for, who arrived in about an hour; and, in half an hour after, delivered her of three girls.

The four infants are as the ordinary size; and as well as the mother, are in a fair way to do well. This instance of fecundity may be deemed as an extraordinary circumstance in itself, independent of the additional singularity of the male getting the start by upwards of eighteen hours of the female offspring.

SAVANAH, July 16.

On Friday last, at the Superior Court held in and for the County of Chatham, an action was brought to trial before a Special Jury, between Col. William Mcintosh, of Liberty County, plaintiff, and Noel Fanning, of Camden, County, defendant for a balance of 631 due on several bonds amounting to 1000l. which bonds were given in October, 1772, bearing interest from the 1st January, 1773, for lands lying in Camden County.

Whether interest is payable during the time of a general and national calamity, when no profit or advantage could be made of the lands purchased, being a question of much importance to many individuals in this state, was ably and with candour debated by the council on both sides, when retired and brought in a verdict, that the defendant should pay no interest from the 19th of April, 1775, to the 3d of March, 1784.

NEW-YORK, August 11.

Extract of a letter from the Bahamas, dated July 30.

"It is said that the vessels now on their passage from Halifax will pay 500l. for the duty on mackerel alone—75 cents per barrel counts up.

"That the mantle of national gratitude would shelter from the storms of adversity, the hoary head of the PATRIOT WASHINGTON to be expected:—this consolation to friends of America have received in appointment of the Hon. General LINCOLN—thanks be to the Sovereign of our country."

Perhaps in no instance has the patriotism and candor of a certain honourable Assembly appeared in a more conspicuous point of view than in conducting the business of amendments to the constitution: They have given the most indubitable proof of their desire to adapt, as far as possible, substantiating those amendment for which there is the greatest apparent solicitude. Had a door been opened for the admission of discordant propositions it is probable that the requisite unanimity would never have been obtained for the adoption of any amendment whatever.

The President of the United States has been pleased to nominate

ARTHUR St. CLAIR, Esq. to be Governor of the Western Territory.

WINTHROP SARGENT, to be Secretary, and

SAMUEL HOLDEN PARSONS, JOHN. CLEVES SYMMES, and WILLIAM BARTON, to be Judges.

Also—Hon. BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Hon. CYRUS GRIFFIN, and DAVID HUMPHREYS, Esq. as Commissioners to be employed to negociate a treaty with the southern Indians.

EBENEZER TUCZER, to be Surveyor of Lime Street Harbour, in the State of New-Jersey, and

WILLIAM GIBB, to be Collector of the port of Folly Landing, in the State of Virginia.—To which nominations the Senate did advise and consent.

The late appointment of commissioners for managing negociations and treaties with the southern Indians may justly inspire the fullest confidence that this important business will be so conducted as to insure peace and security in future, to our harrassed and distressed frontiers.

The ADDRESS, *of the* PROTESTANT EPISCOPALCHURCH, *in the States of* NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, *and* SOUTH-CAROLINA, To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WE the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the States of *New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia & South-Carolina*, in General Convention Assembled, receive with the highest veneration and the most affectionate national considerations, at the earliest moment of our power, to express our cordial joy on your election to the chief magistracy of the United States.

When we contemplate the short but eventful history of our nation—when we recollect the series of essential services performed by you in the course of the revolution, the temperate, yet efficient exertion of the mighty powers with which the nature of the contest made it necessary to invest you: and especially when we remember the voluntary and magnanimous relinquishment of those high authorities at the moment of peace, we anticipate the happiness of our country under your future administration.

But it was not alone from a successful and virtuous use of those extraordinary powers that you were called from your honorable retirement, to the first dignities of our government, an affectionate admiration of your private character, the impartiality, the persevering fortitude, and the energy with which your public duties have been invariably performed, and the paternal solicitude for the happiness of the American people, together with the wisdom and consummate knowledge of our affairs, manifested in your last military communications, have directed to your name the *universal* voice, and have produced, for the first time in the history of mankind, an example of *unanimous consent* in the appointment of the governor of a free and enlightened nation.

To these considerations, inspiring us with the most pleasing expectations, as private citizens, permit us to add, that as the representatives of a numerous and extended church, we most thankfully rejoice in the election of a civil ruler deservedly beloved, and eminently distinguished among the friends of religion—who has happily united a tender regard for other churches with an inviolable attachment to his own.

With unfeigned satisfaction we congratulate you on the establishment of the new constitution of government for the United States; the mild, yet efficient operations of which, we confidently trust, will remove every remaining apprehension of those, with whose opinions it may not entirely coincide, and will confirm the hopes of its numerous friends. Nor do these expectations appear too sanguine, when the moderation, patriotism, and wisdom of the honorable members of the federal legislature are duly considered.

From a body thus eminently qualified, harmonious co-operating with the executive authority in constitutional concert, we confidently hope for the restoration of order and our ancient virtues; the extension of genuine religion, and the consequent advancement of our respectability abroad, and of our substantial happiness at home.

We devoutly implore the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to preserve you long in health and prosperity, an animating example of all public and private virtues—the friend and guardian of a free, enlightened, and grateful people;——and that you may finally receive the reward which will be given to those whose lives have been spent in promoting the happiness of mankind.

[*Signed by the Commissioners*]

The PRESIDENT's ANSWER.

To the BISHOPS, CLERGY, *and* LAITY *of the* PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH *in the States of* NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, *and* S. CAROLINA, in general Convention assembled.

GENTLEMEN,

I SINCERELY thank you for your affectionate congratulations, on my election to the chief Magistracy of the United States.

After having received from my fellow-citizens in general the most liberal treatment—after having found them disposed to contemplate, in the most flattering point of view, the performance of my military services, and the manner of my retirement at the close of the war, I feel, that I have a right to console myself in my present arduous undertakings, with a hope that they will still be inclined to put the most favourable constructions on the motives which may influence me in my future public transactions.

The satisfaction arising from the indulgent opinion entertained by the American people of my conduct, will, I trust, be some security for preventing me from doing any thing which might justly incur the forfeiture of that opinion. And the confidentian that human happiness and moral duty are inseperably connected, will always continue to prompt me to promote the progress of the former, by inculcating the practice of the latter.

On this occasion it will ill become me to conceal the joy I have felt in perceiving the fraternal affection which appears to encrease every day among the friends of genuine religion. It affords edifying prospects indeed, to see christians of different denominations dwell together in more charity, and conduct themselves in respect to each other with a more christian like spirit, than ever they have done in any former age, or in any other nation.

I receive with the greater satisfaction your congratulations on the establishment of the new Constitution of Government, because, I believe, its mild, yet efficient operations, will tend to remove every remaining apprehension of those with whose opinions it may not entirely coincide, as well as to confirm the hopes of its numerous friends: And because the moderation, patriotism and wisdom of the present federal legislature, seem to promise the restoration of order and our ancient virtues; the extension of genuine Religion, and the consequent advancement of our respectability abroad, and of our substantial happiness at home.

I request, Most Reverend and respectable Gentlemen, that you will accept my cordial thanks for your devout supplications to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in behalf of me. May you, and the people whom you represent be happy subjects of the Divine Benedictions, both here and hereafter!

G. WASHINGTON.

By accounts from Philadelphia, we are informed that the heat there last week was so great as to oblige the Mayor to order all the meat in the market to be carried away and thrown into the Delaware, at 10 o'clock A. M. The meat in general was in a state of putrefaction, and the Mayor had ordered the market to be washed and cleaned every day, in order to preserve the health of the citizens.

This has been the hottest weather known in this country for many years; several shopkeepers have shut up their shops and retired to the country for a few days, in order to save their lives. Deaths are numerous, and it is melancholly to observe, that *children* in particular are dying so fast at Philadelphia, that no parent can be a moment happy there during the months of July and August; sixteen infants were buried there on the first Sunday in July.

BOSTON, August 27.

Friday last a Son of Mr. *George Stanley* of Attleboro, aged 5 years, in attempting to climb the cog Wheel of a Cart; the team at the same moment moving forward, was instantly killed. The young man who drove the team came in sight of the child, just as the wheel struck his head; this unfortunately to late to preserve him. The Blood and Brains; his head being burst by such a pressure, flew to an incredible distance.

By a vessel which arrived here on Monday in ten days from Virginia, we learn that the French Fleet was at anchor at old point comfort, and was to sail in a few days for this port.

NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 2.

Monday last, the Court of Common Pleas finished their August session in this town—during the term the following persons were convicted as follows, and received sentence accordingly, viz.

Daniel Brit, resident at Springfield, convicted of Theft, sentenced to be whipped 10 stripes; and to pay threefold damages and costs.

Godfrey Waggoner, resident at West-Springfield, convicted of Theft, sentenced to be whipped 10 stripes, and to pay three fold damages and costs.

David Farmer, resident at Westfield, convicted of Theft, sentenced to pay a fine of 30s. damages and costs.

Richard Negro, resident at Springfield, convicted of Theft, sentenced to pay a fine of 30s. damages and costs.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

An Epitaph upon
Mr. ROGER NEWTON,
late of Greenfield:—By one of his Friends.

BENEATH this Marble
Are deposited the remains of an amiable young man,
By *Nature* highly favour'd, yet whom living,
Fortune frown'd upon.
Passing reader!
Would'st thou know his character as I do,
Then stop and scan this little
PORTRAIT.
Born to the ample possession of an *intellect*
Emphatically strong,
And a disposition spontaneously fertile,
In the richest virtues of the human heart,
WISDOM was his *polar star*: BENEVOLENCE his *cynosure*.
By the first he was enabled
To *support* the *fatigue* of literary inquiry
with uncommon resolution;
And to bear the burden of oppressive accident,
with a certain intrepid firmness;
The offspring neither of insensibility nor rashness;
But naturally springing from that noble & early engrafted
Principle of belief,
"WHATEVER IS, IS RIGHT."
By the second,
He became to the *circle* of his friends and acquaintance,
The *centre* of their purest love
and most exalted esteem;
While his unremitted exertions
For the promotion of their happiness,
Sped by the wish'd wishes of his heart,
Did not fail to render their friendship as perpetual,
As it was extraordinary!
He was possess'd
of a singular humanity of temper,
And a peculiar *symbolizing of benefit* of behaviour
in a high degree captivating,
To all *good characters*.
The *hand* of nature had *deposited* in his bosom
A rich *treasure* of compassionate feeling;
He has melted at the woes of others,
And took unutterable delight,
In assuaging the anguish of distress,
With the gentle emollients of a
Sympathetic tenderness.
In private and domestic life
He was agreeable without levity;
And affectionate without weakness;
And whether we contemplate him in the character
of a son, a brother, a friend or a companion,
We shall but broaden the foundation of our love,
By a discovery of the most amiable
Correspondent qualities.
Without that sudden glare of character;
So pregnant with inflantaneous but fickle admiration,
He was one of those men
Who gradually *ripen* the *fruits* of friendship
By the unceasing translations
of a benevolent heart;
While the *hand* of TIME gently *operating*
on the minds of others,
Imperceptibly *deepens* the *prints* of their esteem;
Beyond the *reach*
of fortuitous *caprice*.
Whenever he failed in an undertaking,
He was shielded from the censure of others
By the purity of his motive,
While the conscious honesty of his heart
Quelled the rising murmurs of complaint,
And oppressed as an antidote
Against the freaks of disappointment.
His unabateable desire after knowledge
Was a perpetual and a *wasting fever*
To his constitution,
While the most abundant successive *draughts*
From the *literary fount*,
Served not in the least discernible degree
To *quench* his *all-thirsting*
Curiosity.
All the *avenues* of learning were equally *accessible*
To his active genius;
But while he was travelling with unrivall'd rapidity
Up the public *high way* of acquisition,
DEATH started at the *author* of DISEASE,
And arrested the youthful traveller
In his *career*.
Smiling angels *have* build his sacred
On the coasts of IMMORTALITY.
Happy for his contemporaries that he lived long enough
To *display* the *excellence* of a perfect character
For their imitation.
Let those who knew him,
Strive to imitate and excel him;
While from his cold clay, gently vegetating,
Springs up and flourish with *verdant immortality*
The *plants* of WISDOM.
And the evil *blooming* buds of INSTRUCTION gracefully
adorn his TOMB.

EPAMINONDAS.

James Byers, & Co.

INFORM the public, that their Furnace at Springfield is now commencing a blast—any orders for IRON-CASTINGS will be attended to, and executed with exactness.—They have for sale as usual an assortment of

HOLLOW WARE,

of the best and most approved kind.

Sept. 2d. 1789.

Advertisement.

ALL military associates to be included in the Ohio purchase are hereby informed, that no powers of attorney which have been forwarded to me will be admitted at the War-Office, that have not been acknowledged before a Magistrate—All who have neglected to do it, and still wish to avail themselves of the benefit of being included in this delightful purchase, are notified that unless they execute a well authenticated power to me, or some other person, and lodge it in the War-Office immediately, or in the hands of the honourable *Rufus Putnam*, Esq. they of course will be excluded.

I have given full power to the honourable *Rufus Putnam*, Esq. who resides at Rutland, to transact all matters that respect my agency in New-England, who will transact the business if applied to in season.

BENJ. TUPPER, Agent.

Marietta, June 16, 1789.

SEED WHEAT.

The Subscriber has for sale a few bushels of the

White Bearded Wheat,

of an excellent quality, found by actual experiment to effectually resist the ravages of the *Hessian Fly*, and less subject to blast or winter-kill, than any other Wheat that hath heretofore been introduced into the Country.

HENRY FORBES.

Northampton, August 26, 1789.

GENERAL ORDERS,

For the fourth Division of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

IN every return made to the Major General of the collection of an Officer, under the head of remarks must be given the name of the person who left held the same office, and the manner in which the vacancy was occasioned, either by resignation, promotion, removal from the regiment, or by death. Any return not accompanied with this information, will not be received by the Major-General.

By order of the Maj. Gen.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *D. A. G.*

August 21, 1789.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the following non-resident proprietors of the town of Williamsburg, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the year 1787, as follows, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Gen. Comfort Sage,	3	6	0
Adam Beals,	2	0	0
Rufus Wells,	3	9	0
Luke Packard,	10	9	0
Joshua Morton,	1	10	2
Widow Lucy Hubbard,	1	7	2
John Norton,	2	6	0
Ebenezer Ives, jun.	0	4	2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 28th day of October next, so much of their lands will then be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

ASA LUDDEN, Constable.

August 25th, 1789.

THE CONTRAST.

[*From Cowper's justly admired Poems.*]

THE path of bliss abounds with many a snare,
Learning is one, and wit however rare:
The Frenchman first in literary fame,
(Mention him if you please, Voltaire! the same)
With spirit genius, eloquence supplied,
Liv'd long, wrote much, laugh'd hearty, and died.
The Scripture his jest-book, whence he drew
Bon Mots to gall the Christian and the Jew:
An infidel in health, but what when sick?
Oh then, a text would touch him at the quick.
View him at Paris in his last career,
Surrounding throngs the demi-god revere,
Exalted on his pedestal of pride,
And fum'd with frankincense on ev'ry side;
He begs their flattery with his latest breath,
And smother'd in't at last, is prais'd to death.

You cottager who weaves at her own door,
Pillow and bobbins all her little store;
Content, though mean, and cheerful, if not gay,
Shuffling her threads about the live long day,
Just earns a scanty pittance, and at night
Lies down secure, her heart and pocket light;
She for her humble sphere by nature fit,
Has little understanding and no wit:
Receives no praise, but (though her lot be such,
Toilsome and indigent) she renders much;
Just knows and knows no more, her bible true,
A truth that brilliant Frenchmen never knew:
And in that charter reads with sparkling eyes,
Her title to a treasure in the skies.

Oh happy peasant! Oh unhappy bard!
His the mere tinsel, her's the rich reward;
He prais'd perhaps for ages yet to come,
She never heard of half a mile from home;
He lost in errors his vain heart prefers,
She safe in the simplicity of hers.

"*OWE NO MAN ANY THING.*"

THE motto is an injunction from scripture, and like many other passages of that sacred deposit of moral and divine instruction, contains one of the most useful lessons of human life.

I shall mention the most likely means of paying what we owe.

The first means is diligence in business:—Most men depend on business for an honest livelihood—Success in which depends on early attention, skill and diligence—a due distribution of time and labor, and a punctual adherence to our calling, are means of diligence:—Yield not to languor, the importunity of companions, or to a taste for pleasure however innocent, so far as to break an engagement, or neglect the duties of your profession.

There are few professions where the reward is not in exact proportion to diligence. Servants of the public, and the clergy, have usually a fixed salary. If a sense of duty does not influence them, they may consider diligence as a mean of advancement, and extreme negligence, of degration: If negligence is indulged it will soon grow extreme. They may further consider, that a habit of inattention to the duties of their office, will gradually extend to their domestic affairs, and all will go into disorder.

The second mean of paying what we owe, is frugality, or the avoiding unnecessary expences. Many trades depend on small profits, and the ordering a household is a detail of minute particulars. *He that despiseth small things shall fall by little and little.*

They who have families, and a growing expense, must study to regulate them so as to render to all their due. It is one of the duties of the connubial state to unite in this study.

Of a virtuous woman it is said, *the heart of her husband doth safely trust in her*; while providing for his family abroad, he trusts in her management at home.

She will do him good and not evil all the days of her life; her frugality is not interrupted by fits of sloth, nor frustrated by fits of extravagance. *She looketh well to her household*; takes the charge and oversight of every thing with a watchful eye. *She worketh cheerfully with her hands*, neither eating the bread of idleness herself, nor allowing her children or domestics to eat it.

Before you begin to plant or to build, it is prudent to count and provide the cost: *He that buildeth his house with other men's money, is like one that gathereth himself stones for the tomb of his burial.*

Apply first to profitable undertakings in husbandry, or trade or arts. The ornaments of a house, and the pleasures of the table, should be the last expence, and the fruit of the labour of every honest man.

A third mean of paying what we owe, is exactness.—The fruits of diligence and frugality may be lost by confusion; "Put all in writing (says the son of Syrac) that thou giveft out, or receiveft in." This is a memorial of what we owe, it is a mean of knowing how matters stand, and where the danger lies. If there appears a tendency to exceed, we renew all the articles, and judge where it is fittest to retrench.

To finish one thing before beginning another, to put every thing in its place, to keep discharges and vouchers, are apparently small matters: and yet by being attended to, much time is saved, the reputation of honesty is maintained, which often suffers by derangement—much trouble, many losses, disputes and law suits are avoided.

Exactness among friends and relations is a mean of preserving love. Friends and relations, in the flow of mutual affection, may think exactness unnecessary: But affection ebbs again, and selfishness returns. When an account is of long standing and perplexed, both sides are apt to be suspicious: Suspicion of one who was trusted and loved, cuts deep. Quarrels among relations are the bane of existence. Many of those quarrels may be avoided by exact accounts.

"IT is of importance to teach children Frugality, and to guard them when they set out in life against needless expense. The future circumstances of children, especially of daughters, may not be so affluent as those of their parents: At any rate moderation in all things is a virtuous habit.

The rules of moderation and frugality cannot be very precisely determined: If the object be to pay debts, one can scarcely be too minutely and severely frugal: "If a man would keep an even hand, (says Lord Bacon,) his ordinary expences should be but half his income," There are many extraordinary expences.

Parents should look forward to the expence of Education. We are subject to diseases, and should have something in reserve for a time of need:—We may be involved in a law suit: Additional taxes may be imposed, and the price of provisions raised. Those who are indebted to us may be in straits, and by living frugally we can afford to have patience with them.

Dependants may be unfortunate, and the landlord who lives within his income can feel for his tenants' misfortunes, and abate his demands in a bad season.

Our friends may come to want, and it a desirable thing to be able to assist them. There are works of benevolence and public utility; to some of which every good man would wish to contribute. By providing for extraordinary expences we are seldom obliged to borrow, which is a humiliating and expensive resource to pursue. One may have no friends; or those we esteem such may deceive us; or those we have obliged may prove ungrateful: These suppositions are unpleasant but not impossible. We may meet with losses, and it is prudent to expect them.

But left frugality should tend to avarice let it be practised rather with a view to keep, than from a desire to communicate. Let us live with cheerfulness what we can fairly call our own, & cultivate habits of generosity—For there is a time to keep and a time to give away. In a just discernment of these times, consists the difference between frugality and avarice."

OF THIEVING.

IT is a melancholy truth, that a propensity for theft, is one of the most difficult to conquer, of any acquired vice. One may hardly be permitted to suppose it hereditary or constitutional; yet few have lived much in the world, without seeing repeated instances of a similar appearance. A family of thieves is no uncommon phenomenon, and may be attributed to bad habits and examples, perhaps a still deeper root of depravity; children of reputable parents, and well brought up, not unfrequently betray shocking symptoms of such innate wickedness, and adults of respectable classes in society, have been addicted, without any real temptations to pilfering! But in the former departments, we indeed commonly observe it, almost as implacable for him that has stolen, to steal no more, as for the Æthiopian to change his skin, or the leopard his spots.

A gentleman of reputation and credit, long resident at Mogadore in Barbary, recounted the following story, which he knew to be fact, and which may serve as well to shew the analogy between wicked dispositions in all nations, as there probably is something like an innate tendency to rob, which may be deemed constitutional:—A Moor, detected in theft, was before the present Emperor of Morocco. He inflicted the usual punishment, which was, that of having the offender's right hand cut off at the wrist. Before this wound was healed, the Moor was again brought before the Emperor, for a like offence. His Imperial Majesty became facetious on the occasion, and apologized for his mistake in having before ordered the wrong hand to be taken off; but corrected it and the culprit, by an immediate amputation of the left. In a space of time, almost incredibly short, the same Moor was brought to Court for a third robbery—his right foot was lopped off! Still he persisted, and within a year, he lost both hands and both feet. Unable then any longer to steal himself, he headed a party of his own disposition and having way-laid the retinue of his Majesty's favorite concubine, pointed out to his associates a camel laden with her jewels, trinkets and other valuable ornaments. On his fifth appearance before the Emperor, for his last transaction, his Majesty ordered him to be immediately hanged; and as they led him away, "Ah (said the Emperor, shaking his head) what a deal of pain and troublesome journies we should have saved this poor man, if we had begun with him as we now leave off!"

Observations on sleeping in time of Divine Service.

THE horrid habit of sleeping in some is a source of pain to others, and damps more than any thing else, the vivacity of a preacher. Constant sleepers are public nuisances. There are some, who have regularly attended a place of worship for several years, twice a day, and yet have not heared one whole sermon in all that time. These dreamers are constant distress to their preachers; and, could sober reason operate on them, they would soon be reclaimed. In regard to their *breath*, would any but a stupid man choose such a place to sleep in? In respect to their *character*, what can be said for him, who in his sleep makes mouths and wry faces, and exhibits strange postures, and sometimes snorts, stairs and talks in his sleep, rendering himself ridiculous to the very children in the place? Where is his *prudence* when he gives such occasions to malicious persons to suspect him of gluttony, drunkenness, laziness, and other usual causes of sleepiness in the day-time?—Where is his *breeding*? He ought to respect the company present; what an offensive custom is it to sit down and sleep before them! Above all, where is his *piety*, his fear of God? There will come a time when the existence of this wretched drone, in which he will find the Philistines punishing the idler, who was found in his sleep!

Ministers have tried a number of methods to rid our assemblies of this odious practice. Some have reasoned, some have spoke louder, some have whispered, some have threatened to name the sleeper, and have left off preaching, Dr. Young sat down and wept. Bishop Abbot took out his testament and read Greek. Each of these awakened the auditors for the time: But the destruction of the *habit* belongs to the sleeper himself; and if neither reason nor religion can excite him, sure he must sleep on, I think, till death and judgement shall wake him!

ANECDOTES.

AN Irish sailor, as he was riding, made a push at the horse, in beating off the flies, caught his hind foot in the stirrup; the sailor observing it, said, How now, dobbin, if you are going to get on, I'll get off for d—n me if I'll ride *double with you.*

TWO Irishmen fighting together, one of them knocked the other down, and seeing him lay motionless, thought he had killed him; but taking him by the hand, cries, O my dear paddy, now be after speaking to me, and if I have killed you, tell me, Honey. To which the other answered, No my dear Jhoe, I a'nt dead at all at all; *but by my shoul I'm speechless.*

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[Published by authority.]

Advertisement.

THOSE who are indebted to JOHN CHESTER WILLIAMS, Esquire, either by Note or Book account, are desired to take notice, That unless they speedily call on the subscriber and settle them with all possible dispatch, their attention will be awakened in a different manner:—And also he feels a great reluctance at putting their account sinfuit, reluctantly constrained by positive orders, which he does not wish to transgress, they must not presume upon any further extension of forbearance.

B. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, July 15, 1789.

WANTED,

A Wet Nurse, with a breast of young milk, to go into a family to suckle.

N. B. The highest wages will be given in Cash. Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, August 18, 1789.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of SERENO EDWARDS DWIGHT, late of Northampton, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors to said estate to bring in their claims,—DO hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Mr. Asahel Pomeroy, in Northampton, on the last Thursdays of October, December, & January, next at 3 o'clock P. M. on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

JOSIAH DICKINSON,
ASAHEL POMEROY,
BENJ. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, August 11, 1789.

☞ All Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are requested to make immediate payment.

Vol. IV.] [NUMB. 158.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, [MASSACHUSETTS] Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.
TO HORATIUS.
A Letter.

SIR,

Cannot help thinking you are too severe in your remarks upon national manners and patriotic views. I am no greater friend than yourself to the illiterate taste and superficial females—Nor do I think it essential that the little circuits of modern refinement should be found in the character of a magnanch, a hero, or a philosopher. Great and uncommon geniuses cannot be the attention upon those smaller objects; and what does not excite their attention, must certainly will big a points in which they will excel. And it is unjust for the world to laugh at a Sir Isaac Newton for his awkwardness, or at an Addison for his taciturnity, to ing at a Charles Grandison cannot be found to exist in romance. An illustrious nobleman is excusable for not appearing in his proper character to his valet: and we do not wonder to see the man of worth fatigued by such as are greatly inferior at convivial entertainments. The epithet of *all-accomplished* cannot deservedly be given to any one man. Life however is justly reasonable as well as praticable for every one to arrive to a pitch of excellence in something. And the generality of people who have nothing to boast from point of superior talents, to make it their ambition to figure among their equals in mixed assemblies, is a dissipation enervating, or spending any way to corrupt, that it rather serves as a stimulus to industry, a ment cleanliness, and all the amiable virtues which ren society, and contribute to the happiness of its bers. If we deny people the civilities which pass between one another, and the different sexes, they who are no where else than they can distinguish themselves, will fall into an indolent inficity, and savage brutishness, and become mere pests to the community. There, I think that all those manners and dispositions which tend more to soften than to weaken the mind, ought by all means to be cherished.

The genius of your writings seems to be adapted only to the earliest stages of society, when politics and arts are the main objects of attention. But in the more refined state of modern civilization, the rigid philosophy of the stoics will admit of relaxation; and that tenderness which you are pleased to despise as weakness, because it is defensible, for the more vigorous exercises of the mind, may be improved as a source of great happiness, without endangering the community where the genial modes of education are not politically necessary.

Your patriotism wants tempering with a very considerable degree of refinement and philanthropy. Without these the greatest fortitude does not form the *true* man—A mere warrior with all his pretences to honor and distinction, is a savage; but "tenderness joined with resolution, forms indeed a finished character,"—Hardiness or a total apathy, can never be accounted a virtue, I say it in deference to the wisdom of Horace, so long as a place is found in the human heart for sensibility.

The generous spirit which reigned in the days of chivalry, did more towards civilizing Europe than all the systems of moral philosophy could possibly have done. Under the operation of this spirit, Europe emerged from the shades of brutal ignorance and feudal barbarism, which till then had been the night of her afflictions.

And why should that be termed a *ridiculous spirit* which contributed so largely in meliorating the disposition, and banishing the furies from society? Let the honors be paid to knight-errants, who in the continual meeting of elegant and polished company, invited the muses and graces to be of the party—and who entertained and varied the entertainment with the good humour of Cervas and Jocus! In short, "I could not admire the wisdom of certain self-elected legislators, of graceful behaviour, who seem to forbid us to laugh with much greater strictness than they would have prohibited the decalogue. Man is an animal delighting in variety; mirth and mimickry, jests and *raillery, quips and cranks and wanton wiles and laughter, lying hid in his lides*, are certainly allowable means of recreation."

If philosophers call mirth and jollity meager food for the mind—I care but little for that. They have an influence with me in this matter, since I learnt that Erasmus, one of their number, painted the miseries of human life with such a gloomy eloquence, that many of his auditors killed themselves through despair. I rather confide in Sterne as a companion and guide, who extinguished the acrimony of the human heart, & kept the milk of human kindness to flow all cheerily, as he expresses it, in gentle and uninterrupted streams, fit for babes and days when the sword and spear shall be laid aside for the shepherd's crook and lover's garland.

Let the dazzling sons of violence make war their trade and shed blood in the cause of the bell pursuits. Let mercenary warriors reflect over the complicated scenes of human wretchedness, and seek for that bubble of honor, a commission that they may become the ministers of death. For my own part, I will seek the calm retreats of a rural life, and Laura shall be the chief object of my passion; and every eye shall sparkle when it sees the ease, the beauty, the elegance of my lovely Laura. The lord of the manor, she squire the parson, with all the gentry (I leave a card for them all) shall be pleased to come in my cultivated spot, they shall be entertained with a polite mind, a taste for elegant and improving conversation, and sparkle with wit in the temperate viands which my hospitable, healthy table affords. Attentive to their pleasure; I, with my dear girl, will trouble them with no ceremonies not more solemnity, nor disagreeable formality; but simplicity and goodness of heart, ease, politeness, and exhilarating amusement shall render the minutes pleasing as they pass. My groves and bubbling streams and craggy rocks shall afford them an agreeable prospect; and my inclosed garden, which is the lap of luxuriant nature, will serve as an innocent walk at the close of the day. And if, by the rude blasts of the piercing wind, we are driven from the rural scenery we seek warmth at the side of the chimney, the pipe of friendship shall cement our affection—a glass of Burgundy shall chase from our circle listlessness and taciturnity—cards will not be disapproved in general—nothing is to be totally forbidden which in itself is innocent—music, poetry, history, and all the polite and refined arts shall be called in to pay their tribute of happiness to my obliging friends, whose minds are formed to relish the charms of a classical elegance.—And when with reciprocal cordiality we shall have taken our leave of each other, while the busy world which moves in the vortex of dissipation, envies and maligns me, my leisure moments shall be agreeably employed in writing to my faithful Horatius.

But the midnight signal and exhausted taper solicit me to repose.—When asleep may the thoughts of Horatius steal upon the heart of his friend

CÆCILIUS.

Proceedings of Congress.

(Continued from our last.)

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, August 13.

THE engrossed bill providing for the expenses of negociations and treating with the Indians, &c. was read and passed to be enacted.

AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Lee moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to take into consideration the report of the committee on amendments to the Constitution.

The immediate adoption of this motion was advocated by Mr. Maddison, Mr. Page, & Mr. Hartley, and opposed by Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. Gerry, Mr. Lawrence, & Mr. Sherman—The latter gentleman, generally observed, That there was a great variety of business before the house which it is of the greatest importance should precede the consideration of all others—that it appears absurd to make alterations in a form of government, before it has an operative existence—that it is of the first consequence to compleat the judiciary bill—that without this, and several other bills now pending in the house, we cannot carry one of the revenue laws into execution—not a breach of the laws of the United States can be punished—not a vessel can be seized.—The dissention of the subject at this moment will obstruct the wheels of government, and throw every thing into confusion—mean time the United States are without law, and have no authority to punish a single crime. It was further said, that few, if any of the State assemblies are in session, and therefore it will unnecessarily confound the present time, which is so precious—that the people reposing full confidence in the justice and wisdom of the House, that this subject would have professional aid due attention paid to it, and as anxious and solicitous to see the government in operation, as they are about amendments.

The speakers against the motion, severally expressed themselves in favour of taking up the subject as soon as the judicial, executive, and revenue departments were so far completed, that it would with propriety be said that we had a government.

In support of the motion it was observed, That since the subject had first been introduced, so much time had elapsed, that if it is not now taken up, the people will be led to suppose, that it is the intention of Congress never to doubly things in the business—that the people are extremely anxious upon the subject—and nothing short of a conviction that those rights, which they conceive to be in danger as the Constitution now stands, will be placed in a state of greater security, will quiet their apprehensions; that the number of those in favour of amendments, consisted of a large and respectable proportion of the citizens of the States—that the peace and tranquility of the Union depends upon a proper attention to their just expectations—that if those who are anxious for amendments, had been added to those who openly opposed the Constitution, it would have probably met a quite different fate—that except these amendments are made, the government will want the confidence of the people, and that energy which is necessary to its existence—that the same reasons for postponment have repeatedly been assigned, and there is no prospect that a more convenient opportunity will offer.

The question being put on the motion of Mr. Lee, it passed in the affirmative. The House accordingly formed into a committee of the whole.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The report of the committee was then read, the first article of which is in these words, viz.

In the introductory paragraph of the Constitution, before the words "We the people," add; "Government being intended for the benefit of the People, and the rightful establishment thereof being derived from their authority alone."

Mr. Sherman: I am opposed to this mode of making amendments to the Constitution—and am for striking out from the report of the committee the first article entirely. I conceive that we cannot incorporate these amendments in the body of the Constitution. It would be mixing brass, iron, and clay—it would be as absurd as to incorporate an act in addition to an act, in the body of the act proposed to be amended or explained thereby—which I believe was never heard of before.—I conceive that we have no right to do this; as the Constitution is an act of the people, and ought to remain entire—whereas the amendments will be the act of the several legislatures. Mr. Sherman then read a proposition which he moved should be substituted in place of the articles in the report.

This being seconded, brought on an interesting debate—Whether the amendments should be incorporated in the body of the Constitution, or be made a distinct supplementary act.

Mr. Maddison supported the former, and said, that he did not coincide with the gentleman from Connecticut: I conceive, said he, that there is a propriety in incorporating the amendments in the Constitution itself, in the several places to which they belong—the system will in that case be uniform and entire—nor is this an uncommon thing to be done—It is true that acts are generally amended by additional acts; but this I believe may be imputed rather to indolence—this however is not always the case, for where there is a taste for political and legislative propriety it is otherwise.—If these amendments are added to the Constitution by way of supplement, it will embarass the people—It will be difficult for them to determine to what parts of the system they particularly refer—and at any rate will create unfavourable comparisons between the two parts of the instrument. If these amendments are adopted agreeably to the plan proposed, they stand upon as good a foundation as the other parts of the Constitution—and will be sanctioned by equally as good authority. I am not, however, very solicitous about the mode, so long as the business is fully attended to.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) agreed with Mr. Maddison—and read that clause in the Constitution which provides that alterations and amendments when agreed to, shall become *part* of the Constitution—from whence he inferred, that it was evidently the design of the framers of the system, that they should be incorporated:—nor is the house at liberty to adopt any other mode. Mr. Smith cited the instance of South-Carolina, who instead of making acts in addition to acts which had been found extremely perplexing, repealed their laws generally, in order to form a more simple and unembarrassing code.

Mr. Vining observed, that he thought the mode was not essential—he therefore adverted to the expediency of the motion—adding amendments, said he, will be attended with a variety of inconveniencies—it will distort the system—it will appear like a letter, which, carelessly wrote in haste, requires a postscript much longer than the original composition.—This motion is

founded upon the custom of amending acts by additional acts, to explain and amend preceding acts, a custom which involves endless perplexities, and has nothing in reason to recommend it. I hope Sir, the motion will not obtain.

Mr. Clymer advocated the motion.—I wish, Sir, that the Constitution may forever remain in its original form, as a monument of the wisdom and patriotism of those who framed it.

Mr. Stone was in favour of Mr. Sherman's motion. If Sir, said he, the amendments are incorporated in the instrument, it will alter that which is not true—for this Constitution has been signed by the delegates from the several States as a true instrument—& therefore in this case we must go further, and say, that a constitution made and attached a time, was defective, and George Washington, and those other worthy characters who signed this instrument, cannot be said to have signed the Constitution.—According to the observation of the gentleman from South-Carolina, respecting repealing laws to make, a complete act, we must repeal the Constitution in order to make a new one—but will any gentleman say that this legislature has authority to do this? To incorporate these amendments, the Constitution must however be repealed in part at least—The moment we prepare ourselves to do this, there is an end of the Constitution, and to the authority under which we act. Mr. Stone then replied particularly to the inference drawn by Mr. Smith from the passage which he had quoted from the Constitution, and observed, that the words could not imply any thing more than this, that such amendments, when adopted, agreeably to the mode pointed out, would be equally binding with the other parts of the system to which they do not specially refer.

Mr. Gerry enquired whether the mode could make any possible difference in the validity of the system, provided the sanction as the same—he conceived it could not—The constitution in my opinion, said he, has provided that amendments should be incorporated—the words are express, that they shall become "*part* of this constitution." The gentleman, (Mr. Stone) says we shall lose the names of the worthy gentlemen who subscribed the constitution, but I would ask, whether the names would be of any consequence, except the constitution had been ratified by the several States? or will the system be of no effect since it is ratified, if the names were now erased?—If we adopt the mode proposed, we shall in all probability go on to make supplements to supplements, and thus involve the system in a maze of doubts and perplexities.—It appears to me, that in order that the citizens of the United States may know what the constitution is, it is necessary that it be comprized in one uniform, entire system.—If the amendments are incorporated, the people will have one constitution; but if they are added by way of supplement, they will have more than one: And if in the original system there should any clauses be found which are inconsistent with the added amendments, the government will be compounded of opposite principles, both in force at the same time.

Upon the idea of gentlemen, as to the sacredness of the original system, if amendments are made upon their plan, they will be considered in a point of light inferior to the original; in this view, amendments are of no consequence, and had better be omitted.—This would tend to defeat the salutary purpose of amendments altogether, by derogating from their dignity and authority.

Mr. Laurence was in favour of the motion made by Mr. Sherman—he said, it appeared to him impossible to incorporate the amendments in the constitution without involving very great absurdities in the supposition—if they should be engrafted in the body of the system—if they should be engrafted in the body of the constitution, it will make it speak a language different from what it originally did—What will become of the laws enacted under the instrument as it originally stood?—Will they not be vitiated thereby? The ratification of the several states had respect to the original system.—It is true that a majority of them have proposed amendments, but this does not imply a necessity of altering the original, so as to make it a different system from that which was ratified.—The mode proposed by the motion is agreeable to custom—it is the least liable to objection, and appears to me safe and proper.

Mr. Benson observed, that this question was agitated in the select committee, and the result is contained in the report now under consideration—It should be remembered, that the ratifications of several of the States enjoined the alterations and amendments in this way; they propose that some words should be struck out, and the sentences altered—I do not conceive that incorporating the amendments can affect the validity of the original constitution,—that will remain where it is, in the archives of Congress unaltered with all the names of the original subscribers.—The amendments are provided for in that instrument, and the compleating those amendments is compleating the original system—the records of the legislature will inform how this was done,—and for my part, I can see no difficulty in proceeding agreeable to the report of the committee.

Mr. Page said that he supposed that the committee of the whole is now acting upon the constitution as upon a bill—and they have a right, said he, to take up the subject paragraph by paragraph.

I am opposed to the amendment of the preamble of the constitution as proposed by the committee, as well as to the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut—I could with therefore that we may not consume time in settling the meer form of conducting the business—but proceed, after rejecting the first amendment, to consider those that are subsequent in the report.

Mr. Livermore replied to Mr. Page—he said, that with respect to the constitution, the committee stood upon quite different grounds from what they did when discussing a bill, and he contended that it is not in the power either of the legislature of the United States, or of all the legislatures upon the continent to alter the constitution, unless they were specially empowered by the people to do it.

Mr. Jackson advocated the motion of Mr Sherman.—he said, if we repeal this constitution we shall perhaps the next year have to make another—and in that way the people will never be able to know whether they have a permanant constitution or not.—The constitution in my opinion ought to remain sacred and inviolate—I will refer to the constitution of England—Magna Charta, has remained as it was received from King John to the present day, and the Bill of Rights the same; and although the rights of the people in several respects have been more clearly ascertained and defined, those charters remain entire: A constitutional privilege has lately been established in the independence of the judges, but no alteration in the constitution itself was thought proper. All the amendments are supplementary—the sacred deposit of English liberty remains unaltered, though defects have been supplied and additions made. The constitution of the United States has been made by the people; it is their own act, & they have a right to it—I hope we shall not do any thing to violate or mutilate it.

I therefore heartily join in the motion for striking out the words and adopting the mode proposed by the gentleman from Connecticut.

Several of the gentlemen spoke repeatedly upon the subject, time will not admit of our enlarging further.—The question on Mr. Sherman's motion being taken, it passed in the negative.

A doubt was then raised, whether it was necessary that the article in the Constitution which requires that two thirds of the legislature should be attended to by the committee?—this occasioned a debate—an appeal was made from this judgment to the house and on the question being put, whether the chairman's decision was in order, it passed in the affirmative.

The committee then rose reported progress, and had leave to sit again to-morrow.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, August 14.

Hon. Abiel Foster, member from New-Hampshire, appeared, was qualified and took his seat in the house this day.

In committee of the whole on the subject of

AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The first amendment was again read, which was to fix to the introductory paragraph, these words, "Government being derived from their authority alone."

Mr. Gerry objected to the phraseology of this clause; it might seem to imply that all governments were instituted and intended for the benefit of the people, which was not true. Indeed most of the governments both of ancient and modern times were calculated on very different principles. They had chiefly originated in fraud or in force; and were designed for the purpose of oppression and personal ambition. He wished to have nothing go out from this body as a maxim, which was false in fact or which was not clear in its construction. He moved to alter the clause, by inserting the words "of right."

This motion was negatived.

Mr. Tucker objected to any amendments being made to the preamble of the constitution. This he said, was no part of the constitution, and the object was only to amend the constitution: The preamble was no more a subject of amendment than the letter of the President annexed to the constitution.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) in answer to Mr. Tucker, shewed that this amendment had been recommended by three states; and that it was proper it should be made.

Mr. Tucker replied that he was not opposed to the principle, but thought this an improper place to express it; it could be inserted with propriety in a bill of rights if one should be agreed on, and in that form be prefixed to the constitution, but the preamble was not the place for it.

Others objected to the whole clause as it was unnecessary, since the words, "We the people" contained in itself the principle of the amendment fully. Mr. Sherman observed that if the constitution had been a grant from another power, it would be proper to express this principle; but as the right expressed in the amendment was natural and inherent in the people, it is unnecessary to give any reasons or any ground on which they made their constitution. It was the act of their own sovereign will. It was also said that it would injure the beauty of the preamble.

Mr. Maddison contended for the amendment—He saw no difficulty in allociating the amendment with the preamble without injuring the propriety or sense of the paragraph. Though it was indisputable that the principle was on all hands acknowledged, & could itself derive no force from expressing, yet he thought it prudent to insert it as it had been recommended by 3 respectable states.

The question on adopting the amendment being put, was carried in the affirmative.

Second amendment; from Art. 1 Sec. 2. par. 3. strike out all between the words "direct" and "until such," and instead thereof insert, "after the first enumeration, there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and seventy five, but each state shall always have at least one representative."

Mr. Vining moved that a clause should be inserted in the paragraph, providing that when any one state possessed forty five thousand inhabitants, it should be entitled to two representatives.

This was negatived without a division.

Mr. Ames moved to strike out the word "thirty" and insert "forty;" so that the ratio of representation shall be one for forty thousand.—He went into a train of reasoning to prove the superior advantages of a small representation. He drew an argument in favor of his place from the satisfaction which the people unquestionably expressed for the present representation, that their minds were reconciled to it, and were convinced that a more faithful and more prompt discharge of the business of the Union would take place in so small a assembly. Experience has taught them that all the information that was necessary both of a general and local nature, would be found in a body similar to the present.—He suggested the importance of the stability of a numerous representation, as a capital burthen, which would soon become disatisfactory to the people. According to the ratio of 1 to 30,000, the increase of the people would swell the representation to an enormous mass, whose support would be insufferable, and whose deliberations would be rendered almost impracticable.

The present population would, on the first census, produce 100. The augmentation would be very rapid; it was therefore proper to fix the proportion immediately, so as to prevent these evils—He went very copiously into the usual arguments to prove that all numerous popular bodies are liable, in proportion to their number, of fluctuations, fermentations and a factious spirit.—By enlarging the representation, the government, he said, would depart from that choice of characters who could best represent the wisdom and interest of the United States; and who would alone be able to support the importance and dignity of the branch of the legislature. Men would be introduced more liable to improper influences, and more the tools for designing leaders.

Mr. Ames said it appeared clear to him that, as the whole number was increased, the individual consequence, the pride of character, and consequently the responsibility of each member would be diminished. The responsibility would also be in some proportion to the number of the constituents. A representative of a large body of people would feel in a higher degree the weight imposed upon him, and he would be the more interested to support a virtuous fame, and to double his exertions for the public good.

Mr. Ames contended that the original designation of one who proposed the amendments respecting representation, was not to obtain an increase beyond what the first census would give them; their intention was to fix a limitation, that it should not be in the power of Congress to diminish the representation at any time, below the point of security. Their object was certainly not augmentation.

Mr. Ames was much more ample in his arguments, but want of time obliges us rather to sketch the topics on which he dwelt, than pursue the connected chain of his ideas.

Mr. Maddison in reply, insisted that the principal design of these amendments was to conciliate the minds of the people, and prudence required that the opinions of the states who had proposed the important amendment in contemplation, should be attended to. He said it was a fact that some states had not confined themselves to limitation, but had proposed an increase of the number; he did not conceive it to be necessary in this case to investigate the advantages or disadvantages of a numerous representation; he acknowledged that beyond a certain point the number might be inconvenient. That point was a matter of uncertainty.—It was true that numerous bodies were liable to some abuses; but if on one hand they were prone to these evils which the gentleman had mentioned, they were on the other hand less susceptible of corruption.

He also thought that to fix the ratio at less than one for 40,000 would not prevent the abuses which Mr. Ames apprehended; for before the second census would be taken it was probable that the increase of population would be so great as to make the body very large. There was little choice therefore with a view to forming a proportion between one ratio or the other: but as this of 1 for 30,000 was the proportion contemplated and proposed by the states, it was most advisable to adopt it.

Mr. Gerry, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Livermore, Mr. Jackson, & Mr. Seney opposed the amendment; and Mr. Ames replied to them largely. The question being taken, Mr. Ames's proposition was rejected.

Mr. Tucker moved to strike out the first "one hundred" in the amendment, and to insert "two hundred" and then to strike out the rest of the paragraph—so that the representation should not be less than two hundred nor should Congress have a discretion to fix any ratio of increase, but that such proportion should be adopted as to keep the representation fixed at two hundred.

After some debate, this motion was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, the words "one hundred and seventy five" were struck out, and "two hundred" inserted. And then the paragraph as amended was agreed to.

Third amendment. Art. 1 sec. 2. par. 5. strike out all between the words "direct" and "until such," and instead thereof, insert, "but no law varying the compensation, shall take effect, until an election of representatives shall have intervened. The members."

This amendment was agreed to.

Committee rose—House adjourned.

[Continued in the last page.]

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 18th inst. near Williamsburgh, a black STEER three years old, with a star in his forehead, white on the back and belly. Marked with a swallow fork at the end of the left ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

ELIJAH CLARK.

Northampton, Sept. 7, 1789.

CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1789.

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses deeming it necessary, that the following articles be proposed to the several states, as amendments to the constitution of the United States; all, or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said legislatures, to be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution.

ARTICLES in addition to, and amendments of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress and ratified by the legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the 5th article of the original constitution.

ARTICLE 1. After the first enumeration required by the first article of the constitution, there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than 100 representatives, nor less than one representative for every 40,000 persons, until the number of representatives shall amount to 200; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred representatives, nor less than one representative for every 50,000 persons.

ART. 2. No law varying the compensation to the members of Congress shall take effect, until an election of representatives shall have intervened.

ART. 3. Congress shall make no law establishing religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, nor shall the rights of conscience be infringed.

ART. 4. The freedom of speech, and of the press, and the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and consult for their common good, and to apply to the government for a redress of grievances, shall not be infringed.

ART. 5. A well regulated militia, composed of the body of the people, being the best security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed, but no one religiously scrupulous of bearing arms, shall be compelled to render military service in person.

ART. 6. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. 7. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; & no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ART. 8. No person shall be subject, except in case of impeachment, to more than one trial or one punishment for the same offence, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ART. 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ART. 10. The trial of all crimes (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger) shall be by an impartial jury of the vicinage, with the requisite of unanimity for conviction; the right of challenge and other accustomed requisites:——and no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a grand jury; but if a crime be committed in a place in the possession of an enemy, or in which an insurrection may prevail, the indictment & trial may by law be authorized in some other place within the same state.

ART. 11. No appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States shall be allowed, where the value in controversy shall not amount to one thousand dollars; nor shall any fact tryable by a jury according to the course of the common law, be otherwise re-examinable, than according to the rules of common law.

ART. 12. In suits at common law, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved.

ART. 13. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. 14. No state shall infringe the right of trial by jury in criminal cases, nor the rights of conscience, nor the freedom of speech, or of the press.

ART. 15. The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. 16. The powers delegated by the constitution to the government of the United States, shall be exercised as therein appropriated, so that the legislature shall never exercise the powers vested in the executive or judicial; nor the executive the powers vested in the legislature or judicial: nor the judicial the powers vested in the legislature or executive.

ART. 17. The powers not delegated by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively.

Ordered, that the Clerk of this house do carry to the senate a fair and engrossed copy of the said proposed articles of amendment, and desire their concurrence.

Extract from the Journals,
JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 13.

Among the troops that are filing off from Constantinople, five companies of janissaries, consisting of a thousand men each, quarrelling among themselves, on their arrival at Pontepiccoli, a dreadful massacre took place, insomuch, that of the 5000, very few arrived at their camp.

ST. PETERSBURGH, May 15.

The son of General Kamenskoy, who commands the army in Moldavia, arrived here yesterday with the news, that on the 27th of April General Derfelden compelled the Turks to retreat to within twenty werfts of Brailla, near Mackfounene, on the river Sireth. In this action four hundred of the enemy were killed, and a considerable number drowned. A Pacha of two tails, who commanded in Moldavia was taken prisoner, with about one hundred men, one piece of cannon, and three standards.

A second courier arrived this day from General Kamenskoy, with an account that, on the 30th of April General Derfelden had attacked the enemy in their camp near Galatz, on the Danube, and that after an obstinate engagement of more than three hours, he had totally defeated them. Fifteen hundred Turks were killed, and a Pacha of three tails, with a considerable number of officers, and above a thousand men taken prisoners. The camp, with the artillery, standards, &c. fell into the hands of the conquerors, whose loss amounted only to sixty men killed, and hundred wounded.

LEXINGTON, (*Kentucky*) June 13.

On Wednesday the 3d instant, two men & three boys were fishing on Floyd's of Salt fork River, when a party of Indians fell in with them, killed the two men and took the boys prisoners.

We are since informed, that one of the boys have returned, and informs that the Indians gave him a tomahawk & kicking him, ordered him to return & inform his people what had become of his companions.

About the 20th ult. the Indians fired on 9 Frenchmen going up the Wabash River, killed four and wounded three; coming to the dead they discovered one of them to be a French trader, who was married to a daughter of John Brant the famous Indian chief, on which they assisted in pulling the arrows out of the wounded men, then went off, leaving every thing unmolested further.

7-8-4. On Saturday last, about 2 o'clock in the morning, Major ISAAC B. DUNN, of Lexington, put a period to his life by the discharge of a small pocket pistol, the contents of which penetrated the pericranium, just above the right ear; he did not expire till near two hours after, during which time he was entirely insensible.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.

Extract of a letter from Georgetown, Patowmack, dated August 26.

"Last Wednesday and Thursday the weather being uncommon hot, Mr. ——, a native of Scotland, mate on board the brig Patowmack, a young man of reputable family and good character, unfortunately lost his life, by taking two large a draught of cold water.—An indented servant of Richard Thompson, Esq. shared the same fate. This is a warning to every person, particularly to the laborious part of men, who, unmindful of the danger, fall a sacrifice to their own imprudence."

About three weeks since, a Negro man, in Palentine district, Montgomery county, in kneeling down to take a drink of water at a small stream, placed himself in so awkward a situation, that he was unable to recover himself so speedily as to prevent swallowing a Garter Snake, which was gliding down the water. He was in great agonies till the next day, when he voided a part of it, proper medicines having been administered to him for that purpose.

YORK, [Penn.] August 12.

Last Sunday afternoon, as Mr. William Kilmerry, jun. of Monallen township, in this county, was returning from church, he alighted at the house of Mr. —— Carson, to shelter himself from a gust, then approaching fast: just as he had taken the saddle off his horse, Mr. Carson came to the door to receive him, a flash of lightning at that instant struck them both, and put a period to their existence. A physician was immediately sent for, and means tried to restore them to life, which proved ineffectual.

The same afternoon, the barn of Mr. William Haughtain, of Mount Joy township, in this county, was struck with lightning and entirely consumed, together with a large quantity of grain and hay.

NEW-YORK, August 25.

On Wednesday last, seven women and two men of New-Jersey, were drowned at Sandy Hook. The women went in to bathe, when they imprudently crossed to a sand bank, at a little distance from the shore; the tide, then flowing, soon surrounded them, which prevented their getting back. The screams of the women were heard by those on the shore, and immediately several men went off in a boat to their relief;—but, on account of the sand could not get nigh enough to give them any assistance. Two of the men (one of whom had a wife and two daughters, and the other a sister, on the bank) swam to them, to endeavour to bring them off one by one:—But when they got there all the women caught hold of them, which so entangled them that they all perished together. Five of the bodies has since been found.

BOSTON, September 4.

Yesterday arrived at the entrance of this harbour, a squadron of His Most Christian Majesty's navy, commanded by M. Le Viscount De Pontevs Gien;—consisting of the following

SHIPS of WAR.

L'Illustre, commanded by M. Le Viscount De Pontevs Gien. 74 Guns.
Le Leopard—M. the Marquis De La Gallisonniere. 74
FRIGATES.
Andromaque, M. the Chevalier De Subarnet. 40
Seasible, M. the Chevalier Du Brave. 36
Active, M. the Marquis De Trafferay. 36

To this information the feelings of every grateful citizen correspond. Three welcome to our shore illustrious friends.

NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 4.

On Monday last was received in this town, Colonel Murray's Regiment of Militia, and also a Company of Horse, commanded by Capt. Allis.—The various exercises and manœuvres were performed with great attention and accuracy. The day was pleasant and finely adapted to the occasion—and the combination of circumstances were calculated to inspire animation and ardour—and the whole was concluded with an order and decency, which proclaims in the most expressive characters, a national Militia truly adequate to all national purposes of protection and defence.

The Hon. Mr. Lincoln, we are told, has resigned his commission as Major-General of the first division of the militia of this Commonwealth.

* * *The* Editor *of this paper hereby informs the public, that his Office will be, to-morrow, removed to the new building, a little east from where it has been usually kept.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Three Journeymen Joiners,

to whom good pay will be made.

Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 3d, 1789.

The subscriber wants to hire

Two Journeymen Weavers,

that understand the business in its various branches—and one that is acquainted with dreling Cloth.

He also wants a sprightly active LAD, about 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice.

NATHAN BLISS.

Hatfield, Sept. 7, 1789.

To the Publick.

THE subscriber would advertise the publick, that he has a very large and *valuable* collection of

FRUIT TREES,

consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Apricot and Mulberry trees. His collection is not equalled by any in this state, and he presumes is not excelled by any out the continent. He has spared no pains, cost or exertion to obtain the richest and best fruit trees from Rhode-Island, New-York, Connecticut, New-Jersey, &c. &c. Any gentlemen who wish to be furnished with them, may depend upon it that none will be offered but those that he will warrant from his own knowledge to be genuine and excellent of their kind. The greatest care and attention is paid to them, by which they are always kept in the best possible order. While gentlemen may be furnished with the most excellent fruit with very little expense, and no inconvenience, he cannot but flatter himself that this very useful branch of husbandry will not be neglected for want of patrons to support it. To have choice fruit become general and of easy access, is an object, which in a country like our own, deserves very considerable attention; and while the friends to *Agriculture* are exerting themselves in meliorating the productions of nature in almost every other instance, private convenience and *public utility* therefore call upon them to extend their favour to this *advantageous* and *ornamental* part of agricultural improvement. He finds that the mulberry tree, whose fruit is so universally admired, flourishes in this part of the country with peculiar vigour.

The subscriber wishes to correct the error of those people who suppose that fruit trees set out in the fall season, do not thrive so well as those set out in the spring. He can assure the public from his own experience, that they will do quite as well, and in some instances he has known them ultimately to turn out better.

YEOMANS.

N. B. Trees may be had at his Nursery in Westfield, where constant attendance is given.

Westfield, September 6, 1789.

WHEREAS a number of the proprietors of Hatfield Great Swamp, have not paid their proportions of the expence of draining the same, according to the taxes levied for that purpose by the commissioners of sewers—Such delinquents are hereby notified, that unless said taxes are paid by the 25th day of September current, so much of their lands will then be sold or leased, as shall be necessary to pay said taxes, and all necessary intervening charges, at the dwelling house of Mr. Joel Wait, innholder in Whately, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the aforesaid 25th day of September current.

ELIJAH HUNT,
LEVI SHEPHARD, } Commissioners.

Northampton, Sept. 8, 1789.

[*Continued from the second page.*]

SATURDAY, August 15.

The House went into a committee on the amendments to the constitution.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The committee took up the fourth amendment.

"Art. 1. sect. 9. between par. 2 and 3 insert "no religion shall be established by law, nor shall the equal rights of conscience be infringed."

Mr. Livermore moved to strike out this clause; and to substitute one to the following effect—"The Congress shall make no laws touching religion or the rights of conscience." He observed that though the sense of both provisions was the same, yet the former might seem to wear an ill face, and was subject to misconstruction.

The question on this motion was carried.

Fifth amendment—"The freedom of speech, and of the press, and of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and consult for their common good, and to apply to the government for redress of grievances, shall not be infringed."

Mr. Tucker moved to insert between the words "common good," and "and to" in this paragraph, these words, "to instruct their representatives."

On this motion a long debate ensued.

Mr. Hartley said it was a problematical subject—The practice on this principle might be attended with danger. There were periods when from various causes the popular mind was in a state of fermentation and incapable of acting wisely.—This had frequently been experienced in the mother country, and once in a sister state. In such cases it was a happiness to obtain representatives who might be free to exert their abilities against the popular errors and passions. The power of instructing might be liable to great abuses; it would generally be exercised in times of publick disturbance, and would express rather the prejudices of fashion than the voice of policy; thus it would convey improper influences into the government. He said he had seen so many unhappy examples of the influence of the popular humours in public bodies, that he hoped they would be provided against in this government.

Mr. Page was in favour of the motion.

Mr. Clymer remarked that the principal of the motion was a dangerous one. It would take away all the freedom and independence of the representatives, it would destroy the very spirit of representation itself, by rendering Congress a passive machine, instead of a deliberating body.

Mr. Sherman insisted that instructions were not a proper rule for a representative, since they were not adequate to the purposes for which he was delegated. He was to consult the common good of the whole, and was the servant of the people at large. If they should coincide with his ideas of the common good, they would be unnecessary; if their contradicted them, he would be bound by every principle of justice to disregard them.

Mr. Jackson also opposed the motion.

Mr. Gerry advocated the proposition—he said the power of instructing was essential in order to check an administration which should be guilty of abuses. Such things would probably happen. He hoped gentlemen would not arrogate to themselves more perfection, than any other government had been found to possess, or more at all times than the body of the people. It had, he said, been always contended by the friends of this government, that the sovereignty resided in the people. That principle seemed inconsistent with what gentlemen now advanced; if the people were the sovereign, he could not conceive why they had not the right to instruct and direct their agents at their pleasure.

Mr. Madison observed, that the existence of this right of instructing was at least very doubtful. He wished that the amendments which were to go to the people should consist of an enumeration of simple and acknowledged principles. Such rights only ought to be expressly secured as were certain and fixed.—The insertion of propositions that were of a doubtful nature, would have a tendency to prejudice the whole system of amendments, and render their adoption difficult.—The right suggested was doubtful, and would be so considered by many of the States. In some degree the declaration of this right might be true; in other respects false. If by instructions were meant a given advice, or expressing the wishes of the people, the proposition was true; but still was unnecessary, since that right was provided for already. The amendments already passed had declared that the press should be free, and that the people should have the freedom of speech and petitioning: Therefore the people might speak to their representatives, might address them through the medium of the press, or by petitioning to the whole body. They might freely express their wills by these federal modes. But if it was meant that they had any obligatory force, the principle was certainly false. Suppose the representative were instructed to do any act incompatible with the constitution, would he be bound to obey those instructions? Suppose he was directed to do what he knew was contrary to the public good, would he be bound to sacrifice his own opinion? Would not the vote of a representative contrary to his instructions be as binding on the people as a different one? If these things then be true, where is the right of constituents to instruct? or where is the advantage to result from it? It must either supercede all the other obligations of the most sacred, or it could be of no benefit to the people.—The gentleman says, the people are the sovereign.—True—but who are the people? In every small district the PEOPLE? and do the inhabitants of this district express the voice of the people, when they may not be a thousandth part, and although their instructions may contradict the sense of the whole people besides?—Have the people in detached assemblies a right to violate the constitution, or controul the actions of the whole sovereign power?. This would be setting up a

Mr. Smith (S. C.) was opposed to the motion—He said the doctrine of instructions in practice would operate partially. The States who were near the seat of government would have an advantage over those more distant. Particular instructions might be necessary for a particular measure; such could not be obtained by the members of the distant States—He said there was no need of a large representation, if in all important matters they were to be guided by express instructions—One member from each State would serve every purpose. It was inconsistent with the principle of the amendment which had been adopted the preceeding day.

Mr. Stone differed with Mr. Maddison, that the members would not be bound by instructions—He said when this principle was inferred in the constitution, it would render instructions sacred and obligatory in all cases; but he looked on this as one of the greatest of evils. He believed this would change the nature of the constitution—Instead of being a representative government, it would be a similar kind of democracy, and whenever a question arose what was the law, it would not properly be decided by recurring to the codes and institutions of Congress, but by collecting and examining the various instructions of different parts of the Union.

Several of the members spoke, and the debate was continued in a desultory manner—and at last the motion was negatived by a great majority—The question on the amendment was then put, and carried in the affirmative. Committee rose.

Mr. Ames moved that all the questions on the subject of the amendments, should be decided in committee by two thirds of the members. This was laid on the table. Adjourned.

MONDAY, August 17.

In committee of the whole on the subject of *AMENDMENTS.*

The 6th and 7th amendments were agreed to without alteration.

In the 8th, on motion of Mr. Lawrence, after the words "nor shall" these words were inserted, "in any criminal cases." The 9th was adopted without alteration. In the 10th, on motion of Mr. Benson, after the word, "and effects" these words were inserted "against unreasonable searches and seizures." 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, were agreed to in their original form. The committee then rose.

TUESDAY, August 18.

The committee appointed to bring in a bill to regulate the Post-Office, brought in a resolve, which, with the Preamble was to the following effect. That as the shortness of the time previous to the adjournment would not admit of making the necessary arrangements, therefore RESOLVED, That the Post Master General be directed to continue the Post-Office upon the system established by the late Congress, and that he be authorised to make the necessary contracts, &c.

Mr. Gerry introduced a motion upon the subject of amendments, to this purport, That such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as have been proposed by the different States, which are not in the report of the select committee, be referred to a committee of the whole house—and that those, with the amendments proposed by that committee, be included in the report. This motion was introduced by a lengthy speech upon the subject of amendments at large, and was seconded by Mr. Sumpter.—This brought on a warm debate, which continued until near one o'clock—when the question being called for from various parts of the house, the Ayes and Noes were required by Mr. Gerry. Upon which Mr. Vining called for the previous question, and the Ayes and Noes were then required upon that also—this occasioned a further debate—at length the Speaker directed the Clerk to call the Ayes and Noes on *Shall the main question be put?*

NOES.

Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benson, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwallader, Carrol, Clymer, Fitzsimons, Foster, Gilman, Goodhue, Hartley, Heister, Huntington, Lawrence, Lee, Maddison, Moore, P. Muhlenburgh, Partridge, Schureman, Scott, Sedgwick, Seney, Sylvester, Sinnickson, Smith, (S.C.) Smith (M.) Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadsworth, Wynkoop. 34.

AYES.

Messrs. Burke, Coles, Floyd, Gerry, Griffin, Groot, Hathorn, Livermore, Page, Parker, Van Rensallaer, Sherman, Stone, Sturgis, Sumpter, Tucker. 16.

James Byers, & Co.

INFORM the public, that their Furnace at Springfield is now commencing a blast—any orders for IRON-CASTINGS will be attended to, and executed with exactness.—They have for sale as usual an assortment o

HOLLOW WARE,

of the best and most approved kind.

Sept. 2d. 1789.

SEED WHEAT.

The Subscriber has for sale, a few bushels of the

White Bearded Wheat,

of an excellent quality, found by actual experiment to effectually resist the ravages of the *Hessian Fly*, and less subject to blast or winter-kill, than any other Wheat that hath heretofore been introduced into the Country.

HENRY PORTER.

Northampton, August 26, 1789.

New Folio Law Book,

JUST PUBLISHED,

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THE PERPETUAL LAWS of the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS—from the commencement of the CONSTITUTION, in October, 1780, to the last WEDNESDAY in May, 1789.

—*To which are prefixed*—

The *Declaration* of *Independence*—The *Articles* of *Confederation*—The *Constitution* of the *Commonwealth* of *Massachusetts*—The *Treaty* of *Peace*, between GREAT-BRITAIN and AMERICA—And the *Constitution* of the *United States*.

[Published by authority.]

Advertisement.

THOSE who are indebted to JOHN CHESTER WILLIAMS, Esquire, either by Note or Book account, are desired to take notice, That unless they speedily call on the subscriber and settle them with all possible dispatch, their attention must be awakened in a different manner:—And also he feels a great reluctance at putting their account sinsuit, yet being constrained by positive orders, which he does not wish to transgress, they must not presume upon any further extension of forbearance.

B. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, July 15, 1789.

Advertisement.

ALL military associates to be included in the Ohio purchase are hereby informed, that no powers of attorney which have been forwarded to me will be admitted at the War-Office, that have not been acknowledged before a Magistrate—All who have neglected to do it, and still wish to avail themselves of the benefit of being included in this delightful purchase, are notified that unless they execute a well authenticated power to me, or some other person, and lodge it in the War-Office immediately, or in the hands of the honourable *Rufus Putnam*, Esq. they of course will be excluded.

I have given full power to the honorable *Rufus Putnam*, Esq. who resides at Rutland, to transact all matters that respect my agency in New-England, who will transact the business if applied to in season.

BENJ. TUPPER, Agent.

Marietta, June 16, 1789.

GENERAL ORDERS,

For the fourth division of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

IN every return made to the Major General of the election of an Officer, under the head of remarks must be given the name of the person who last held the same office, and the manner in which the vacancy was occasioned, either by resignation, promotion, removal from the regiment, or by death. Any return not accompanied with this information, will not be received by the Major-General.

By order of the Maj. Gen.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *D. A. G.*

August 21, 1789.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of SERENO EDWARDS DWIGHT, late of Northampton, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors to said estate to bring in their claims,—DO hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Mr. Asahel Pomeroy, in Northampton, on the last Thursdays of October, December, & January, next at 3 o'clock P. M. on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

JOSIAH DICKINSON.
ASAHEL POMEROY,
BENJ. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, August 11, 1789.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the following non-resident proprietors of the town of Williamsburg, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the year 1787, as follows, viz.

	l.	*d.*	*f.*
Gen. Comfort Sage,	3	6	0
Adam Beals,	4	0	0
Rufus Wells,	3	9	0
Luke Packard,	10	9	0
Joshua Morton,	1	10	2
Widow Lucy Hubbard,	1	7	2
John Norton,	2	6	0
Ebenezer Morton,	0	4	2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 26th day of October next, so much of their lands will then be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

ASA LUDDEN, Constable.

August 24th

Vol. IV.] THE [NUMB. 159.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Proceedings of Congress.

(Continued from our last.)

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, August 15.

REPRESENTATIONS from the citizens of *Trenton*, in *New-Jersey*; *York-Town* and *Lancaster*, in *Pennsylvania*, were presented to the House, stating the advantages they possess in soil, climate, situation, population, cultivation and buildings; and praying their respective towns, with the circumjacent territory, of ten miles, to Congress, for the permanent seat of the federal government.

The House then went into the consideration of amendments. Mr. Tucker moved to add an amendment recommended by the State of South-Carolina, respecting direct taxes, stipulating that Congress should first make requisitions on the States respectively, before they attempt to obtain revenue in that way.

Mr. Stone made a motion, that this proposition should lie on the table; this was negatived. Mr. Partridge then moved the previous question, which was also negatived.—On the main question to agree to the propositions, the yeas and nays were called by Mr. Livermore, who being supported by a constitutional number, they were taken. Ayes 9—Noes 39—So it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Tucker then presented another amendment, from those recommended by the State of South-Carolina, to strike out in art. 3. sect. 2. "Inferior Court," and insert *Court of Admiralty*. This was negatived.

Mr. Gerry proposed as an amendment, that Congress should never establish a company of merchants with exclusive privileges of commerce. This was negatived.

Mr. Gerry offered another proposition, to prohibit the officers of the general government from accepting any title of nobility from any foreign king, prince, potentate, &c. which was negatived.

MONDAY, August 24.

A memorial from the inhabitants of George-Town, on Potowmack, was introduced by Mr. Carrol, which being read, was referred, with a petition from the inhabitants of Alexandria, to a commitee, consisting of Messrs. Carrol; Lee, and Goodhue.

Mr. Fitzsimons of the committee appointed to bring in a bill for establishing the salaries of the officers in the executive departments, brought in a report which was read the first time.

The salaries proposed in the bill are as follows:

SECRETARY *of the Treasury*,	5000
Assistant,	1600
Comptroller,	2000
Auditor	1500
First Clerk to the three first officers, one clerk each,	800
Register,	1250
Treasurer,	1600
Other clerks, as many as they may want, a sum not to exceed	450
SECRETARY *of foreign Affairs*	3500
First Clerk,	800
SECRETARY, *at War*,	2500
First Clerk,	800
GOVERNOUR *of Western Territory*,	1000
SUPERINTENDANT *of Indians affairs*,	1000

AMENDMENTS.

The committee appointed to arrange the Amendments agreed to by the House, and to prepare a resolution as a preamble to the same, made report: The resolution is the same brought in yesterday—which was accepted. The Amendments as arranged were then read.

ADJOURNMENT.

The order of the day, on the report of the joint committee on an adjournment was moved for.

After a short debate Mr. Maddison moved the following Resolution, viz. *Resolved*, That when this House do adjourn on the of September next, they will adjourn to the first Monday in December next.

Mr. Ames supported the motion, and propos[ed] to fill the blank with 22d, which was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Ames introduced the foregoing resolution in the following form, viz. That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, do adjourn the respective Houses of Congress on the 22d of September next, to meet on the first Monday in December next.

Mr. Jackson observed, that the time was too short; will not admit of the members who come from a distance, consulting their constituents, and so far the advantage of an adjournment will be lost. Let us view the matter in another point of light. Alarms have gone forth respecting the compensations—this will increase those alarms, for every great expence, is willbe said, needlessly incurr'd. If we sit two months longer we shall do far complete the publick business, as to supercede the necessity of meeting in December: I think the adjournment ought to be to the first Monday in March; and the Constitution will so arrage this: Mutual concessions for the accommodations of all ought to be made: At the time proposed the cold season will be advanced—ice and snow will present gentlemen from the east and the northward from attending to their private business—hence that season will be adopted to their convenience; but as to the members from the southward—it ought to be considered, that their relaxed constitutions will be greatly exposed by the severe cold of this northern climate; besides it will then be their busy season for planting, &c. Some concessions ought to be made: The foreign members would sooner forfeit their seats in this House, than be obliged to come here in the winter: This will operate to deprive the remote parts of the Union of their representation: I move therefore that the time be extended to the first of March.

Mr. Gerry was opposed to so short an adjournment: He stated the expence that would attend it, and made it 20,000 dollars a sum that would pay Congress for fifty days attendance: This he observed, rendered it demonstrable that it is most prudent for Congress to continue the session and finish the business. If it is absolutely necessary for any particular gentleman to go home, leave may be granted. I trust, said he, that there is do one that thinks himself of so much consequence, that government cannot proceed without him, or that Congress thinks so—if they should, when such members depart, the publick business must stand still. Reference has been had to outdoor conversation, and we are cautioned to beware of exciting publick clamour; but, Sir, I trust that ideas of this kind are not to influence in the deliberations of this assembly, or deter us from deciding what we think is just and best.

Mr. Jackson said, he was surprised to hear a gentleman cautioning the House against being influenced by popular clamour, and the opinion of people without doors, especially as that gentleman has within a fortnight past, raised more bugbears from that source than all the House beside.

Mr. Gerry made some reply to Mr. Jackson, which was not heard distinctly.

Two or three other gentlemen spoke, when Mr. Ames's motion passed by a large majority.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the JUDICIARY BILL.

A variety of motions were made, and carried or negatived—but the discussion of the Bill was not finished.

TUESDAY, August 25.

The bill for establishing the salaries of the officers in the executive department was read a second time, & referred to a committee of the whole, to be taken up on Friday next.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the honorable House, that they concurred in the resolution for fixing the time of adjournment. Also that the Senate had receded from that part of their amendment to the treasury bills to which the House had disagreed.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, August 26.

A petition from Joseph Wheaton, Serjeant at Arms, praying the appointment of a committee to examine into certain scandalous reports which are propagated respecting him, was read ordered to lie on the table.

The House then went into a committee on the bill for annexing to the duties of the Secretary of foreign affairs, (under the style of Secretary of State) the keeping of the seal, taking care of the archives, &c. and after some time spent in the business, the committee went through, and reported the bill with amendments, which were agreed to by the House, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for regulating the coasting trade, came down from the Senate with amendments—they proceeded to consider the same, but not having time to go into them,

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, August 27.

The engrossed bill to provide for the safe keeping of the acts, records and great seal of the United States, and for other purposes was read a third time and passed to be enacted.

The amendments of the senate to the coasting bill, were then taken into consideration—and agreed to with some small variations. The senate have reduced the fees in this bill; among others—for

Every register from	3 to 2 Dollars.
Subsequent ditto	2 to 1 and 50 cents.
Certificate of enrollment	1 to 50 ditto.
Licence to trade or carry on the whale or bank fisheries for one year,	1 to 50 ditto.
Every bond for licence to trade,	10 ditto

Mr. Gerry presented a supplementary report to the estimate of the necessary supplies for the year 1789.—read and referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) of the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill providing for the establishing hospitals for disabled seamen, and for the regulation of harbours—which was read the first time.

This bill states that hospitals be established and maintained in such sea port towns in the United States, as the President shall direct, by a deduction from the wages of seamen, which captains and commanders of vessels shall pay to the officers of the customs at each entry of their vessels.

Mr. Scott, agreeable to notice, moved a resolution to the following effect: That a placeought to be fixed for the permanent residence of the General Government, as near the centre of population, wealth, and extent of territory as is consistent with the convenience of the Atlantic navigation, having also due regard to the western territory. He then moved to make this the order of the day for Thursday next.

And after a very lengthy debate, the question for making this business the order of the day for Thursday next, was carried.

FRIDAY, August 28.

The report of the committee on the memorials from the merchants of George-town and Alexandria, was taken up, and accepted, and the same committee ordered to bring in a bill for the relief of the memorialists.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for establishing the salaries of the officers in the executive departments, their assistants, and clerks,

The committee agreed upon the following salaries, viz.

To the Secretary of the Treasury,	3500 Dol.
of State,	3000
of the War Department,	3000
To the Comptroller,	2000
Auditor,	1500
Treasurer,	1600
Register,	1250
Governour of the Western Territory including the emoluments of Superintendant of Indian Affairs,	2500
Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury,	1500
Chief Clerk to the Department of State,	800
Chief Clerk to the Department of War,	600
Secretary of the Western Territory,	750
Principal Clerk to the Comptroller,	800
Chief Clerk to the Auditor,	600

Three Judges of the Western Territory, 800 dollars each.

To the Clerks which may be employed in the several departments, not to exceed 450 dollars each.

The committee having gone through the bill, with amendments, the same were reported to the house, and accepted. It was then ordered, that the bill be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill to suspend for a time, the operation of a clause in the collection law, agreeably to the report on the memorial from Alexandria, and George-town, which was read the first time.

Adjourned.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES,

Began and held at the City of New-York,

On the fourth Wednesday of March, one thousand seven hundred and Eighty-nine.

AN ACT to establish an EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, to be denominated the DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

BE it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That there shall be an Executive Department, to be denominated the Department of War; and that there shall be a principal officer therein, to be called the Secretary for the Department of War, who shall perform and execute such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on, or entrusted to him by the President of the United States, agreeable to the constitution, relative to military commissions, or to the land or naval forces,

ships, or warlike stores of the United States, or to such other matters respecting military or naval affairs, as the President of the United States shall assign to the said Department, or relative to the granting of lands to persons entitled thereto, for military services rendered to the United States, or relative to Indian affairs:—

AND FURTHERMORE, That the said principal officer shall conduct the business of the said Department in such manner, as the President of the United States shall from time to time order and instruct.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be in the said Department, an inferior officer, to be appointed by the said principal officer, to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, and to be called the Chief Clerk in the Department of War, and who, whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from the office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, shall during such vacancy, have the charge & custody of all records, books, and papers appertaining to the said Department.

And be it further enacted, That the said principal officer, and every other person to be appointed or employed in the said Department, shall before he enters on the execution of his office or employment, take an oath or affirmation well and faithfully to execute the trust committed to him.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary for the Department of War, to be appointed in consequence of this Act, shall forthwith after his appointment, be entitled to have the custody and charge of all records, books, and papers, in the office of Secretary for the Department of War, heretofore established by the United States in Congress assembled.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved——August 7, 1789.

George Washington,
President of the United States.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

An ACT determining what transactions shall be necessary to constitute the settlement of a citizen in any particular Town or District.

BE *it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That all persons, citizens of this Commonwealth, who before the tenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and sixty seven, resided or dwelt within any town or district in the then Province of the Massachusetts Bay, for the space of one year, not having been warned to depart therefrom according to law, or who, since the same tenth day of April, have obtained the approbation of the town or district as a general meeting of the inhabitants, for his dwelling there, or who have obtained a legal settlement in such town or district, by birth, marriage or otherwise, and have not afterwards gained a settlement elsewhere, this, or some other of the United States, shall be deemed and taken to be inhabitants of the same town or district, to every intent and purpose whatever. And every person being a citizen of this Commonwealth, who shall be seized of an estate of freehold, in any particular town or district, of the clear annual income of three pounds, and shall reside thereon, or within the same town or district, occupying and improving the same, in person, for the space of two whole years, or who after the age of twenty-one years, shall reside and pay a town tax for the term of five years successively, or shall reside in such town or district for the space of two years successively, without being warned to depart the same in manner hereafter provided, shall be deemed and taken to be an inhabitant of the same town or district.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,—That any citizen of this Commonwealth, who shall have and obtain the vote of any town or district at a regular meeting, to be admitted and received an inhabitant thereof, shall from and after the passing such vote, in case such citizen shall there reside and dwell, be deemed and taken to be an inhabitant of the same.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,—That every woman by intermarrying with an inhabitant of any town or district, shall by such marriage be deemed and taken to be an inhabitant of the same town or district with her husband; and children born in wedlock, at the time of their birth, and afterwards, shall be deemed and taken as inhabitants of the same town or district with their parents; and children otherwise born, shall be deemed and taken to be inhabitants with the mother, until they shall have obtained a legal settlement or habitancy in some other town or district; but no person shall have more than one place of legal settlement at one and the same time, but upon obtaining a new place of settlement, shall be deemed and taken voluntarily to have relinquished any former one.

Provided always, That no person committed to prison or law fully detained in any town or district, or who shall come or be sent for nursing, education or support, or to learn any trade or mistery, or who shall come or be sent to any Physician or Surgeon, to be cured of any disorder, shall by remaining in such town or district for any length of time, in consequence thereof, obtain a settlement therein.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any person shall come into any town or district within this Commonwealth to reside, not entitled to habitancy by the qualifications before recited in this act, the Selectmen of such town or district shall be, and they are hereby empowered to warn such persons to depart the limits of such town or district.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,—That the method of warning a person to depart from any town or district, shall be in writing, under the hands and seals of the Selectmen or the major part of them, in substance as follows, viz.

To either of the Constables of the town of in said County.

SEAL. *Greeting.*

YOU are, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, directed to warn and give notice unto A. B. of in the County of labourer, (or a transient person as the case may be) who has lately come into this town for the purpose of abiding therein, not having obtained the town's consent therefor, that he (or she) depart the limits thereof (with their child ren and others under their care, if such they have) within fifteen days. And of this precept with your doings thereon, you are to make return into the office of the Clerk of the town (or district) within twenty days next coming, that such further proceedings may be had in the premises, as the law directs.

Given under our hands and seals at aforesaid, this day of A. D.

Selectmen of

And the mode of service shall be by reading or delivering a copy of the precept to the person ordered to depart, or by leaving a copy of such precept at his or her last and usual place of abode; and it shall be the duty of the town or district clerk, to make a record of the warrant, and the return of the Constable made thereon, in the town book.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,—That all former laws for fixing or determining the habitancy or settlement of citizens touching settlements hereafter to be obtained, be, and hereby are repealed.

In the House of Representatives, June 22, 1789.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, June 23, 1789.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

The *Druid*.—No. 4.

I Promised in my last that I would treat of *zeal*, both true and false. I shall attempt to perform it in this paper. I have observed that beauty and goodness have a necessary influence to engage the heart and its feelings, when they are clearly perceived and understood. This, however, when referred to a religious zeal, would go rather to regulate the quantity or measure, than to delineate the kind. Sincerity in every enterprise or duty, naturally creates a zeal and fervency of spirit, in proportion to its importance and the possession it has taken of the feelings. On the other hand, pusillanimity is the clearest indication, and the most unfailable proof of sincerity. Every person may find a competent definition of this zeal or engagedness, by looking into his own bosom. A *well directed* zeal is no doubt an essential ingredient in the character of a religious man. Such are the beauty and grandeur of the objects on which his feelings are exercised, that to contemplate them without emotion, is inconsistent with their nature, and of course contrary to his duty.—They are then only regarded aright, when they rouse and interest the mind, and when they warm and kindle the affections. On the other hand, because the human mind is liable to be *inflamed* by many causes that are only indirectly, or perhaps not at all concerned with religion, and which give birth to a *false* and *superstitious* zeal, it becomes necessary to guard the just and *rational fervour* of piety against the *counterfeit* appearances of it.

There are some philosophers to be sure, who object against all warmth and zeal in religion. They tell you that it is *reasonable*, and therefore should not be *passionate*. It is to exercise *the understanding*, and not the *affections*. However it is very easy to discern that this is not a just way of reasoning. The passions and affections do not of necessity destroy or counteract reason & understanding, but when properly directed, greatly assist, and sometimes refine them. I proceed—Every one knows what it is to be roused, to be engaged, and to be warmed with objects that are great, beautiful and interesting. He knows what it is to be animated with desire, to be elevated with delight, and to be employed with ardour in the pursuit of them. He feels perhaps his happiness to be connected with, and dependent on them; and therefore seeks and defends them with spirit & zeal. Let him *change* but the object, and he will have an image of what I am speaking of. But it is time to design ate this *true* zeal. Take the following then as some of its essential properties.

1st. It is the part of *true* zeal to know and understand perfectly the object upon which it exercises itself.—This is no doubt the meaning of a zeal that is *according to knowledge*. It implies that the object is understood, and perceived to make a part of its duty and happiness. It will be employed in those duties, and exercised on those occations that are warranted by reason, and perhaps other proper rules of its government. Our having therefore a *true* zeal, implies that we are well acquainted with the object of it, and exert ourselves in its cause in a manner consistent with it.

2d. Another property of it is, that as the object of it must be well known and understood, so also the zeal for it should *spring* from laudable motives and just principles. It is evident that zeal upon any subject may be derived from principles that would in recital strike and perhaps impious.

3d. It should also bear a proper *proportion* to its object taken *at large*. It should be commensurate with the greatness and excellence of the object on which it is exercised. It is said that moral beauty infinitely exceeds that of any feminine and exterior thing. It certainly does so. When I say that a zeal which terminates on religion ought to bear some proportion to its value and importance, although it is not sufficiently precise; yet it implies that the interest of the object should be the supreme and ruling principle of pleasure and action. This is perhaps the only measure that will entitle our zeal and affection to be esteemed *sincere*. It is certain, however, that the human mind has no certain standard of *sensibility* and *passion* that will suit all men. A comparison between that which terminates on religion, and that which terminates on other things, must be the only criterion.

4th. A *true* zeal will be *universal*, or it will reach to every duty. We often see men who are very lax in many important duties, discover nevertheless a great share of zeal for some particular practises, in themselves very little essential. The *ornice* and the *cumnin* of morality only, are the grand land marks of their systems. We sometimes see a man charitable enough in one instance of opinion or practice, and very oppressive and unjust in another totally unimportant—diligent in public, yet shamefully negligent in private—resolutely zealous in the defence of some orthodox opinions, and yet very defective in spirit and principle. *True* zeal embraces and defends all duties.

5th. Another property of it is, that it is regular and limited. I chuse to place this after the two former, to guard against their abuse by excess. For although it is necessary that zeal should be universal, and bear a proportion to the general body of religion, yet it is necessary that its exertions should be limited, and its exercise *regular*. There is also a proportion which it should bear to the *whole*, and a proportion that it should bear to the *parts*. *True* zeal comprehends them both. It carefully distinguishes between the several objects, or rather the several parts of the one grand objection which it is exercised, and gives to every one its due weight, and its proper degree of passion and exertion. That man would be laughed at deservedly who would contend as strenuously for a *narrow-base* as for a valuable *estate*. A just and rational zeal never spends itself on all parts of duty alike, or to the same degree. Because among them there is clearly a proportion which reason and religion require us to observe. But in their proper places, and to a proper degree they all partake of it.

6th. Another essential property or attribute is, if I mistake not, *charity*. Wherever it expresses itself, it confults the merits of the cause before it, and makes no violent attack upon the opinions or tenets of others. As the animation and sincerity of a christian should be able to support him against the violence and opposition of others in the discharge of his duty, so it ought not to *transport* him with the foolish and impious purpose of bending violently the opinions and practises of others to his own standard.—If that were not the case, rage and animosity would soon supplant charity and *benevolence*. Zeal however is not inactive, but resolute and public spirited.

7th. The last property of it which I shall mention, and which is nearly allied to the former, is, that it pursues *lawful ends* by *lawful means*. Thus I have with much haste, and I fear with great incorrectness, attempted to explain, in some measure, the nature of a *just* zeal. In my next I will endeavour to guard against its two counterfeits, bigotry and enthusiasm with some degree of accuracy and minuteness.

EPAMINONDAS.

HAMBURGH, June 2.

They write from Copenhagen, that on the 27th ult. three Ruffian men of war set fail for the Northern Ocean; and that the Ruffian fleet, conffting of twenty fail, is put to sea at Revel.

They write from Copenhagen dated the 30th of May, that 27 Ruffian men of war, one frigate, and a brigantine have failed for the North Sea. Another Ruffian fleet of 20 ships has also failed from Revel.

VIENNA, May 30.

Intelligence has been received that the Grand Visir, with an army of 100,000 men, has left Ruschuck, and is advancing along the banks of the Danube, towards Chadova, in Servia.

Advice has been received from Moldavia, that the Ruffians have abandoned their recent acquisition at Gallacz, and have burnt that town to the ground.

WELLINGTON, (England) July 23.

It being now a wet season for hay, I request the following method may be recommended to the farmers in general, in order to make their hay serviceable to their cattle, horses, &c. No person, where hay has been cut a long time, and received much damage thereby, should put it together made dry, and the water quite out of it, and when putting together, take to every 30 weight of hay, one pound and a quarter of salt, and throw it into the rick, or hay-mow, as often as you can, so that all the hay may receive the virtue from it. In the winter, the grazier will see the good effects of the cattle, &c. liking the hay, and even giving it the preference to other. Wishing well to the public, I am, N. W.

motive.

LONDON, June 26.

THE King of Sweden has accomplished a revolution in the government of that kingdom more safe than could have been expected, when we consider him as involved in a war with Denmark, in which too he has hitherto had the worst. Many of the nobleffe are ffill refractory, but he has contrived to do without them, and realize the proverb, "give an inch and he'll take an ell." The conffitution of 1772, is now totally changed, although folemnly declared & sworn to be perpetual.

The Turks, undifmayed by all their repeated defeats, loffes and diffatters, are again advancing with folemn pace and ffern countenance, driving their combined foes before them into their respective ffrong holds and fortreffes. The new young Sultan will probably give fomething of a decifive complexion to the war in this campaign.

Yefferday morning advices were received from Hamburg, confirming the intelligence, that Admiral Wrangel has put to sea from Carlscroone, with thirty men of war, great part of which are line of battle ships, from 66 to 100 guns. The Admiral was proceeding up the Baltic, towards the Coaft of Finland, in order to make a cruize in such a fituation as to block up the port of Revel, and to prevent the squadron from Cronffadt forming a junction with the Ruffian fleet in the harbour of Copenhagen; in such case, one engagement may settle the fate of this year's campaign by sea.

We may consider Bender as now in the hands of the *Ruffians*. General Kamienky, to whom the siege of it was committed, has conducted it in such a manner, that it was in his power to take poffeffion of it whenever he pleased after the firft three weeks. But by a ffingular inffance of self-denial, he was resolved to wait the arrival of Prince Potemkin, that he might have the honour of completing the conquest of this important fortress.

The Poles have a new cause of complaint against Ruffia. The Empress had promised them, that no more of her troops should enter the territory of the republic; and fhe even declined the permiffion offered by the Diet to let 500 Ruffians pass at a time through the territory of Poland, lying between Ruffia and Turkey.

But notwithffanding this profession on the part of the Empress, a whole army of Ruffians lately marched through Polish Ukraine, to make head against the Sofakier, who gives out that he has a going to cross the Danube to succour Bender, and recover Oczakow.

How this ffep of the Empress will be reffined by the Court of Berlin we know not; but we fear that the consequence of this ffep will be felt in Great-Britain.

Extract of a letter from Abo, Sweden May, 29.

"Laft night a courier paffed through this place on his way to Stockholm, from the frontiers, with the news of an action having taken place between the Ruffians and the Swedes, in which the former had 500 men killed on the spot, the Swedes laft only 19. A baggage magazine belonging to the Ruffians was burnt."

FRANKFORT, June 9.

The main body of the Prussian army is exceedingly numerous: Its right wing covers Selifia, and its left extends as far as Orsova. It is estimated that the Turkish infantry amount to 196,000 men and the cavalry 100,000.

The grand Ottoman army assembled near Widen, appears disposed to enter Wallachia.

DUBLIN, *Ireland*, June 19.

The extensive emigration lately taken place from Derry, ought to be considered of ffarming consequence to the future prosperity of this kingdom. The plea of necessity, from want of employ, certainly does not exist at present, as a reason for emigrating, since very few idle handsare now to be found through the interior parts of Ireland. Some very flattering lures, therefore, to entice persons to quit their native land, and seek their fortunes in a distant clime, muft be held out by artful and designing persons, who are in all likelihood, scattered through many parts of the country, for the purpose of infatuating the poor people with notions of acquiring lands and riches across the Atlantic. It is incumbent, therefore, on the gentlemen of fortune, and more particularly on the mercantile part of the nation, to counteract the schemes of such destructive emissaries, and to extend every encouragement possible to the lowerorders of the people in their respective districts, in order to wean them from a pursuit so inimical to the rising welfare of Ireland.

CHARLESTON, August 15.

On Thursday his Excellency Charles Pinckney, Esq. took the oath prescribed by the Conffitution of the United States, before the Judges of the Superior Court; after which, the Honorable Judges Grimke, Waties & Drayton, and other officers of court, had the same oath administered to them respectively.

August 19. We are informed there will be a general review on the 17th of September, of the Charleston incorporated battalion of artillery, and two city regiments of militia. A complete new ffand of ffall arms are daily expected from France for the artillery, the pattern a musket, being already arrived, and is esteemed as compleat a piece of workmanship as ever came from Europe.

We hear that as soon as the militia of this ffate is properly organized by the Congress, that a gent leman in this city purposes to establish an academy to inffruct youth in the art of gunnery, fortification, engineering, &c. and that the young gentlemen, sons of the officers of the Charleston incorporated battalion of artillery will be his firft pupils.

CARLISLE, July 29.

On Saturday laft a child about 5 or 6 years old being in a meadow in Newtown township, was bit by a copper headed viper snake betwixt the great and next toe; before the child could be got to the house it fainted away, though but a ffall diffance, and in three hours after expired.—There was very little swelling to be seen nothing but a black ffreak appeared where bitten.

FREDERICK, August 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman near Cumberland.

"There has lately happened a moft melancholy affair within a few miles of us, and which verifies what your brother Armffrong has faid, that

"*Some have died for Love—and some run mad—*

"*And some with deſperate hands themſelves have ſlain.*"

"Were I capable of connecting the whole, as it ought to be done, from the beginning to the end of the catastrophe, it would furnifh as good a subject for a Tragedy, with very little addition, as many which are faid to be founded in truth.—P——— H———, a young man of unblemiffed morals and character, was againft his consent, lately married to a young woman, in this neighbourhood: He had, for two or three years before conffantly solicited one T———'s daughter but could not gain her consent, although diffractedly fond of her; and, it is faid, in order to indace her, if poffible, he went and *feigned* love to another girl, who took him at his word—that on this, T———'s daughter agreed to have him; but old Mr. H———, (father of the young man) insisted with great honesty on his taking the other girl. Here the ffruggle the young fellow underwent, between obedience to his parents and his love for the girl he cordially eſteemed, is amazing. However, a day was appointed for his marriage, although against his own inclination: Upon which he contrived matters so as to give T———'s daughter notice, that inffead of going to marry the other, he would give them the ffip, and come the same day and marry her—She, it is faid, was accordingly ready to receive him; but, alas! he was too narrowly watched, by his and the other girl's friends; his father, to whom he was remarkable obedient, protesting he would never own him as his son, if he did not marry her whose conffent he had firft gained.—He was married, (avowing, it is faid, that he never would abide with, or love her, as his wife) and with all poffible reluctance.

"He pined for about two or three weeks; but, impatient with that flow method of quiting this life, he applied the fatal rope, and was found, in that condition, so low as to *reſt upon his knees*, within three weeks of the time of his unfortunate marriage."

NEW YORK, September 3.

The President has been pleased to appoint Andrew Elliott, Esq. Geographer to the United States in the room of Mr. Hutchins, deceased. Mr. Elliott is a gentleman of superior abilities and has extensive knowledge of the western territory. *Mora. Poſt.*

A letter from Fredericksburg, Virginia, August 29, fays:—"Mrs. Washington the mother of our President, died this afternoon."

Monday 3 o'clock, P. M. the Hon. Major-General LINCOLN, the Hon. CYRUS GRIFFIN, and Col. DAVID HUMPHREYS, Commiffioners Plenipotentiary from the United States for treating with the southern nations of Indians, assembled from this city for Georgia.

NORTOWEKA, a chief of the Cherokee nation is a paffenger with the Commiffioners.

Every movement in this business has been marked with the moft decided promptitude and dispatch. The bill providing for the supplies is short and comprehensive. As soon as it was compleated, the appointments were made. Two days conffant and close application were given by the Prefident and Senate in conferring upon, and arranging this important business.—General LINCOLN received notice of his appointment on Tuesday evening of laft week, and fet out the next day for this city—he arrived here late on Saturday evening, and on Monday the commissioners sailed. This is doing business—thus is the public service expedited, and the public money saved by a wise, an industrious, and patriotic Supreme Executive.

BOSTON, September 10.

Laft Tuesday afternoon, SENTENCE of DEATH was pronounced against *William Dennifon, William Smith* and *Rachel Wall*, who were severally convicted of High Way Robbery at the Supreme Court, holden in this town: the sentence was pronounced by Chief, Juffice CUSHING.

If the British paragraphs say true, the kingdom of France is in a most convulsed and unhappy situation, by the height of political dissensions, bordering upon the horrors of a *civil war*, with fell *famine* in the rear.

PROVIDENCE, August 27.

At the town-meeting held here on Tuesday for election of Representatives, the following gentlemen were re-elected, viz.—John Jenckes Esq. Jabez Brown Esq. Benjamin Bourne, Esq. and Amafa Gray, Esq.

At this meeting a vote was paffed, appointing a Committee to draft a petion to the Congress of the United States, praying that the vessels of the citizens of this State may be exempted from the foreign Tonage Duty—and goods ffipped from this State from the foreign fapoft, for such time, and under such regulations, as they in their wisdom ffall deem meet.—The Committee is to report this Day, at 3 o'clock, to which time the meeting ffands adjourned.

Article from a Correſpondent.

In the gloomy periods of the late arduous war, the enemies to American freedom infallingly vociferated, "*What think you of the Congress now?*"—Without intending a ffmil lar insult, a freeman of this ffate asks his fellow-citizens, "*What think ye now of paper money, of nocturnal conventions?*"—It will not be controlled, that at the late inferior court for Washington county, the incidental expences accruing were adjusted at *Eighteen for One!*—and that to the same baneful source *(paper money and nocturnal conventions)* may be traced the causes of our present calamitous situation.—In the ports of the Union we are deemed foreigners, and pay duties as such—for can a team with goods go beyond the narrow limits of this ffate, without being subject to seizure and forfeiture—Conventions *in the Dark* have rounded—Heaven grant we may speedily be favoured with ONE by *day-light*—ONE, on which the sun ffall shed its benign rays, and light us into the haven of *Union* and *Security*.

NORTHAMPTON, SEPT. 16.

Besides the Regiment and Troop of Horse reviewed by Maj. Gen. SHEPHARD, with his suite on Monday of laft week, as mentioned in our laft, on Tuesday following were reviewed at Belchertown, Col. Mattoon's Regiment of Militia, with Capt. Davenport's Troop of Independent Horse, and Maj. Lyman's Independent Company of Artillery. On Wednesday at Northfield, Col. Mayo's Regiment of Militia. On Thursday, at Greenfield, Col. Stebbin's Regiment of Militia, with Capt. Moor's Troop of Independent Volunteer Horse, and Maj. Stevens's Volunteer Company of Independent Artillery. On Friday, at Charlemont, Col. Taylor's Regiment of Militia, with a Volunteer detachment of Artillery. The whole tribute of compliment due to each corps of individual is not to be expected from a news-paper laconic—indeed we can hardly ffretch to public intellect the disposition and celerity of the Major-General, which could not fail to remind us of the Roman Laconic observation of, *Veni vidi vici*, or the ffill, prompt ritude and alertnefs of the subordinate officers and men. We should however do injuffice to the public opinion, not less than to our own feelings, did we fail to observe, that a ffirit of emulation to improve and perpetuate a National Militia seemed to pervade every class of citizens, and displayed great luffre during the course of the week—And cannot fail from principles of competition to produce lasting benefits to society, and raise the Massachusetts Militia to the zenith of tactical perfection—impreffing the present and future ages with the truth of the theorems, that disciplined Militia superceede the necessity of ffanding armies.

Mr. BUTLER,

Please to inſert the following Query, &c.

"THERE are, few virtuous women who are not weary of their profeffion"—is a maxim extracted from a Lady's pocket-book, and shewn us in the Massachusetts Magazine for May laft.

Query—Does finding "*Ovid's Art of Love*," a favourite book, with the professedly virtuous of that sex, in the leaft tend to prove the validity of the above maxim?

JUVENIS.

☞ A few copies of the History of the late Insurrections, by GEORGE R. MINOT, Esq. for sale at this Office.

A FEW HHDS

Rum Hogsheads,

suitable for cyder, to be Sold
By DAVENPORT & M'LEAN.
Northampton, Sept. 16, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Rowe, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the ffate, town and county tax, for the years 1784, 85, 86, 87, 88 and 89, and in a minister tax for 1788 & 89, as follows, viz.

	State tax.				town & comp.				minifl.	
	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d. q
Edward Upham	0	6	3	2	0	18	11	3	2	3 3
James Upham	0	4	11	4	0	11	6	1	2	1 0
Obed Foot	0	4	10	3	0	11	6	1	0	9 1
S. Rogers, jun.	0	6	6	0	0	2	7	2	0	10 1
——Goodale	0	0	8	3	0	7	4	0	1	2 1
——Wench	0	0	8	3	0	7	4	0	1	2 1
——Aldrich	0	0	4	0	0	3	4	1	0	7 0
Fullam's grant	1	1	6	2	3	10	8	0	8	3 0
Brooks & Bigelow					0	2	9	1		
Joel Dutton	0	0	10	3	0	4	4	0	0	4 3
Benja. Fift	0	1	6	1	0	4	7	1	0	5 3
Samuel Pearce					0	4	11	1		
Jonas Leonard	0	0	2	3	0	2	9	2	0	4 3
Elisha Porter, Esq	0	1	0	1	0	5	11	1	1	3 3
——Smith	0	6	2	2	0	19	9	1	2	1 2
Oliver Wilder	0	1	3	3	0	6	2	1	2	1 2
——Cahoon	0	4	1	0	0	16	1	0	2	9 0
Richard Green	0	0	3	3	0	1	9	1	0	4 0
Eller Makepeace					0	16	8	2		
Jeffe Marks					0	4	11	1		
Jonas Upham					0	1	7	0		
Noah Bliss					0	1	8	0		
Abel Clary	0	2	4	2	0	5	6	1		
E. Mattoon, Esq.					0	9	4	2		
Jafon Wright	0	3	4	0	0	8	3	0		
A. Singletary, Esq					0	9	4	2		
Reuben Parker	0	6	3	0	0	12	2	0	6	7 1
——Beamon	0	0	4	2	0	1	10	3	0	11 2
Capt. B. Brown	0	0	10	0	0	3	11	2	2	4 0
R. Ingerfol, jun.	0	7	6	0						
Ebenezah Hodges	0	10	0	0						
Barna Blackmore	0	3	8	0						
T. Bartowman	0	1	8	0						
Jafon Wright	0	3	4	0						
John Crowford	0	6	6	0						
Dr. M. Heaton	0	3	11	0	0	2	4	1		
Nathan. Wood	0	1	2	1	0	0	8	3		
Dennis' grant	0	2	4	2	0	1	5	1		

Unless faid taxes are paid on or before Monday the 16th day of November next, so much of faid land will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Ambrofe Potter, in faid Rowe, at 9 o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with interest and charges.

NATHAN. WHEELER, Collect. for 1785
ARCHIBALD THOMAS. for 85 & 87
JOSEPH NASH, for 86.
ISAAC HANKTON, for 87.
JONATHAN WHITE, for 88 & 89.

Rowe, August 27, 1789.

THE SPIDER AND THE BEE.
A FABLE.

THE Maid who walks the publick streets,
And sets her hat at all the meets,
May catch the fool who stares to stare,
But men of sense avoid the snare.
—When Cynthia shuts in rich attire,
She thinks too much to raise desire;
But from the heap's bewitching round,
Her very looks has power to wound.
The raving eye, the bosom bare,
The forward laugh, the wanton air,
May catch the fop—for Gudgeons strike
At the bare hook and bait alike.
Beneath a Peasant's homely thatch,
A Spider long had held her watch;
From noon to night, with restless care,
She spun her web, and wove her snare.
Within the limits of her reign,
Lay many a heedless captive slain,
Or flutt'ring struggled in the toils,
To bind her chains and flatter her wiles.
A straying Bee, who perch'd hard by
Beheld her with distrustful eye,
And thus began—"*Many things give rise,*
And lay the gentle thredds so sane;
A thoughtless Flow'r now, at noon,
Is all the cooper'd you can bend,
For Bees of purer thy webs evade,
We see so plain the nets are laid.
The gaudy Tulip, that displays
Her spreading foliage to the gaze,
That paints her charms to all the fleet,
And yields to every wanton breeze,
Attracts not me—unless blushing grown,
Guarded with thorns, the modest rose,
Enamour'd, round and round I fly,
Or sue her fragrant bosom lie;
Reluctant for my ardour meets,
And baffled, renders up her sweets."
"To us for heads attention lend,
And learn this lesson from a friend;
She rules with modesty retires,
Adds fuel to her Lover's fires;
While such inconstrous stills as you,
By folly, are ever seen undone."

SPECULATION.

WHAT havock does *Speculation* often make!—and what is this Speculation but Ambition? A *Speculator* appears surrounded by wants, when in fact he wants nothing. He too frequently grasps at what he cannot get, and wishes for what he cannot possess. Every object which attracts his eyes, every sound which engages his attention, and every idea which strikes his imagination, excites some new desire.

Man! the slatier piece of the creation!—the Peer of Parable!—the noblest creature of the globe!—What is he?—Why, a compound of inconsistencies!—

The Merchant *Speculates* on the *seas*, and *merchants* in the Gazette. The farmer *Speculates* in the field—"Ah!" (cries he) "my crops look well:—But what of that unless I turn them to advantage?—I'll do it!—Every corn shall bear a golden one!—O! for a little rain—A little rain is all I want!"

Some seasonable showers fall—his fields wear fresh beauty and vigour—the most flattering prospects appear—But an ugly Eastern wind *destroys* them!

The mechanic procures a patent for some curious invention. Desirous, however, of adding one discovery to another, he penetrates still more deeply, till he probably also has the honour of being recorded in the Gazette.

The Man of Science pants frequently after objects he can never enjoy, and seeks vainly for happiness in futurity. His grammatical knowledge teaches him but to speak the language of his own confusion—the orthography of his care—the commas, colons, and semicolons of his troubles!

A *Speculator's* life may be compared to a fever: Cold fits follow the hot ones: His withes are irritated by the obstacles of their gratification.

THE MISTAKE.

An ANECDOTE *of the late* KING *of* PRUSSIA.

THE late king of Prussia used to dress in so plain a manner, that when he travelled about his states, such of his subjects as did not know him, treated him with no other respect than they would an ordinary man. Once, as he was riding about Berlin, without attendance, and very plainly clad, he perceived a young woman digging in the field, of a gigantic stature, being seven feet high. It is well known that the king had a particular predilection for tall men; and as his greatest passions lay that way, he spared no pains to procure them from all Parts of Europe, for forming as he did, his regiment of giants and grenadiers out of them. At sight of this tall woman, he imagined that a couple of the kind must produce very large children. He dismounted, and coming up to the peasant, entered into conversation with her, and was overjoyed to hear that she was but nineteen years old, still a virgin, and that her father was a shoe-maker. Hereupon he sat down, and wrote the following note to the colonel of his guards:

"You are to marry the bearer of this note with the tallest of my grenadiers. Take care that the ceremony be performed immediately, and in your presence. You must be responsible to me for the execution of this order. 'Tis absolute; and the least delay will make you criminal in my sight."

The king gave this letter to the young woman, without informing her of its contents, and ordered her to deliver it punctually according to the directions, and not to fail, as it was on an affair of great consequence; he afterwards made her a handsome present, and continued his route.

The young woman, who had not the least imagination that it was the king that spoke to her, believing it was indifferent whether the letter was delivered by another, so it came safe to hand, made a bargain with an old woman, whom she charged with the commission, laying an express injunction on her to say that she had it from a man of such a garb and mein. The old woman faithfully executed her message. The colonel, surprised at the contents of the letter, could not reconcile them with the age and figure of the bearer; yet, the order being peremptory, he thought he could not without danger recede from obeying, and fancied that his master wanted to punish the soldier for some misdemeanor, by matching him in so disagreeable a manner. In short, the marriage was celebrated before him, to the great regret of the grenadier, whilst the old woman, exulting with joy, assumed an air of the highest satisfaction.

Some time after, the king, on his return to Berlin, was eager to see the couple he had ordered to be married. When they were presented to him, he fell into a desperate passion. The colonel in vain endeavoured to justify himself, and the king was implacable, till the old woman confessed the truth, finished her tale by raising her eyes to heaven, and thanking Providence for conferring on her a benefit the more signal and acceptable to her as unexpected.

James Byers, & Co.

INFORM the public, that their Furnace at Springfield is now commencing a blast—any orders for IRON-CASTINGS will be attended to, and executed with exactness.—They have for sale as usual an assortment o

HOLLOW WARE,

of the best and most approved kind.

Sept. 2d. 1789.

New Folio Law Book.

JUST PUBLISHED,

[Price 24*l.* neatly bound and lettered—in a Folio Volume, and on an elegant large Type, containing 600 Pages.]

And to be SOLD by

ADAMS & NOURSE,

At their PRINTING-OFFICE, opposite the COURT-HOUSE, COURT-STREET, BOSTON—

THE PERPETUAL LAWS of the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS—from the commencement of the CONSTITUTION, in October, 1780, to the last WEDNESDAY in May, 1789.

—*To which are prefixed*—

The *Declaration* of *Independence*—The *Articles* of *Confederation*—The *Constitution* of the *Commonwealth* of *Massachusetts*—The *Treaty* of *Peace*, between GREAT-BRITAIN and AMERICA—And the *Constitution* of the *United States*.

[Published by authority.]

Advertisement.

ALL military associates to be included in the Ohio purchase are hereby informed, that no powers of attorney which have been forwarded to me will be admitted at the War-Office, that have not been acknowledged before a Magistrate—All who have neglected to do it, and still wish to vest all themselves of the benefit of being included in this delightful purchase, are notified that unless they execute a well-authenticated power to me, or some other person, and lodge it in the War-Office immediately, or in the hands of the honourable *Rufus Putnam*, Esq. they of course will be excluded.

I have given full power to the honourable *Rufus Putnam*, Esq. who resides at Rutland, to transact all matters that respect my agency in New-England, who will transact the business if applied to in season.

BENJ. TUPPER, Agent.

Marietta, June 16, 1789.

GENERAL ORDERS,

For the fourth division of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

IN every return made to the Major General of the election of an Officer, under the head of remarks must be given the name of the person who last held the same office, and the manner in which the vacancy was occasioned, either by resignation, promotion, removal from the regiment, or by death. Any return not accompanied with this information, will not be received by the Major-General.

By order of the Maj. Gen.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *D. A. G.*

August 21, 1789.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 1st. inst. near Williamsburgh, a black STEAR, three years old, with a star in his forehead, white upon the back and belly. Marked with a swallows tail at the end of the left ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

ELIJAH CLARK.

Northampton, Sept. 7, 1789.

To the Publick.

THE subscriber would advertise the publick, that he has a very large and *valuable* collection of

FRUIT TREES,

consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Apricot and Mulberry trees. His collection is not equalled by any in this state, and he presumes is not excelled by any on the continent. He has spared no pains, cost or extension to obtain the richest and best fruit trees from Rhode-Island, New-York, Connecticut, New-Jersey, &c. &c. Any gentlemen who wish to be furnished with them, may depend upon it that none will be offered but those that he will warrant from his own knowledge to be genuine and excellent of their kind. The greatest care and attention is paid to them, by which they are always kept in the best possible order. While gentlemen may be furnished with the most excellent fruit with very little expense, and no inconvenience, he cannot but flatter himself that this very useful branch of husbandry will not be neglected for want of patrons to support it. To have choice fruit become general and of easy access, is an object, which in a country like our own, deserves very considerable attention; and while the friends to *Agriculture* are exerting themselves in meliorating the productions of nature in almost every other instance, private convenience and *public utility* therefore call upon them to extend their favour to this *advantageous* and *ornamental* part of agricultural improvement. He finds that the mulberry tree, whose fruit is so universally admired, flourishes in this part of the country with peculiar vigour.

The subscriber wishes to correct the error of those people who suppose that fruit trees set out in the fall seasons do not thrive so well as those set out in the spring. He can assure the public from his own experience, that they will do quite as well, and in some instances he has known them ultimately to turn out better.

YEOMANS.

N. B. Trees may be had at his Nursery in Westfield, where constant attendance is given.

Westfield, September 6, 1789.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Three Journeymen Joiners,

to whom good pay will be made.

Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 3d, 1789.

The subscriber wants to hire

Two Journeymen Weavers,

that understand the business in its various branches—and one that is acquainted with dressing Cloth.

He also wants a sprightly active LAD, about 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice.

NATHAN ELISS.

Hatfield, Sept. 7, 1789.

WHEREAS a number of the proprietors of Hatfield Great Swamp, have not paid their proportion of the expence of draining the same, according to the taxes levied for that purpose by the commissioners of sewers—Such delinquents are hereby notified, that unless said taxes are paid by the 25th day of September current, so much of their lands will then be sold or leased, as shall be necessary to pay said taxes, and all necessary intervening charges, at the dwelling house of Mr. Joel Wait, innholder in Whately, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the aforesaid 25th day of September current.

ELIJAH HUNT,
LEVI SHEPHARD, } Commissioners.

Northampton, Sept. 8, 1789.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of SERENO EDWARDS DWIGHT, late of Northampton, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors to said estate to bring in their claims,—DO hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Mr. Asahel Pomeroy, in Northampton, on the last Thursdays of October, December, & January, next at 3 o'clock P. M. on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

JOSIAH DICKINSON,
ASAHEL POMEROY,
BENJ. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, August 11, 1789.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the following non-resident proprietors of the town of Williamsburg, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the year 1787, as follows, viz.

	l.	*d.*	*f.*
Gen. Comfort Sage,	3	6	0
Adam Beals,	4	0	6
Luke Packard,	10	9	8
Joshua Morton,	1	10	2
Widow Lucy Hubbard,	1	7	5
John Norton,	2	6	0
Ebenezer Morton,	0	4	7

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 26th day of October next, so much of their lands will then be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

ASA LUDDEN, Collector.

August 28th, 1787.

Vol. IV.] THE [Numb. 160.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Proceedings of Congress.

(Continued from our last.)

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, August 29.

THE bill for regulating the coasting trade was received from the Senate with the concurrence of that body in the amendments proposed by the House to the amendments of the Senate.

The engrossed bill for establishing the salaries of the executive officers, was read a third time, when Mr. Smith, (S. C.) moved to recommit it, in order to supply some deficiencies. He observed, that a number of officers were not provided for, such as the foreign ministers, consuls, &c.

It is however thought improper to annex salaries to offices which the legislature has not expressly created or recognized, and the motion was negatived.

The question was then put on passing the bill, and the yeas and nays being called, it passed in the affirmative—Ayes 27—Noes 16.

Mr. Boudinot presented a memorial of sundry inhabitants of the county of Middlesex, in New-Jersey, praying that the district courts in that part of New-Jersey may be held at Perth Amboy; Read and laid on the table.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the Judiciary bill.

Mr. Tucker's motion for striking out the section which provides for the establishment of district Judges in each State, was taken into consideration. This brought on a warm debate.

The motion was advocated by Mr. Livermore, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Burke, Mr. Stone, and opposed by Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. Benson, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Ames, & Mr. Sherman. The committee rose at four o'clock without deciding the question, and the House adjourned to ten o'clock this morning.

MONDAY, August 31.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The bill for suspending the operation of part of the collection law, so far as it relates to compelling vessels bound to Alexandria, Georgetown, Bladensburg, &c. to stop at the mouth of Patomack river, to lodge a manifest of their cargoes, was recommitted for the purpose of admitting some further clauses respecting the trade of Richmond and Petersburgh, in Virginia, and Bath, &c. in the province of Main.

An enrolled bill for regulating the coasting trade &c. was signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

JUDICIAL COURTS.

In committee of the whole house, on the bill for establishing judicial Courts—Mr. Boudinot in the chair

The third section was again under consideration.—The motion for striking out the whole clause was renewed by Mr. Livermore. The fate of this clause, said he, will determine the fate of the whole bill. The greatest objection that I have to it is, that it establishes two distinct systems of judicial proceedings in the United States. He then stated certain cases in which there would be such clashings and interferences as would be attended with great difficulties—Suppose, said he, a person is in custody of a State officer, and is at the same moment taken hold of by an officer of the federal court, what is to be done—is the man to be divided? This system may open a door to collusions in case of debt—by having prisoners under pretences of arrest by the federal authority, violently forced from the hands of State officers. If these difficulties can be got over, I shall think more favourably of the bill; but I do not see how they can be possibly—We have supported the Union for fourteen years without such courts. The same or equal abilities may be found—justice may be as well administered as heretofore—I know of no complaints of any great consequence that have existed.

Some cases of capture have been carried to the court of appeals, but they have been very few. He then adverted to the institution of courts of admiralty, in favour of establishing which, he said, the expence will not be by a fiftieth part so much, and the advantage will be ten thousand times as great.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) As much will depend on the determination of this question, it is necessary it should be well considered by all the committee. It will not be easy to alter this system when once established: The judges are to hold their commissions during good behavior, and after they are appointed, they are only removable by impeachment: consequently this system must be a permanent one; the committee will not therefore determine, that there shall be district courts, until they reflected seriously on the consequences attending their vote.

After this point is settled, the next which occurs, is the extent of jurisdiction, to be annexed to this court. This question is as important as the former; for it will be no less difficult than improper to enlarge or curtail the jurisdiction of a court already established. With respect to the first point, it seems generally conceded that there ought to be a district court of some sort. The constitution indeed recognizes such a court, because it speaks of "such inferiors courts as the Congress shall establish," and because it gives to the supreme court only appellate jurisdiction in most cases of a federal nature. But some gentlemen are of opinion that the district court should be altogether confined to admiralty causes: while others deem it expedient that it should be intrusted with a more enlarged jurisdiction, and should in addition to admiralty causes, take cognizances of all causes of seizure on land, all breaches of impost law, of offences committed on the high seas, and causes in which foreigners or citizens of other states are parties. The committee are now to decide between these two opinions: After mature reflection, I am inclined to favour the latter. What are the objects advanced against it? A gentleman from New-Hampshire has observed, that such an establishment will be unnecessary, expensive and disagreeable to our constituents. Justice, he observed, ought to be administered in the state as in the district courts, and should the state courts betray any symptoms of partiality, their adjudications would be subject to revision in the federal supreme court, which in his opinion afforded sufficient security. If the state courts are to take cognizance of those causes which by the constitution are declared to belong to the judicial courts of the United States, an appeal must lie in every case to the latter, otherwise the judicial authority of the Union might be altogether eluded. To deny such an appeal would be to frustrate the most important objects of the federal government, and would obstruct its operations. The necessity of uniformity in the decisions of federal courts is obvious; to assimilate the principles of national decisions, and collect them, as it were into one focus, appeals from all the state court to the supreme court would be indispensible: it is however much to be apprehended that this constant controul of the supreme federal court over the adjudication of the state courts, would distress the people and weaken the importance and authority of the state judges; nay more, it would lessen their respectability in the eyes of the people, even in causes which properly appertain to the state jurisdictions; because the people being accustomed to see their decrees overhalled and annulled by a superior tribunal, would soon learn to form an irreverent opinion of their importance and abilities. It appears therefore expedient to separate, as much as possible, the state from the federal jurisdiction, to draw a broad line between them. The expence is suggested as an objection to this system. It is admitted by the gentleman who makes it, that it is proper to have district courts of admiralty; these courts must of necessity have jurisdiction of offences committed on the high seas. Now the establishment of such a court will induce nearly all the expence that will be requisite: the extension of the system to the length I have stated, will occasion a very trifling increase of the expence, and if the latter plan should be found, after due consideration to be more conducive to the happiness and welfare of our constituents than the other, a small increase of the expence ought to be no impediment to the attainment of so valuable an object. There can be no reason why our constituents should be displeased with this arrangement; the district judge will be elected from among the citizens of the state where he is to exercise his functions, and will feel every inducement to promote the happiness and protect the liberties of his fellow-citizens—he will be more independent than the state judges, holding his commission during good behaviour, and not being influenced by the fear of a diminution of his salary. Trial by jury will be secured in all cases, wherein it is reasonable to suppose it would be rather in favour of his fellow-citizens, than in favour of foreigners or the United States. By restricting the state courts to few causes of federal jurisdiction, the number of appeals will be diminished, because every cause tried in those courts will for the reasons before mentioned be subject to appeal, whereas the jurisdiction of the district court will be final in many causes. In as much, therefore, as those appeals are grievous to the citizens, while the from a court, within their own state, to the supreme court at the seat of government, and at a great distance, they will consequently be benefited by an exemption from them. In the bill as sent from the Senate, the jurisdiction of the district courts is not so extensive as to occasion any just alarm; it is, in my opinion rather too confined, and does not embrace objects enough. It would be difficult to take from that court any of its jurisdiction without materially injuring the whole judicial system, except the clause relating to consuls and vice consuls, which appears to me to be improperly annexed to the district court, and which I shall move to strike out when we come to that part of the bill. But to what object does the district courts extend? To admiralty causes and trials for piracy and offences committed on the high seas: Gentlemen have conceded that the district courts shall have jurisdiction of these cases. To offences against the United States: It is very proper that a court of the United States shall try offences committed against its laws. To seizures on land for breaches of the revenue laws. This power will not be censured: it would be *folly so to do*, to trust the collection of the revenue of the United States to the state judicatures. The disinclination of the judges to carry the law into effect, their disapprobation of a certain duty, the rulers of the court or other obvious causes might delay or frustrate the collection of the revenue, and endanger the national government. From this view it appears that the district court is not clothed with any authority which the state courts are stripped, but is barely provided with that authority which arises out of the establishment of a national government: and which is indispensibly necessary for its support. Can the courts at this moment take cognizance of offences committed on the high seas? If they do it is under an act of Congress, giving them jurisdiction, and in such cases the judges of the admiralty is allociated with two common law judges: this tribunal becomes then a federal court for the particular occasion, because it is established by Congress. The state courts have no jurisdiction of causes arising from a national impost law; because no such law has heretofore existed. Where then is the ground of uneasiness suggested by gentlemen? The foregoing observation must persuade them that their alarms have been premature. But it is said there must be courts-houses, judges, marshals, clerks, constables, goals and gibbets—that these establishments will induce a heavy and unnecessary burthen, and have a tendency to create disgust in the people. I readily agree with the gentleman that there are in every community some individuals who will see with pain every new institution in the shape of a constable, goal or gibbet: and who think that law and courts are an abridgement of their liberty; but I should be very sorry to concur with him that this is a prevailing opinion: I think better of our constituents, and am persuaded they are sensible that these institutions are necessary for the protection of their lives and property; and grow out of the very nature of a federal government. Care indeed should be taken to prevent their being grievous and oppressive:—But as long as there are in the world knaves and rogues, and mobbers under the form of men, preying upon the honest and innocent, so long will courts and all their concomitants be wanted to redress the wrongs of the latter, and repress the depredations of the former. But let me ask the gentleman, whether a court of admiralty, and a court for the trial of offences on the high seas, which he agrees ought to be established, will not require all these infirmities, viz. courthouses, clerks, sheriffs, &c.? There can be no doubt of it. The extension of the jurisdiction of the district courts as far as I think it necessary, will not occasion any one article of expense, or any one institution which will not be necessary on the gentleman's plan. To suppose that there will be a clashing of jurisdiction between the state and district courts on all occasions, I having a double set of officers, is to suppose that the states will take a pleasure in thwarting the federal government: It is a supposition not warranted by the disposition of our fellow citizens, who, finding that their establishments are created for their benefit and protection, will rather promote than obstruct them: It is supposition equally opposed to the power of direction, and to the establishment of state and court courts, which exist in the several states, and are productive of no such inconvenience. These several courts will have their limits defined, and will move within their respective orbits without any danger of clashing. Besides, I am not persuaded that there will be a necessity for having separate court-houses and goals: The state already provided in the several states will be made use of by the district courts. I remember when the courts for the trial of piracy under the authority of Congress was held in Charleston, the Judges set in the court-house, the prisoners were confined in the goal, were under the custody of the constables, and were executed by the orders of the sheriff for the district of Charleston. All these were state institutions, and yet the courts were a federal court.

There is another important consideration; that how far the constitution stands in the way of this system? It is declared by that instrument that the judicial power of the United States shall be invested in one supreme, and in such inferior courts as Congress from time to time establish: Here is no distinction in Congress to vest the judicial power of the United States in any other tribunal than in the supreme

find in the inferior courts of the United States: It is further declared that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases of a particular description—How is that power to be administered? Undoubtedly by the tribunals of the United States: If the judicial power of the United States extends to those specified cases, it follows indisputably that the tribunals of the United States must likewise extend to them.—What is the object of the motion? To assign the jurisdiction of some of those very cases to the state courts; to judges, who in many instances hold their places for a limited period, whereas the constitution, for the greater security of the citizens, and to insure the independence of the federal judges, has expressly declared that they shall hold their commissions during good behaviour and to judges who are exposed every year to a diminution of salary by the state legislatures, whereas the constitution, to remove from the federal judges all dependence on the legislative or executive, has protected them from any diminution of their compensation.—Whether the inexpediency or the unconstitutionality of the motion be considered, there are more than sufficient reasons to oppose it. The district court is necessary, if we intend to adhere to the spirit of the constitution, and to carry the government into effect. At the same time, I shall cheerfully assist in organizing this court in that mode, which will prevent its being grievous or oppressive, and will render it conducive to the protection and happiness of our constituents.

The Screech-Owls of Mankind.

[From a late English Publication.]

IT is common to distinguish men by the names of animals which they are supposed to resemble. Thus a hero is frequently termed a lion, and a statesman a fox—an extortioner gains the appellation of vulture, and a captive title of monkey. There is also among the various animalities of character, which a survey of the world exhibits, a species of being in human form which may be properly marked out as the screech owls of mankind.

These screech-owls seem to be settled in an opinion that the great business of life is to complain, and that they were born for no other purpose, than to disturb the happiness of others, to lessen the little comforts, & shorten the short pleasures of our condition, by painful remembrances of the past, or melancholy prognostics of the future; their only care is to crush the rising hopes, to damp the kindling transport, and allay the golden hours of gaiety with the hateful dross of grief and suspicion.

To those, whose weakness of spirits, or timidity of temper, subjects them to impressions from others, and who are apt to suffer by fascination, and catch the contagion of misery, it is extremely unhappy to live within the reach of a screech owl's voice; it will effect fill their ears in the hour of dejection, terrify them with apprehensions, which their own thoughts would never have produced, and sadden, by intruded sorrows, the day which might have been passed in amusements or in business; it will burthen the heart with unnecessary discontents, and weaken for a time that love of life which is necessary to the vigorous prosecution of any undertaking.

Though I have, like the rest of mankind, many failings and weaknesses, I have not yet, by either friends or enemies, been charged with superstition; I never count the company which I enter, and I look at the new moon indifferently over either shoulder. I have, like most other philosophers, often heard the cuckoo without money in my pocket, and have been sometimes reproached as fool-hardy for not turning down my eyes when a raven flew over my head. I never go home abruptly because a snake crosses my way, nor have any particular dread, of a chimæterical year; yet I confess, that with all my scorn of old women, and their tales, I consider it as an unhappy day when I happen to be greeted, in the morning, by Sulpitius, the screech-owl.

I have known Sulpitius fifty-eight years and four months, and have never yet passed an hour with him in which he has not made some attack upon my quiet. When we were first acquainted, his great topic was the misery of youth without riches, and whenever we walked out together, he solaced me with a long enumeration of pleasures, which, as they were beyond the reach of my fortune, were without the verge of my desires, & which I should never have considered as the objects of a wish, had not his unreasonable representation placed them in my sight.

Another of his topics is the neglect of merit, with which he never fails to amuse every man whom he sees not eminently fortunate. If he meets with a young officer, he always informs him of gentlemen whose personal courage is unquestioned, and whose military skill qualifies them to command armies, that have, notwithstanding all their merit, grown old with subaltern commissions. For a genius in the church, he is always provided with a curacy for life. The lawyer he informs of many men of great parts and deep study, who never had an opportunity to speak in the courts: And meeting Serenus the physician—"Ah! doctor," says he, "what a-foot still, when so many blockheads are rattling in their chariots?—I told you seven years ago that you would never meet with encouragement, and I hope you will now take more notice, when I tell you, that your Greek, and your diligence, and your honesty, will never enable you to live like yonder apothecary, who prescribes to his own shop; and laughs at the physician."

Sulpitius has, in his time, intercepted fifteen authors in their way to the stage; persuaded nine and thirty merchants to retire from a prosperous trade for fear of bankruptcy, broke off an hundred and thirty matches by prognostications of unhappiness, and enabled the small fox to kill nineteen ladies, by perpetual alarms of the loss of beauty.

Whenever my evil stars bring us together, he never fails to represent to me the folly of my pursuits, and informs me that we are much older than when we began our acquaintance, that the infirmities of decrepitude are coming fast upon me, that whatever I now get I shall enjoy but a little time, & fame is to a man tottering on the edge of the grave, of very little importance, and that the time is at hand when I ought to look for no other pleasures than a good dinner and an easy chair.

Thus he goes on in his unharmonious strain, displaying present miseries and foreboding more; every syllable is loaded with misfortune, and death is always brought nearer to the view. Yet, what always raises my resentment and indignation, I do not perceive that his mournful mediations have much effect upon himself—He talks, and has long talked of calamities, without discovering otherwise than by the tone of his voice, that he feels any of the evils which he bewails or threatens, but has the same habit of uttering lamentation, as others of telling stories, and falls into expressions of condolence for past, or apprehensions of future mischiefs—as all men studious of their ease have recourse to those subjects upon which they can most fluently or copiously discourse.

It is reported of the Sybarites, that they destroyed all their cocks, that they might dream out their morning dreams without disturbance. Though I would not so far promote effeminacy as to propose the Sybarites for an example, yet since there is no man so corrupt or foolish, but that something useful may be learned from him, I could wish that in imitation of a people not often to be copied, some regulations might be made to exclude screech-owls from all company, as the enemies of mankind, and confine them to some proper receptacle; where they may mingle sighs at leisure, and thicken the gloom of one another.

Thou prophet of evil, says Homer's Agamemnon, thou never foretellest me good, but the joy of thy heart is to predict misfortunes. Whoever is of the same temper, might there find a means of indulging his thoughts and improving his vein of denunciation, and the flock of screech-owls might hoot together, without injury to the rest of the world.

Yet, though I have so little kindness for this dark generation, I am very far from intending to debar the soft and tender mind from the privilege of complaining, when the sigh rises from the desire not of giving pain, but of gaining ease. To hear complaints with patience, even when complaint is in vain, is one of the duties of friendship—and though it must be allowed that he suffers most like a hero that hides grief in silence,

Spem vultu simulat, premit altum corde dolorem,
His outward smiles conceal'd his inward smart.

DRYDEN.

yet, it cannot be denied that he who complains, asks like a man, like a social being, who looks for help from his fellow-creatures. Pity is, to many of the unhappy, a source of comfort in hopeless distresses, as it contributes to recommend them to themselves, by proving that they have not lost the regard of others; and Heaven seems to indicate the duty even of barren compassion, by inclining us to weep for evils which we cannot remedy.

LONDON, June 25.

The election of a King of the Romans is an event likely to take place very soon, as the foreign ministers, resident at Ratisbon, have received orders from their different courts, not to leave that place on account thereof.

The consideration of the slave trade and its abolition, is, we are assured, to be postponed to next year, from the impossibility of concluding the examinations and other proceedings in a suitable time for the adjournment. Including the convention parliament, the two houses have sat near nine months without any recess of consequence.

Mr. Hastings' trial will most certainly be soon adjourned to next sessions. There is not the smallest prospect of its being finished this year. *Ex. gr.* a question among the law Lords relating to the production of a particular paper has occasioned an adjournment for a whole week.

JUNE 30.

This morning arrived a Dutch mail. The Swedish fleet has not yet failed. Some Russian ships have appeared before Helsingfort. The Swedes are said to be detained in Carlskroon, for want of provisions, and are besides afflicted with a contagious disorder which has carried off great numbers of their men. An express from Stockholm has brought accounts of an action that happened between the Sweeds and the Russians on the borders of Finland. The particulars we have not yet learnt. Mr. Elliott still continues to negociate for the surrender of the Swedish frigate that was captured by the Russians on the coast of Denmark.

When will our Ministers put an end to their interference between the Belligerent powers? The Russians cannot take a Swedish ship, and carry her into Denmark, but Mr. Elliott, the British minister, must immediately memorial the court of Copenhagen to give her up.

Thus we find, that the Russians having lately taken the Swedish frigate Venus of 44 guns (the capture of which we announced last week) and carrid her into Norway, Mr. Elliott has desired that she may be restored, because, as he alledges, she was taken when she was within the protection of the Danish coast, and consequently in violation of the armistice between Sweden and Denmark.

JULY 1.

According to advices from Gibraltar, the arrival of Admiral Peyton's cruizers inform, that the states of Barbary, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Barca, &c. are making much more formidable naval preparations than were ever before known at any period of time whatever; all in aid of the Ottoman Porte in its war against the two Imperial Courts. It was even said these conjunctions are meant to attack some of the Imperial or Tuscan ports in Italy.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) June 14.

A report was current in town yesterday that a severe shock of an earthquake had done considerable damage in the parish of St. Thomas in the east.—We sincerely hope the report is premature.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12.

The PRESIDENT of the United States has been pleased to nominate, by and with the advice of the Senate, to appoint the Hon. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, of New-York, Secretary of the Treasury—And Hon. NICHOLAS EVELEIGH, Esq. of S. Carolina, Comptroller of the Treasury.

On Tuesday last, being the first public levee at the President's, since his mother's decease was known in this city, several gentlemen of the two Houses of Congress, and other respectable persons, attended it, in American mourning. This silent mark of respect, flowing spontaneously from the hearts of free men sympathizing with him in his domestic misfortune, manifests sentiments and emotions which no language can express in a manner so unequivocal and delicate.

The late interesting debates of an honorable assembly, upon the subject of a permanent residence, have given rise to a variety of sensations and opinions: Some have applauded, and others condemned: Combinations have been talked of, and the conduct of the associators has been reprehended—with how much justice we will not pretend to determine: A more Southern situation than the Susquehannah would *at once* have been agreeable to the Eastern and Northern States—and it may be fairly questioned, whether the real interest of the Southern States will be eventually promoted by taking a position so far South as that.

Emigrations are from the North to the South—What does this prove, but that the excess of population is in the former. The truth is, this excess must cease, and the Southern regions will always afford room, and never be full. Should accession from the Northward fail, it is pretty evident they would in time be depopulated.

Extract of a letter from the State of Rhode-Island, dated Sept. 4, 1789.

"The federalists in this State form a class of citizens more important in a national view than is generally imagined. They are principally merchants, and the circumstances of our commerce require the greatest enterprize and the closest calculation. As our staple is inconsiderable, we must have recourse to a circuitous kind of traffic. It is evident we must find employment for we cannot submit to perish, while objects of any kind present themselves which can afford subsistence—Now it is evident if Congress shut us out from a participation of the advantages resulting from the new government, we shall be compelled into a line of business that will injure the interests of the United States.—Nothing is at present dreamed of. But I will not be answerable what turn the imagination of people will take. It is well known that our merchants were formerly celebrated for their skill in smuggling. They have not totally forgot the sweets of their former practice. We lie between two states of an extensive sea coast, inhabited by people who are not enemies to illicit gains. Should we be deprived of a lawful admission into those states on equal terms with the other citizens of the Union, our necessities will drive us to expedients which we now reprobate. Necessity breaks through all rules of justice and patriotism. When once we have got our hand in, we shall not readily relinquish the plan. We know that Connecticut is not unaccustomed to connive at practises that will throw advantages into the hands of their citizens, and as for Massachusetts, they are not free from persons who have an inordinate love of money.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in New-York, dated July 4, 1789.

"It is with great pleasure I learn that the new constitution is likely to be solidly established. I hope the two Houses will be firm and decided in their measures, and not suffer their federal power to be disputed or trifled with by any particular state; if they do, they will soon dwindle into that nominal and nervless power, which distinguished the government of the late Congress. The truly illustrious General Washington is a man like him, at the head of government, will give it a weight and energy which it would not so fully possess, and most make it highly respectable to all the European powers."

It gives us pleasure to inform our fellow citizens that the President and his lady, together with all his family, on the melancholy occasion of the death of his venerable Mother, wear the mourning which the Congress of 1774 recommended.

Among the number of interesting discoveries which have been lately communicated to the public, is the following, which is likely to prove not less useful than it is curious:

It consists of different chimical mixtures from the composition of which ice in no form enters) by means of which, water or other liquors may be frozen, in the usual phenomena attending natural frost: produced at any time of the year in the hottest parts of the world.

The following is one of them, which, although it be the least powerful, is nevertheless sufficient for the purpose aforementioned. Mix by degrees, agitating them well together in a convenient glass, or glass earthern vessel, equal quantities by weight of strong oil of vitrol and water; cool this mixture (which will be very hot) to the temperature of the air; to fifteen add twenty-one parts (each by weight) of Glauber's salt, perfectly dry and transparent, freshly reduced to very fine powder, stirring the mixture that the salt may dissolve as soon as possible.

It is necessary that Glauber's salt for this purpose be kept unchalked to the air, otherwise it will be converted into a white powder, in which state it is unfit for this use.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.

[By Capt. Barnard, arrived yesterday, from London, we have received papers to the 6th of August, 35 days later than have heretofore been received. These papers are filled with accounts of one of the greatest REVOLUTIONS *recorded in the annals of time*—a Revolution which has *restored to the nation of France its long lost liberties*—and taught its Monarch that the *Throne of Kings is never solid, unless founded on the love and fidelity of subjects.*

It appears, that his Majesty, by the advice of Count d'Artois, Prince Conde, Conti, and other nobility, about the 10th of July, came to a resolution to put an end by force to the proceedings of the people, both in and out of the States-General. To effect this, he immediately dismissed M. Neckar, who went to Geneva—and all his Ministers—and ordered a very large body of forces into Paris and Versailles, from the country.

On Monday (July 12th) the States-General took into consideration the then state of the nation, and with great firmness resolved to appoint a deputation, to represent to the King the state of the city of Paris, and to request him to withdraw the extraordinary troops—and another Deputation to the People of Paris, "to place themselves between them and the soldiers." To the first deputation the King replied with great firmness, and refused to comply with their request. The States-General immediately passed several bold Declarations, declaring they spoke the sentiments of the nation, *That dismissing the other officers and respect—that they "insist on with them their officers and respect—that they "insist on of citizens—demand to speak to the King in person—make the present Ministers responsible for all the horrours which threatened the nation—and that no person but a "right to pronounce the infamous name of Bankrupt" in the nation.*

These Declarations struck a fatal stroke at the "tyrant's," or King's advisers, as their only hope remained in declaring a *national bankruptcy*, and *commencing a foreign war.*

The citizens of Paris, the 12th, met at the Hotel de Ville, and resolved to form the Paris Militia—the number they agreed should be 48,000, to wear blue and red cockades, to form sixteen legions, and to be otherwise organised. The Marquis de la Fayette was unanimously chosen Commandant-General and Viscount de Noailles, second in command. [*Both these officers served in the United States during the late war.*] To this body the greater part of the King's troops joined themselves, and the rest absolutely *refused* to aire on *the people.*

On Tuesday morning, the armed citizens went to the Bastile, where they supposed that some of the Ministry who were their friends, were confined, and demanded it to be given up. The Governor M. de Launc, refused to give it up, and some of the citizens advancing between the drawbridges, were almost all killed by grape-shot from the guns of the Bastile. The rest, enraged at the slaughter of their associates invested the place, and scaling the walls in immense numbers, notwithstanding the fire of the artillery, took the Governor, Lt. Governor and Major prisoners—condemned them by a summary trial—and instantly conveyed them to the Place de Greve, where they were all beheaded. M. de Flesselles, the Prevot des Marchandes, or Lord Mayor of Paris, for his duplicity, was the same day killed by a butt-end of a musket—and his head severed from his body. Several of the Police were dragged through the streets, and thrown into the river. The Bastile being cleared was blown up. During the day, the Gardes Francoises joined the citizens, with their cannon, &c. On this event the King wrote a very mild letter to the Marquis de la Fayette, in which he permits the troops either to stay with the Militia, or return. This letter recognizes the Marquis's command.

The spirited proceedings of the States-General and the Parisians, had their effect. The Ministers and advisers of the King trembled in the Palace, and on

WEDNESDAY, the 15th,

THE KING went to the States-General, with one attendant, and in a speech from the throne, *submitted his life and crowns to the disposal of his people, to whose Representatives he surrendered his Royal power, to be new modelled, as shall seem most advantageous to the nation.* The speech was received with the loudest acclamations, and an account of it immediately sent to Paris, where it was considered as highly satisfactory, and *wise to ray* rent the air. The King immediately sent a letter of recal to M. NECKER, at Geneva.

Twenty-eight of the Nobles who had advised his Majesty, were declared infamous, and a price set on their heads—500,000 livres on that of Count de Artois who with M. Breteuil, Princes Conti, Conde, &c. retired to Brussels.

On Thursday the 16th, a grand *Te Deum* was sung at *Notre Dame*, on the happy deliverance of the nation from despotism, and at night all the troops marched off.

On Friday the 17th, his Majesty came to Paris to meet his subjects. To receive him 150,000 armed citizens lined the way from the Barrier at Passy, to the Hotel de Ville. The militia were appointed to escort his Majesty, and were headed by their gallant commander, the patriotick Marquis de la Fayette. At two o'clock, the Procession entered Paris; the Marquis preceded the Royal coach, surrounded by respectable citizens. The King was accompanied by Count D'ESTAING, and several other Noblemen. When arrived at the City-Hall, he made a short speech, which was received with great shouts.

On the 29th, Mr. Neckar arrived from Geneva, and was welcomed by the loud plaudits of millions, and appeared next day in the States-General. Order is again restored at Paris, and the States-General have proceeded on the business of new modelling the Government. M. Necker has advised his Majesty to a general amnesty, in consequence of which it was supposed the exiled Peers would be permitted to return.

NORTHAMPTON, September 23.

In the late debate in Congress on the subject of a permanent seat of government, Mr. SEDGWICK mentioned, that as to the temporary residence, he originally had very little concern where it should be; but believed, that if the government should take a temporary stand for central as Philadelphia, *so seducing* would be the *accommodations* of that city, and so strong the interest of that powerful state, that it would be more difficult ever to remove Congress from it, than from a place which was acknowledged to be improper for their permanent seat.—In reply to which, Mr. VINING said, The accommodations which had been mentioned operated as reasons against New-York. It was indeed but too agreeable—its allurements were too dangerous. When he looked around him, he saw such *handsome arguments* addressed to his feelings, that his understanding dreaded their impression.

Nature and art are combining to render the United States a great and happy people under the auspices of the New Government. Providence is crowning the year with its bounty: The vegetable world pours forth its treasures in luxuriant profusion, a more plentiful season was perhaps never known—*the valleys are covered with corn—the hills x joice on every side*—health in general prevades our cities and towns—commerce from a thousand sources pours her rich treasures into our lap—arts and husbandry are daily receiving additional improvements; in these our inventions are unparalleled. What gives the finishing tint to the portrait is, that our country is free, our earnings our own, protected by a just and equal constitution of government.

Last month, a sudden and severe gust, attended with heavy rain and hail, took place in Winchester, Virginia; the hail was of a size very uncommon, many of the pieces weighing upwards of an ounce. Great damage was done to the tobacco, corn, &c. in the neighbourhood. At Cape Capon, whole fields of the most thriftly corn were cut to pieces, and the hail remained on the ground for some time, near half a foot in depth.

Recent accounts state, that NORTH-CAROLINA and RHODE-ISLAND will very probably soon come into the Federal Family: In the mean time the legislature of the Union, are paying all due attention to their representations and petitions upon those parts of the revenue Laws which bear hard upon them, by reason of their present alien situation.

A woman, called in all the maternal fondness which generally characterises the sex, was last week committed to goal in Morristown, New-Jersey, for the inhuman act of murdering her infant.

We have it from good authority, that THE PRESIDENT of the United States has lately dispatched Capt. Guion, formerly of the American Artillery, to Canada, to enquire of Lord DORCHESTER, whether he has orders to surrender to the United States, the Posts within the territory thereof, now garrisoned by British forces; and if he has not, that he write to Europe that he be immediately furnished therewith. This intelligence—if authentic—of which we have not a doubt, must give great satisfaction to the people of the United States, who have too long lamented that the weakness of their government subjected them not only to national indignity, but to a very great loss in their fur and other trades. In the potent arm of the Executive they now rest their hope.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES,
Begun and held at the City of New-York,
On the fourth Wednesday of March, one thousand seven hundred and Eighty-nine.

An ACT for settling Accounts between the United States and individual States.

BE it *enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be and hereby is empowered to nominate, and by and with the consent and advice of the Senate to appoint such persons as he may think proper, for supplying any vacancy that now is, or hereafter may take place, in the Board of Commissioners, established by an ordinance of the late Congress, of the 7th of May, 1787, to carry into effect the said Ordinance and resolution of Congress, for the settlement of accounts between the United States and individual states.

And be it further enacted, That the said Board of Commissioners be, and they hereby are empowered, to appoint a chief clerk, and such other clerks as the duties of their office may require; and that the pay of said chief clerk be 600 dollars per annum, and of each other clerk 400 dollars per annum.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved——August 4, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

Blackstone's Commenteries.

PROPOSAL
OF
ISAIAH THOMAS,
For Printing, in Worcester, by SUBSCRIPTION,
In Four Volumes Duodecimo,
Page for Page with the last London Edition.
A neat AMERICAN EDITION of that truly celebrated Work,

COMMENTARIES
ON THE
LAWS OF ENGLAND:
IN FOUR BOOKS.

By that justly admired oracle of the Law, the late Sir WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, Knt. One of the Justices of his Britannick Majesty's Court of Common Pleas.

☞ This Edition will contain the last CORRECTIONS of the AUTHOR—the ADDITIONS by RICHARD EDEN, L. L. D.—and CONTINUATIONS to the present Time, by JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be printed with a new Type, on Good Paper, equal to the London Edition.

II. The Price to Subscribers will be only FOUR DOLLARS, in law Binding, delivered.

III. Those who subscribe for six sets shall have a seventh gratis.

IV. The Work shall immediately be committed to Press as soon as FOUR HUNDRED Copies are subscribed for.

V. The Money to be paid as soon as the Work is completed and ready for delivery.

TO THE PUBLICK.

SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, are so universally known, as to need no recommendation. These volumes grace not only the Libraries of the learned in the Law, but are necessary for every gentleman, in public or private life, who wishes to be acquainted with the nature of Law—The Rights of Persons—The rights of Things—Public Wrongs—and Private Wrongs. The British Editions in 8vo. have always been sold for Eight Dollars—The Editor of this intended American Edition hopes to receive the patronage and encouragement of every Gentleman of the Law—and Justice of the Peace, as well as Gentlemen in publick and private life, as he now offers this valuable work at one half the price they have usually been sold at. Great care will be taken to have this Edition correct, and every way well executed, by the Publick's most obedient and very humble servant,

ISAIAH THOMAS.

Worcester, August 27, 1789.

☞ Subscriptions are taken in by ISAIAH THOMAS, the Publisher, at his Bookstore in Worcester, by said Thomas and Co. No. 45, Newbury-street, Boston, and by all the Printers and Booksellers in the U. States.

Levi Shephard,

Wants to procure a large quantity of good

FLAX,

for the Duck Manufacture—He takes BUTTER, and FLAX-SEED, and wishes to procure a quantity of CHEESE, that will weigh about ten lb. each, for which good pay will be made at his store in Northampton.

CASH,

and a generous price given for

BEES-WAX.

WHEREAS a number of the proprietors of that field Great Swamp, have not paid their proportions of the expence of draining the same, according to the taxes levied for that purpose by the commissioners of fence—Such delinquents are hereby notified, that unless said taxes are paid by the 25th day of September current, so much of their lands will then be sold or levied, as shall be necessary to pay said taxes, and all necessary interesting charges, at the dwelling house of Mr. Joel Wait, innholder in Wharely, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the aforesaid 25th day of September current.

ELIJAH HUNT, } Commissioners.
LEVI SHEPHARD, }

Northampton, Sept. 8, 1789.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Capt. JOB ALVORD, late of South-Hadley, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the second Tuesdays of October, December, and January next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each day, at the house of Justin Alvord, in South-Hadley.—No accounts will be allowed after said term.

DAVID NASH, } Commissioners.
JAHLEEL WOODBRIDGE, }

ALL Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JUSTIN ALVORD, Adm'r.

South-Hadley, Sept. 9th, 1789.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Extempore lines to a Lady on her flower-garden.

DECEMBER now Laura, from the downy couch,
And e'er the sun in portrait beams array'd,
And strength new garlands from his last voyage,
Trickling once more the distant rising hills;
Come, fresh as fresh, his pinions seems to fold
The vegitable world of all their pride,
And every plant of shining texture strip:
Oh! lead my lady to my seat of flowers,
Ever they resent in their dewy mein,
Obsequious to the Sun's demanding ray,
Disparting each his robe of pearl'd tint,
With gay delight resign their clay'ed dress.
First let's salute the GLORY of the MORN,
Whose curls, fiercely tainted Laves of blue,
With vigour pregnant, peep out to the Sun
In all the graceful attitudes of praise.
Ah! *little daughter* of the early morn!
Thy pride is *transitory*; thou dost not know
What e'er the *monarch* of yon eastern sky,
Shall drive his chariot to his noon day stage,
Thou'lt with the early tint of thy beauty,
Thy strength shall fade, and each enfeebled leaf
Reluctant folding *vanity's attire*,
Shall sleep secure in humble silence wrapp'd,
Till next *Aurora* gives the waking hour
And shake thee from repose.——

Next on the gentle well inclin'd support,
Of *woven* texture, lent in artful aid,
Aspiring to regale the farthest skies
With richest odour from his fertile bed,
Enwreathing bowls in the luxurious curve,
The blooming SWEET PEA rears his fragrant head.
Beware then Laura! neither dare advance,
Or rashly rise thy ev'ry gentle sense,
T'oppose the living cloud of nothing scent;
From this humble distance softly chide
The bursting climber of presumptive pride,
And gladly greeting her as half sprat sister,
With caution sip th' enebriating draught.

See there, the tallest of the flowery tribe,
With warrior crest and dress'd in scarlet pride,
Disdaining proudly all the humbler show,
The CALIFORNIAN arrests the roving eye.
Fix'd in his level bed, the *Dipsot* rules.
With unbridled sway thro' summer's burning arch,
Till *frost*, the *Father* of their common *death*,
With *universal weapon*, desolates his realms.

Beneath his *banner* and in humble site,
The *drawsy* POPPY lives a life of *ease*.
Oh mark deceitful; insuspicious plant!
Thy *simple* power, fatal as prest on man,
While o'er the mealy leaves of dillest hue,
The sleep enticing *Morpheus* breathing sits,
Sheds the soft poison of a deep repose.
Laura, refrain, nor stuff the mad approach,
Or daring danger, take that second death,
But hither bend your course and view with me
The rival wonder of great nature's hand.
Where gently thrinking into the warm earth,
And low retir'd from the gross air, which fans
The crowd with ev'ry vigour giving breeze,
And spreads thro' all the vegetable world,
The vital seed: In deep seclusive sits
The humble emblem of a FUNERAL SENSE.
View there the system of tremulous feeling.
See how the fives, confcious of the touch,
Retiring swift, the pressing contact shew.
Let Laura try but once: perchance the plant
May seem attracted by her gentle hand,
And sympathetic, stretch its tender veins,
To form with nature the *congenial* tie.
Oh! PLANT ALL SENSITIVE! to thee, the muse
Would pay the tribute of mysterious praise,
Or rising still on *contemplative* wing,
Pour forth the grateful song of boundless joy
To him, who wonder working made thee such.

EPAMINONDAS.

From the Tortola Register, of July 29.

The public curiosity having been much excited by a monstrous birth which happened a few days ago, a gentleman, who, in company with others of the medical profession, examined and dissected the subject, has favoured us with the following account of it.

EARLY in the morning of the 20th instant, I received a note from James Bruley, informing me, that a negro woman belonging to him had just before been delivered of an infant of a very extraordinary & uncommon appearance, and requesting that I would attend and examine it. On view it appeared to be a monstrous production, and as at the time the public curiosity was much excited, and the accounts which have been since circulated of its figure and appearances are in general erroneous, it may not be improper to inform the public of the actual state of this Lusus Naturæ, as it appeared on an external view, and on dissection.

The external view exhibited an appearance, which to one unacquainted with productions of this nature, was truly extraordinary:—It had two heads perfectly well formed, covered with very black hair, in greater quantity than is usual with infants at the time of the birth, the features of the two faces were regular, they had an exact resemblance of each other, and had it not been that the singular circumstance of a double head conveyed a horrid idea, the two faces might have been considered as pleasing ones; behind the two heads, the first object which presented itself was a double arm, formed by what may be considered as a junction of the left arm of one foetus with the right of the other; they were firmly united from the articulation at the elbow, but had each a distinct humeral bone, both of which were articulated to a concavity of the two Scapulæ, united so as to form an appearance of one shoulder; these arms (or this double arm) were extended and erect so as to appear over the heads, and from the elbow to the extremity of the fingers they were separate, distinct, and well formed—two other arms appeared, which were perfect in every respect. The breast was very broad and a little indented in the middle, from thence downwards little difference was to be perceived in the figure of the parts, from those of a well formed new born infant; the lower extremities were single and perfect in appearance, and there was a single Funis.

The appearances on dissection were not less extraordinary than those exhibited on an external view. On removing the integuments one Sternum only was discovered, and which had no other uncommon appearance, than that it was much broader than usual, was indented in the middle, and wanted the Xipboid Cartilage; it was articulated on each side by the intervention of the Cartilages to the ribs, which were perfect in number, and sent off from two spines. These spines were separate and distinct from their origin at the neck to their extremities & did not terminate in any thing like an Os Sacrum or Coccygis, both of which were entirely wanting.

The Sternum being removed on the first view of the contents of the thorax, there seemed to be only the Viscera of an individual, but on opening the Pericardium, which was single, it was found to contain two hearts, one of them of a proper form and size, having its auricles, ventricles, and vessels in a perfect state, the other smaller and imperfect, its arterial vessels were small and contracted, and the left auricle and pulmonary vein were wanting. It was at first conceived that the lungs consisted of only one pair, as each lobe had the pulmonary artery from a distinct heart, but upon a further examination, two other lobes were discovered situated under the first, they were small, compressed, and in a very imperfect state, and appeared to want the proper vessels.

On opening the cavity of the Abdomen, the first object which presented itself was a liver of a very uncommon size and shape, stretching from side to side, so as to fill both the Hypochondria: it appeared to be double, possessing two gall bladders, and two setts of biliary vessels; under the liver was found two distinct stomachs, situated in a concavity of the liver on each side, from each stomach proceeded a distinct Duodenum, into each of which the Ductus Communis on each side opened itself in the usual manner; the intestines were double & distinct, and united by a separate Mesentary to each spine, they continued in this state throughout the Duodenum Jejunum, and more than two thirds of the Ileum, they then united; in their progress, an inch or two further they seemed only simply to adhere, and then suddenly inosculating they became one gut, and continued in that state till the Rectum terminated in the Anus. There were two spleens, one situated under each Stomach,—the Omentum was small and shrivelled, and it could not be discovered if it was originally double. The kidneys were double—one pair were perfect, each had its Ureter, which opened in the usual manner into the bladder; the other pair were small, compressed and imperfect, the Ureters being wanting. The bladder was single and in every respect perfect; the pelvis in which the bladder, &c. were placed, was formed by a union of the two spines at the last two Vertebræ, & the Ossa Innominata; the Pubis was small and not perfectly formed, and the Os Sacrum and Cyccygis as has been already observed, were wanting. On a further examination it was discovered that each Trachea was affixed to a distinct lobe of the lungs, and each Oesophagus opened into a distinct stomach. This creature had the genital parts of an individual female.

The throng of people whom curiosity had brought to view this production, rendered a more minute inspection impracticable, but the appearances already described, were the principal which were observed, or which it is necessary to mention—to enter into a general consideration of the subject of monsters, and the controversies which have agitated the learned with respect to their origin, would on the present occasion be superfluous, nor could it convey any new information to professional men, for whom this history is principally intended: it will therefore suffice to observe, that cases of this nature are by no means new or very uncommon. Many are related in Philosophical Transactions, and Memoirs of the Learned societies in Europe—and the subject has been accurately investigated by many medical anatomical writers, and particularly by the learned Morgagni, in his excellent work, De Sedibus et Causis Morborum.

A FEW GOOD

Rum Hogsheads,

suitable for cyder, to be Sold

By DAVENPORT & M'LEAN.

Northampton, Sept. 16, 1789.

ALL military officiates to be

included in the Ohio purchase are hereby informed, that no powers of attorney which have been forwarded to me will be admitted at the War-Office, that have not been acknowledged before a Magistrate—All who have neglected to do it, and still wish to avail themselves of the benefit of being included in this delightful purchase, are notified that unless they execute a well authenticated power to me, or some other person, and lodge it in the War-Office immediately, or in the hands of the honourable *Rufus Putnam*, Esq. they of course will be excluded.

I have given full power to the honourable *Rufus Putnam*, Esq. who resides at Rutland, to transact all matters that respect my agency in New-England, who will transact the business if applied to in season.

BENJ. TUPPER, Agent.

To the Publick.

THE subscriber would advertise the publick, that he has a very large and *valuable* collection of

FRUIT TREES

consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Apricot and Mulberry trees. His collection is not equalled by any in this state, and he presumes is not excelled by any on the continent. He has spared no pains, cost or exertion to obtain the richest and best fruit trees from Rhode-Island, New-York, Connecticut, New-Jersey, &c. &c. Any gentlemen who wish to be furnished with them may depend upon it that none will be offered but those that he will warrant from his own knowledge to be genuine and excellent of their kind. The greatest care and attention is paid to them, by which they are always kept in the best possible order. While gentlemen may be furnished with the most excellent fruit with very little expense, and no inconvenience, he cannot but flatter himself that this very useful branch of husbandry will not be neglected for want of patrons to support it. To have choice fruit become general and of easy access, is an object, which in a country like our own, deserves very considerable attention; and while the friends to *Agriculture* are exerting themselves in meliorating the productions of nature in almost every other instance, private convenience and *public utility* therefore call upon them to extend their favour to this *advantageous* and *ornamental* part of agricultural improvement. He finds that the mulberry tree, whose fruit is so universally admired, flourishes in this part of the country with peculiar vigour.

The subscriber wishes to correct the error of those people who suppose that fruit trees set out in the fall season, do not thrive so well as those set out in the spring. He can assure the public from his own experience, that they will do quite as well, and in some instances he has known them ultimately to turn out better.

Edward Yeomans.

N. B. Trees may be had at his Nursery in Westfield, where constant attendance is given.

Westfield, September 6, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Rowe, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a state, town and county tax, for the years 1784, 85, 86, 87, 88 and 89, and in a minister tax for 1788 & 89, as follows, viz.

	State tax.				town & coun.				minis.		
	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.
Edward Upham	0	6	3	2	0	18	11	3	2	3	3
James Upham	0	4	11	2	0	11	6	1	2	10	
Obed Foot	0	4	10	3	0	11	6	1	0	9	1
S. Rogers, jun.	0	0	6	0	0	2	7	2	0	10	1
—— Goodale	0	0	8	3	0	7	4	0	1	2	1
—— Wench	0	0	8	3	0	7	4	0	1	2	1
—— Aldrich	0	0	5	0	0	3	3	1	0	7	0
Fullam's grant	1	1	6	2	3	10	8	0	8	3	0
Brooks & Bigelow					0	2	9	1			
Joel Dutton	0	0	10	3	0	4	4	0	0	4	3
Benja. Fisk	0	1	6	1	0	4	7	1	0	5	3
Samuel Pearce					0	4	1	1			
Jonas Leonard	0	0	2	3	0	2	9	2	0	0	3
Elisha Porter, Esq	0	1	0	1	0	5	11	1	0	7	3
—— Smith	0	6	2	2	0	19	9	1	1	1	2
Oliver Wilder	0	1	3	3	0	6	2	1	0	2	2
—— Cahoon	0	4	1	0	0	16	1	0	2	9	0
Richard Green	0	0	3	3	0	1	9	1	0	0	0
Ellet Makepeace					0	16	8	2			
Jesse Marks					0	4	11	1			
Jonas Upham					0	1	7	0			
Noah Bliss					0	1	8	0			
Abel Clary	0	2	4	2	0	5	6	1			
E. Mattoon, Esq					0	9	4	2			
Jason Wright	0	3	4	0	0	6	3	0			
A. Singletary, Esq					0	9	4	2			
Reuben Parker	0	6	3	0	0	12	5	2	6	7	2
—— Beeman	0	0	4	2	0	1	10	3	0	11	2
Capt. B. Brown	0	0	10	0	0	3	3	1	2	4	0
R. Ingersol, jun.	0	7	6	0							
Ekanah Hodges	0	10	0	0							
Barna Blackmore	0	3	8	0							
T. Barrow man	0	1	8	0							
Jason Wright	0	3	4	0							
John Crowford	0	6	6	0							
Dr. M. Heaton	0	3	11	0	0	2	4	1			
Nathan Wood	0	1	2	1	0	0	8	3			
Dennis' grant	0	2	4	2	0	1	5	1			

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 16th day of November next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Ambrose Porter, in said Rowe, at 9 o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

NATHAN WHEELER, Collect. for 1784.
ARCHIBALD THOMAS, for 85 & 86.
JOSEPH NASH, for 86, do.
ISAAC LANKTON, for 87.
JONATHAN WHITE, for 88 & 89.

Rowe, August 27, 1789.

The subscriber wants to hire

Two Journeymen Weavers,

that understand the business in its various branches and one that is acquainted with dressing Cloth.

He also wants a sprightly active LAD, about 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice.

Nathan Bliss.

Hatfield, Sept. 7, 1789.

Vol. IV.] THE [Num. 161.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Proceedings of Congress.

[Continued from our last.]

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, August 31.

DEBATE on the JUDICIARY BILL—*continued from our last.*

MR. JACKSON: I rise, Sir, on what I conceive the most important subject, which has yet come before this house: It is true I have long considered, & with attention, but on mature consideration, am impressed with the same sentiments with the gentleman from New-Hampshire. It must be admitted, the society was formed before the rules which governed that society, and therefore the laws and rules were formed merely for the convenience of that society. In fact the convenience of the people is, or ought to be the first privilege of every government; and the people have a right to expect it. Our present constitution has set out with this declaration, "We the People," is its preamble; and therefore in the system before us, every attention of the Legislature ought to be given to this point. Sir, I apprehend that the system before us is not framed, or calculated for that purpose: but rather intended to destroy some of the most valuable, and important privileges of the citizens. I do not wish to diminish from the powers in the federal judiciary, which may be necessary and commensurate to the carrying the government fully into execution; but I consider the system unnecessary, vexatious, and expensive, and calculated to destroy the harmony and confidence of the people.

The gentleman from South-Carolina has objected to the motion for striking out the clause, for several reasons. The first is, to bring forward as "that in the case of the state the supreme court is limited in their appointments to inferior officers, and required by the clause to say that the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, &c." Sir, it is the general principle of all courts, and in reference to the Constitution of the United States in particular, that the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, &c. as the legislature may make. Is it not a general principle in all governments, that the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, &c. as the legislature may make?

will have their choice of courts. But who shall try a crime against a law of the United States, or a new created action? Here a jurisdiction is made *de novo*. A small is to be exercised, and this can be done only by persons appointed as judges in the manner before mentioned: The will of the society is expressed and is disobeyed, and who shall interpret and enforce that will, but the person invested with authority from the same society: The state judges, are to judge according to the law of the State, and the common law. The law of the United States is a rule to them but not an authority for them. It controuls their decisions; but cannot enlarge their powers. Suppose an action brought on a statute declaring a forfeiture equal to the whole of the goods against him who shall unlade without a permit: Before the law was made, no court had jurisdiction. Can a State court sustain such an action? They may as properly assume admiralty jurisdiction, or sustain actions for forfeiture of the British revenue acts. I mean no disrespect to the State courts. In some of the States I know the judges are highly worthy of trust; they are safeguards to government, and human nature. But wherein would they get the power of trying the supposed action? The States under whom they act, and to whom alone they are amendable never had any such power to give, and this government never gave them any. We may command individuals: But what right have we to require the servants of the States to serve us. Nay, Sir, it is not only true that they cannot decide this cause, if we neglect to make provision by creating proper tribunals for the decision, but they will not be authorised to do it even if we pass an act declaring that they shall be invested with power: For they must be individually commissioned and salaried to have it as the States judges. If we may empower one State court, suppose the supreme court, we may empower all, or any, even the justices of the peace. This will appear more monstrous, if we consider the trial of crimes. A statute creates an offence. Shall any justice of the peace be directed to summon a jury to try for treason or piracy? It is true the government will not direct a thing so wickedly absurd to be done. But who will believe government may lawfully do it?——It would be tedious to persue this subject, or even the ideas connected with it very far. The nature of the subject renders it difficult to be even perspicuous without being prolix. My wish is to establish this conclusion, that offences against statutes of the United States, and actions the cognizance whereof is created *de novo*, are exclusively of federal jurisdiction; that no persons can act as judges to try them, except such as may be commissioned agreeably to the constitutions: That for the trial of such offences and causes tribunals must be created. These with the admiralty jurisdiction which it is agreed must be provided for, constitute the principal powers of the district courts. If we must pay judges, we may as well employ them. The remnants of jurisdictions which may be taken away, are scarcely worth transferring to the State court, and may as well be exercised by our own.

Mr. Maddison. It will not be doubted that some judiciary system is necessary to accomplish the objects of the government; and that it ought to be commensurate with the other branches of the government. Under the late confederation it could scarcely be said that there was any real legislative power. There was no executive branch; and the judicial was so confined as to be of little consequence. In the new Constitution, a regular system is provided. The legislative power is made effective for its objects; the executive is co-extensive with the legislative and it is equally proper that this should be the case with the judicary. If the latter be concurrent with the state jurisdictions, it does not follow that it will for that reason be impracticable. It is admitted that concurrence exists in some cases between the legislative authorities of the Federal and State governments; and it may be safely affirmed that there is more both of novalty and difficulty in that arrangement than there will be in the other.

To make the state courts federal courts is liable to insuperable objections. Not to repeat that the moment that is done, they will from the highest down to the county courts, hold their tenures during good behavior, by virtue of the Constitution. It may be remarked that in another point of view it would violate the Constitution, by usurping a prerogative of the Supreme Executive of the United States. It would be making appointments which are expressly vested in that department, not indeed by *nomination* but by *description*, which would amount to the same thing. But laying the e difficulties aside, a review of the Constitution of the courts in many States will satisfy us that they cannot be trusted with the execution of the federal laws. In some of the States, it is true they might, and would be safe and proper organs of such a jurisdiction: But in others they are so dependent on the State legislature, that to make the federal laws dependent on them, would throw us back into all the embarrassments which characterized our former situation. In Connecticut the judges are appointed annually by the legislature, and the legislature is itself the dernier resort in civil cases. In Rhode-Island, which we hope to see united with the other States, the case is at least as bad. In Georgia even under there formed Constitution, the judges are triennially appointed, and in a manner by no means unexceptionable. In Pennsylvania they hold their places for seven years only. Their tenures leave a dependence particularly for the last year or two of the terms, which forbid a reliance on judges who feel it. With respect to their salaries, there are few States if any, in which the judges stand on independent ground. On the whole, Sir, I do not see how it can be made compatible with the Constitution, or safe to the federal interests to make a transfer of the federal jurisdiction to the State courts, as contended for by the gentlemen who oppose the clause in question.

Mr. Jackson. Sir, the importance of the question induces me to trouble the committee so far as to answer one of the arguments made use of in the opposition, and which I think necessary (to do away the impressions they may have made) should be answered. The gentleman from Massachusets, (Mr. Sedgwick) has carried the nation to the highest pinnacle of glory, and in a moment hurled it down to its lowest pitch; and has laid the loss of national faith, credit, and honour to the want of an energetic judiciary. Every good citizen will with him deplore the abject state we have been brought to; but, Sir, do his arguments hold good here? I am of opinion and it is evident they do not. Under our old form of government, Congress had no compelling judiciary—no power of reversing the decrees of the State judges; but is it contended that they have or ought have none under the present system? It is allowed, Sir, that Congress shall have the power in its fullest extent to correct, reverse or affirm any decree of a State court, and assuredly the supreme court will exercise this power. How then can our national faith or honor be injured by striking out the clause in future? It must be obvious to the gentleman himself that his fears are groundless: For the supreme court will interfere and keep the State judiciaries within their bounds. That authority will tell them, thus far shall ye go, and no farther, and bring them back when they exceed their bounds to the principles of the institution.

Another gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Ames) has advanced a position I can not agree with; he has said that the State courts will not cannot take cognizance of laws of the Union, as it would be taking up matters without the bonds of their jurisdiction, and interfering with what was not left to them. Sir, I answer that gentleman with the words of the Constitution, "This Constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties, &c. shall be the supreme law of the land"—this surpasses in power any State laws: The judges are bound to notice them as the supreme law, and I call on the gentleman to know, as a professional man, if a criminal was tried for a capital offence under a State law and could justify himself under the laws of the Union, if the State judges could condemn him? Sir, they would forfeit their oath if he was not acquited; this however he has admitted in his argument in some measure. If there was no jurisdiction, neither could they notice the law. I acknowledge that the gentleman has used many specious arguments; but as they rest chiefly on this ground I think they are done away.

The gentleman (Mr. Maddison) from Virginia, has advanced that by leaving this power in the hands of the State judiciaries, or by joining their concurrent authority, you establish them as inferior jurisdictions. If the gentleman will turn to the 11th and 25th sections, he will find both those positions established, and what fell from the gentleman from Massachusetts concerning jurisdiction is likewise answered. That State courts by the former are acknowledged to have concurrent jurisdiction in a large extent, where the United States or an alien are a party, or between citizens of one State and those of another. And if the jurisdiction is acknowledged in some points, it must be supposed to be so in the fullest extent. By the 25th, Sir, they are again fully established, and therefore they are now by the present system in every light as fully, agreeably to the gentleman's argument inferior jurisdictions, as they possibly could be by the principles of the gentleman from New-Hampshire. And here Sir, I will advert to the general argument, used by the gentlemen in opposition, of the necessity of power to enforce the laws of the Union and support the national existence and honour. Sir, I am opposed in some degree to this clause. For the extent of its power, even supposing the district and circuit courts abolished, swallows up every shadow of a State judiciary. Gentlemen have therefore no reason to complain of the want of federal judiciary power, for the clause declares, "That a final judgment or decree in any suit in the highest court of law, or equity, of a State in which a decision of the suit could be had, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty, or statute of, or an authority exercised under the United States; and the decision is against their validity; or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under any State on the ground of their being repugnant to the constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of such their validity; or where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the constitution or of a treaty or statute of, or of a commission held under the United States, & the decision is against the title, right, privilege or exemption specially set up, or claimed by either party under such clause, of the said constitution, treaty, statute or commission; may be re-examined and reversed or affigned in the supreme court of the United States." Sir, in my opinion, and I am convinced experience will prove it, there will, nor can be no suit or action brought in any of the State courts but may under this clause be reserved or affirmed by being brought within the cognizance of the supreme court. But should there be some exceptions for the present, yet Sir, the precedent is so forcible, for it goes so far as ever to admit of constructions that under some constitution or other, of some of the articles, those articles will in time be totally lost. Sir, let us look at the court of exchequer in England—Revenue trials at first engrossed all its whole attention—from a series of fiction there is no personal action but from construction may be brought within their cognizance—It is only to suggest, and very seldom true that the plaintiff is a kings debtor and the action is well grounded—Yet there they have counter checks and another resort—here the supreme court is final. Sir, the gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. Burke) was right in declaring a resident on lake Erie might be dragged to New-York for trial, as that on the Oconee to Savannah. Now, Sir, I know not how far in time a man might not be dragged from the Oconee to be tried in North-Carolina: I declare that the circuit courts shall have power to hold special sessions for the trial of criminal causes at their discretion. On those considerations I hope the House will not adopt the present system until the milder one is tried. It is calculated to harrass and fatigue the people, without answering any essential purpose.

[*Continued in the last page*]

BOSTON, Sept. 23.

[*The following was omitted in our last, in order to give a summary of the events which have so much agitated the Kingdom of* FRANCE—*events which must greatly interest its allies, the citizens of the* UNITED STATES.]

THE KING'S SPEECH,

Delivered on WEDNESDAY, the 16th JULY, to the STATES GENERAL.

"GENTLEMEN;

"I ASSEMBLED you for the purpose of consulting you on the most important affairs of state. Nothing is so immediately interesting, or so sensibly affects my heart, as the dreadful disorders that reign in the Capital.

"The Chief of the nation comes, with confidence, into the midst of its Representatives, to testify his sorrow, and to intreat them to find the means of restoring order and tranquility.

"I know that unjust suspicions have been entertained, that they have dared to assert that your persons were not safe. Will it be necessary for me to argue on the falsehood of rumours so criminal, to which my known character gives the lie?

"But—I stand or fall with the nation—I confide in you.—Assist me in this exigency to maintain the welfare of the State.—I depend on the wisdom of the National Assembly.—The zeal of the Representatives of my people, re-united for the public good, is to me a perfect safeguard; and, depending on the love and fidelity of my subjects, I have given orders to the troops to withdraw from Paris and Versailles. I authorize & even request you to make known my intentions to the Capital."

This speech was received with acclamations.

The following are AUTHENTIC COPIES *of the* LETTER *of the* KING *of* FRANCE *to Mr.* NECKER, *and his* ANSWER.

"I HAVE been deceived respecting you.—Violence has been committed on my character. Behold me at length enlightened. Come, Sir; come without delay, and resume your claims to my confidence, which you have acquired forever. My heart is known to you, I expect you with all my nation, and I very sincerely share in its impatience. On which, I pray God, Sir, until your return to take you into his holy & worthy keeping.

LOUIS."

ANSWER *of M.* NECKER *dated Geneva, July 23, in the Evening, and received by His* MAJESTY *the 26th.*

"SIRE,

"I HAVE this instant received the letter with which it has pleased your Majesty to honour me. I want expressions to testify to you the tender emotions I have experienced on the return of your favour; it penetrates me more and more with the obligation I have long imposed on myself, of always distinguishing in your Majesty the just Prince, the honest man, who can appreciate only the happiness of the Nation, when he tastes it *himself*, from the powerful Monarch who governs it, and who is frequently expected to do what is repugnant to his heart.

"I only take the time, Sir, to wipe away the tears which your letter has made me shed, and I fly to obey your orders. I shall not bear to you my heart—that is a property you have acquired by a thousand titles, & to which I no longer have any claim.

"I reckon with impatience; and am striving to accelerate the moments which are necessary, for me to operate, the moments which are necessary, for me to proceed to offer you the last drop of my blood, my feeble talents, my entire devotion to your sacred person, and the profound respect with which I am, Sire,

Your Majesty's most humble,
Most obedient, and most zealous servant,
NECKER."

PARIS, [*France*] July 17.

ON Sunday last, on receiving the news of the dismission of M. NECKER, and a body of troops entering this city, the populace began to arm themselves, as were immediately joined by the French Guards. In the evening a slight skirmish happened in the Place of Louis XV. in which two dragoons of the Duc de Chatteau's regiment were killed, and two wounded. After which all the troops left the capital.

Very early on Monday morning the populace forced the convent of St. Lazare, in which, besides a considerable quantity of corn, were found arms and ammunition, supposed to have been conveyed thither as a place of security, at different times, from the arsenal. The Bourgeoisie came to the resolution of raising a militia of forty-eight thousand men. A general consternation prevailed throughout the town. All the shops were shut; all publick and private employments at a stand; and scarcely a person to be seen in the streets except the armed burghers, who acted as a temporary police for the protection of private property, to replace the established one, which had no longer any influence.

On Tuesday morning the Hospital of Invalids was summoned to surrender, and was taken possession after a slight resistance. All the cannon, small arms and ammunition, were immediately seized upon, and what was necessary. The cannon was distributed in different quarters of the town. In the evening a detachment with two pieces of cannon went to the Bastile, to demand the ammunition deposited there. A flag of truce had been sent before them, which was answered from within; but nevertheless the Governour (the Marquis de Launay) ordered the guard to fire, and several were killed. The populace, enraged at this proceeding, rushed forward to the assault, when the Governour agreed to admit a certain number, on condition that they should not commit any violence. A detachment of about forty accordingly passed the drawbridge, which was instantly drawn up, and the whole massacred. This breach of faith, aggravated by so glaring an instance of inhumanity, naturally excited a spirit of revenge and tumult not to be appeased. A breach was soon made in the gate, and the fortress surrendered. The Governour, and the principal gunner, the jailer, and two invalids who had been noticed as being more active than the rest, were seized, and carried before the Council assembled at the Hotel de Ville, by whom the Marquis de Launay was sentenced to be beheaded, which was accordingly put in execution at the Place de Greve, and the other prisoners were also put to death. The Prevot de Marchands met with a similar fate, being suspected of betraying the citizens; and the heads of those persons were fixed on pikes, and carried round the city.

In the course of the same evening, the whole of the Gardes Francoise joined the Burgeoisie, with all their cannon, arms and ammunition.

Not more than four or five prisoners were found in the Bastile.

On Wednesday the King went to the Assembly of the States-General at Vertailles, accompanied only by MONSIEUR, and the COUNT D'ARTOIS, and addressed the States in a speech, in which his Majesty exhorted them to provide the means of restoring order and tranquility, and to assist him in securing the welfare of the States; and his Majesty accquainted them that, relying on the affection and fidelity of his subjects, he had ordered the troops to retire to a certain distance from Paris and Versailles.

This speech was received with universal applause, & his Majesty returned to his apartments, attended by all the deputies of the Nation, amidst the acclamations of an innumerable concourse of people. The National Assembly immediately sent a Deputation of the General Assembly of the Electors at the Hotel de Ville, to accquaint them with the above-mentioned proceedings.

The army, in purfuance of the King's orders, retired to Serve early on Wednesday morning, leaving their camp equi ppage behind them.

On Wednesday the citizens of PARIS sent a deputation to the King, humbly hoping his presence in the capital the next day—assuring him he should be guarded by 20,000 of his faithful subjects.

THE KING's ENTRANCE INTO PARIS.

JULY 22.

The King did not come to Paris on Thursday, as was at first expected, but on Friday; orders were issued by beat of drum, from the General Marquis de la Fayette, for all the enrolled citizens, to appear in arms to receive His MAJESTY. Each District accordingly assembled at their respective guard houses, and filed off to their appointed stations with the utmost regularity; by ten o'clock the passage was lined from the *Barriere of the Hill of Passy, along Versailles road, the Place Louis XV. the rue St. Honore*, and the *Quais* to the *Hotel de Ville* by the armed citizens, a distance of three miles; a body of 2,000 young citizens on horseback, went to receive the KING at the Barriere, whither he was escorted by the armed militia of Versailles (for Versailles two armed for freedom) and about three o'clock his MAJESTY was delivered over to the Parisian army, in a plain coat, accompanied only by the Comte d'Eltaing, the Prince de Beauveau, the Duc de Villeroy, and the Duc de Villequier, unattended by any other escort.—The multitude was immense.—At each fortified post in the avenues, streets, and on the bridges of the town, he was saluted by the cannon, *taken but two days before from his Arsenals, not a single cry was uttered of* VIVE LE ROI, but VIVE LA NATION!—VIVE LA LIBERTE.

The King's coach was preceeded by one hundred Deputies of the National Assembly, chosen for the purpose, who marched on foot; by the Cavalry of the Citizens, and by the French Grenadiers, with their field pieces, and the soldiers of different corps who had remained steady to the people, all decorated with the national cockade of red and blue. At four o'clock his MAJESTY arrived at the City Hall, where he was received by M. BAILLY, the new Mayor of Paris, who addressed him as follows, presenting him at the same time with the keys of the city, and a national cockade, which his Majesty put in his hat and wore.

"SIRE,

"*I present your Majesty with the keys of the good city of Paris—they are the same which were presented to* HENRY IV. HE HAD RE-CONQUERED HIS PEOPLE, HERE IT IS THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE RE-CONQUERED THEIR KING.

"*Your Majesty comes to enjoy the peace you have restored to the Capital; you come to enjoy the love of your faithful subjects. It is for their happiness that your Majesty has assembled around you the representatives of the nation, and that you are about to contract with them in laying the foundation of Liberty and publick Prosperity.—What a memorable day was that in which your Majesty came to your seat like a father in the midst of an united family, whence you were reconducted to your Palace by the whole National Assembly—guarded by the Representatives of the Nation—pressed by an immense people!—You here in your august features the expressions of sensibility and happiness, whilst around you nothing was heard but acclamations of joy—nothing was seen but tears of tenderness and love.—Sire, neither your people, nor your Majesty will ever forget that great day; it is the most glorious day of the Monarchy—it is the epoch of an engraved and eternal alliance between the Monarch and the People. The citizen of Paris is unparalled, immortalized for your Majesty. I have seen the glorious day, and, as of every species of happiness was destined for me, a shorter duration of the station in which the kindness of my fellow citizens has placed me, is to convey to you the expressions of their respect and love."*

The King attempted to speak, but his emotion was too strong to permit him to pronounce the speech he had prepared.

Mr. BAILLY approached his Majesty, and after receiving his orders, said to the Assembly:—"That the King was come to dispel any remains of uneasiness which might still subsist respecting his disposition towards the nation, and to enjoy the presence and love of his people; that his Majesty wished to see peace and tranquility restored to the capital, every thing return to its accustomed order, and crimes punished according to the laws." M. BAILLY then declaring that the King was ready to hear what any of the Assembly had to say,

Count LALLY DE TOLLENDAL rose, and in a noble and affecting strain of eloquence, spoke nearly as follows: "Are you then satisfied, my fellow-Citizens? Behold him—behold that King whom your hearts demanded, whom you desired to see amongst you; behold him—that King who has restored to you your National Assemblies, and who is come to consolidate your liberties on an unshaken basis.....!—May he carry back from this ever-memorable scene the peace of his too long troubled heart—a peace, he never deserved to lose!—Since he has chosen the love of his people for his only guard, prove to him, that he has gained a thousand times more power than he was inclined to sacrifice.....Sire, *[said he to the King]* you see these generous and affectionate subjects who idolize you; listen to their acclamations *[every sentence was interrupted by them]*; read in their countenances, penetrate into their hearts, you will see nothing but the expressions of fidelity and love; there is not one who would not cheerfully spill the last drop of his blood to serve you..... Perish the traitors still capable, but guilty insinuations, of calumniating the sentiments of a generous and faithful nation, devoted in their attachment to a just and good King, who henceforward, abandoning the idea of owing any thing to FORCE, is determined to owe every thing to his VIRTUES."

The King, still more and more moved by this affecting and solemn scene, could scarcely pronounce the words, which were repeated aloud to the Assembly.

"*My people may always count upon my love.*"

His Majesty then appeared at one of the windows, with the NATIONAL COCKADE, and saluted the people who filled the square before the town-house, the windows, and covered the roofs of the houses, and now burst forth into heartfelt acclamations of VIVE LE ROY which accompanied him out of the town, amidst the firing of Artillery and infantry.

His Majesty seemed deeply affected with this solemn and touching spectacle which his capital had exhibited —And what abundant matter for reflection! but three days and he himself was ready to give orders to let loose upon this generous, this loving people, all the horrors of war.

On his return, his mind seemed somewhat relieved, and the people expressed their joy, but not a frivolous, an inordinate joy; and it is worthy of remark, that not a single post was abandoned from curiosity—on the contrary, the guards at each were doubled; a sufficient number of cannon kept loaded with grape shot, and a general mistrust prevailed amid all this effusion of joy and triumph—so fatal is a breach of faith in Sovereigns, so difficult is it to regain lost confidence!—If ever a monarch had a dreadful but useful lesson, Louis XVI. is the man. On quitting the boundaries of the capital he was delivered to the Versailles militia, and reconducted home.

In the evening there was a general illumination, but all was tranquility, the congratulations were the congratulations of calm courage, successful in the best of causes.

On the transparency at the Town house were the following words, *Louis XVI. father of the French*, and King of a free people.

M. BAILLY has received the unanimous thanks of the National Assembly, as President, and made Mayor of Paris by the unanimous voice of his fellow-citizens.

VIENNA, July 8.

An Austrian officer, who arrived here the 3d inst. in quality of courier from Semlin, brings the important news that the Russian fleet under the command of Admiral Wainowich, had attacked and completely defeated the first division of the Turkish fleet, near the coast of Bessarabia. The division had under its convoy some transports with provisions for the Grand Vizier's army, which are captured by the Russians. After destroying and dispersing the Turkish ships, the conquerors made a descent upon the coast, and reduced Kalat or make and Kactaga to ashes by fire. This victory is the more important as it will tend to occasion a scarcity of provisions in the Ottoman army.

News of the above event has caused great consternation in Constantinople, where the guards are doubled, and cannon drawn upon the Canal to resist the approach of the Russians.

CHEAP GOODS!

THE subscriber at his Store east of the Court-House, has the following articles for sale, and he is determined to sell for cash as cheap as they can be had in Boston or New-York—He will likewise exchange them for the following articles of Produce, viz. WHEAT, RYE, INDIAN CORN, FLAX-SEED, BEANS, PEAS, OATS, FLAX, PORK, BEES-WAX, SHIPING FURRS, POT ASH, PEARL ASH, and SALTS, viz.

Broadcloths,	Chizzels,
Serges,	Snaffle and Curb Bitts,
Flannels,	Chaise Nails,
Baizes,	Sand Table Ketches,
Duffils,	Tofe Nails,
Everlastings,	Brass Weights,
Fuffians,	Graters,
Jeans,	Taper Bitts,
Velvets,	Center Bitts,
Crapes,	Gimblets,
Poplins,	Wood Screws,
Marseilles Quilting,	Brass Nobbs,
Mole,	Cork Screws,
Lateening,	Brass Ink Pots,
Persian,	Stirrup Irons,
Cambrick,	Two Feet Rules
Lawn,	Copper Coffee Pots,
Gauzes,	Iron Candlesticks,
Lawn Aprons,	Brass do.
Gauze Handkerchiefs,	Japan'd do. with Snuffers,
Cotton do.	Shoe and Knee Buckles,
Linnen do.	Hat and Breast Pins.
Shirts,	Hair Pins,
Worsted Hose,	Frying Pans,
Thread do.	Shovels,
Silk do.	Spades,
Muslin,	Knives and Forks,
Worsted and Silk Mitts,	Spectacles,
Twist and Sewing Silk,	Scissors,
Thread,	Bellows,
Dutch Lace,	Chasing Dishes,
Black Lace,	Lanthorns,
Worsted Caps,	Shovels and Tongs,
Men's Worsted Gloves,	Hammers,
Leather Breeches,	Hand-Saws,
ROCK SALT,	Compass do.
Fayal Wine,	Pot Ares,
Malaga do.	Coffee Mills,
Rum,	Looking-Glasses,
Coffee,	Combs,
Best Cotton Wool,	Needles,
Salt Petre,	Teapots,
Quart Bottles,	Quart and Pint Pots,
Cafe do.	Quart and Pint Basons,
Indigo,	Plates,
Crown Soap,	Platters,
Fuftic,	Hinges of all sorts,
Bar Lead,	Potts,
German Steel,	Kettles,
Iron Wire,	Skellers.
Scythes,	Tea Kettles,
Sickles,	Waggon Boxes,
Sand Rubs,	Stew Pans,
Norway Rag do.	Dripping Pans,
Brass Skellets,	House Brushes,
Small Brass Kettles,	Shoe and Buckle do.
Brads,	China Cups and Saucers,
Locks of all sorts,	Crewets,
Handles and Escutcheons,	Salts,
Snuff Boxes,	Mustard,
Tobacco do.	Paper,
Wool Cards,	Quils,
Cotton do.	Account Books,
Files,	Spelling Books,
Rasps,	Ink Powder,
Plane Irons,	Lead Pencils,
Augres,	Women's Shoes.
Gouges,	

WANTED,

A HORSE,

About 6 years old, worth from 12 to 18l. that trots and paces, and is good to ride or draw.——Also,

Two Yoke of CATTLE,

fit for the Stall.

ROBERT BRECK.

Northampton, Sept. 30. 1789.

A FEW GOOD

Rum Hogsheads,

suitable for cyder, to be Sold

By DAVENPORT & M'LEAN.

Northampton, Sept. 16, 1789.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the non-resident proprietor or proprietors of the Lot No. 78, in the northern part of Conway, originally laid to Col. EBENEZER HINSDALE, that said Lot is taxed in the year 1784, as follows, viz.

	L.	s.	d.
State Tax,	0	2	11
Town Do.	0	1	10
Minister Do.	0	0	8

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first Monday in November next, so much of said land will be then sold at

PUBLICK VENDUE,

at the House of Mr. Samuel Bolwood, in said Conway, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

CYRUS RICE, Collector for 1784.

Conway, Sept. 21, 1789.

From the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Certain interesting representations presented to a late Assembly gave rise to the following.

WHEREAS it is of consequence
Congress should fix its residence
That seat of legislation and reason,
Ye kept long from the "*federal towns*;"
The people of this pleasant borough,
From a conviction just and thorough,
That there's no other situation,
Can equal this in all the nation;
Your honours do most humbly pray,
To make it your abode for aye.

Nature provideth here in ample,
We only can select a sample
Of what this blessed place affords,
Enough to tempt a *House of Lords!*
Where'er you turn your wond'ring eyes,
Ten thousand pleasing prospects rise!
The streams meandring thro' the vales,
"*BLUE HILLS,*" whose height the skies assails;
The air salubrious, sweet and bracing,
All fogs, and noxious vapours chasing,
And as no mortal man can think,
But what you all must eat and drink,
Our markets give, ye Gods, such meat,
As ye, in your own hotels eat:
We've beef, and veal, and lamb, and mutton,
As fine as e'er was table put on;
And dunghill fowls, wild ducks and widgeons,
And snipes, and geese, and quails and pidgeons;
Pheasants and partolans, be sure,
To please the dainties epicure.
Our Schuylkill gives us fish in plenty,
Of sorts we reckon more than twenty—
As shad and sheavies, perry picking,
Without a bone your throat to stick in;
Then for the chill the use of future song,
Upon whose waves are borne along
Two hundred thousand sacks of wheat,
Transported in small craft to fleet—
Musketo fleet! yes, there in peace,
CONGRESS may sit till time shall cease,
Nor ships with horrid broadsides fear 'em,
Nor soldier with a gun come near 'em,
At present we've three hundred houses,
All fill'd with loving wives and spouses;
But timber, shingles, foundling, boards,
The neighbourhood great store affords;
We'll give you stones all veined with blue,
And thank you when you take them too;
But as for bricks, you pay for making,
They cost us time and pains in baking;
We've carpenters, and masons good,
As ever work'd in stone or wood;
Artists in every kind of work,
To build your houses in a jerk.
We've barbers, taylors, and fine makers,
Pye-women, hucksters, brewers, bakers;
Taverns in plenty too abound,
And here and there a church is found;
Besides all these, there are "exteriours,"
We need not mention our superiours,
Both for convenience, and delight,
To crown the day, and eke the night.
Then come, good Sirs, make this your seat,
Where natures choicest bounties rise,—
The public good prompts this petition,
From yours with reverence and submission.

THE ALPHABET.

[Continued from the second page.]

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) All the difficulties and inconveniences which the gentlemen have started as arising from the government itself. All the objections made to this court apply equally against having any national judicature. Indeed if they had any weight they would as forcibly apply against the very institution which the gentlemen patronize, viz. a court of admiralty and piracy. If there is to be this perpetual clashing of jurisdictions between the federal and state courts, this eternal jarring between their respective officers, will not these embarrassments exist under any judicial system which the ingenuity of man can devise? Will they not take place under the establishment propoſed by the other side; and will the mere alteration of the court from a district to a court of admiralty and piracy remedy the evil? But these objections come too late; a national government is established—the judicial power is a component part of that government, and must be commensurate to it. If we have a government pervading the Union, we must have a judicial power of similar magnitude: We must establish courts in every part of the Union. The only question is, which is the plan best calculated to answer the great objects we all have in view, the carrying the judicial powers into operation with the least inconvenience to the citizens.—This double system of juriſprudence is unavoidable;—It is as much a part of the Constitution as the double system of legislation; each state has a legislative power, and the Congress has a legislative power, both operating on the same persons, and in many cases on the same objects: It is infinitely more difficult to mark with precision the limits of the legislative than of the judicial power: No one however disputed the propriety of veſting Congress with a legislative power over the Union, and yet that power is perhaps more liable to abuſe than the judicial. It has been indeed contended in some of the State Conventions, that Congress ought not to be intruſted with direct taxation; and it is remarkable that the same obstacles were urged against that power which are now suggested against this institution. It was then said that federal and state taxes could not operate at the same time without confusion; it was then facetiously aſked, whether the Congressional and the State collector who had seized a horse for the payment of taxes were to divide him between them;—it is now aſked with equal pleasantry, whether the marſhal of the district court and the sheriff of the State court who have taken the same debtor in execution are to cut him in halves? It was then answered, that if the State collector seized the horse first, he will have the first satisfied. It was also shewn that there are frequently in the same state, State taxes, county taxes, and corporation taxes, and that these are occasioned any clashing or confuſion? It may now be answered, that there are at present in some of the States, State courts, county courts, and corporation courts; and that these are found convenient, and unaccompanied with the clashing so much apprehended. They keep within their particular spheres, and have their limits ascertained. But, in answer to one supposition allow me to state another—Suppose a State sheriff and a county sheriff should seize the same debtor, would he be parcelled out between them? would not the execution which was served first take effect? Is not this the practice at present, and will it not be founder this system? It is very easy for gentlemen in the warmth of their imaginations to suppose a variety of cases, and to raise a multiplicity of objections against any system of juriſprudence whatever: They will all be more or less liable to some objections on the score of inconvenience, but they are submitted to by good citizens, who are sensible that they are the surest means of protecting their property, reputations and lives. After all that has been said, it does not appear that we differ so widely as was imagined, for the gentlemen who advocate the motion, concede the necessity of some inferior federal court in each state. What then do gentlemen object to? If it is the name of the court, that may be altered—if it is the frequency of holding them, it will be very easy to amend the clause in that respect: but why move to strike out the clause altogether, when it is granted on all hands there must be such a court. The objection to the extent of juriſdiction is premature, & ought to be referred for the clause which ascertains the juriſdiction; if upon an inveſtigation of that clause, it shall appear that it ought to be reſtricted, that will be the seasonable time for moving to strike out the exceptionable part, but really as preſent gentlemen are making objections to one clause which, from their own concessions, apply altogether to another. As to several other observations, which relate to the time of holding the courts, the mode of drawing jurors, it is unnecessary to reply fully to them at preſent, because it would be improper to enter into a diſcuſſion of the detail, while the queſtion is on the principle of the syſtem.—Learn no less now than at the time of holding the courts, and the mode of drawing jurors, provided by the bill, the [illegible] whom the objection came, and [illegible] to [illegible] you the [illegible] alteration [illegible] at the [illegible] time; we [illegible] [illegible] there shall be a public [illegible] [illegible] will apply to the objection [illegible] in lieu will be unnecessarily har- [illegible] my ears will be taken to accommodate these courts to the convenience of the citizens of each state.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietors of land in the town of Rowe, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a state, town and county tax, for the years 1784, 85, 86, 87, 88 and 89, and in a minister tax for 1788 & 89, as follows, viz.

	State tax.			town & coun.			minist.		
	l.	s.	d. q.	l.	s.	d. q.	s.	d.	q
Edward Upham	0	6	3 2	0	18	11 3	2	3	3
James Upham	0	4	11 2	0	11	6 1	2	1	0
Obed Foot	0	4	10 3	0	11	6 1	0	9	1
S. Rogers, jun.	0	0	6 0	0	2	7 2	0	10	1
——Goodale	0	0	8 3	0	7	4 0	1	2	1
——Wench	0	0	8 3	0	7	4 0	1	2	1
——Aldrich	0	0	4 0	0	3	4 1	0	7	0
Fellam's grant	1	1	6 2	3	10	8 0	8	3	0
Brooks & Bigelow			0	2	9	1			
Joel Dutton	0	0	10 3	0	4	4 0	0	4	3
Benja. Felt	0	1	6 1	0	4	7 1	0	5	3
Samuel Pearce				0	4	1 1			
Jonas Leonard	0	0	2 3	0	2	9 2	0	4	3
Elitha Porter, Esq.	0	1	0 1	0	5	11 1	1	7	3
——Smith	0	6	2 2	0	19	9 1	1	1	2
Oliver Wilder	0	1	3 3	0	4	6 2	1	2	2
——Cahoon	0	4	1 0	0	16	1 0	2	9	0
Richard Green	0	0	3 3	0	1	9 1	0	4	0
Eller Makepeace				0	16	8 2			
Jesse Marks				0	4	11 1			
Jonas Upham				0	1	7 0			
Noah Blish				0	1	8 0			
Abel Clary	0	2	4 2	0	5	6 2			
E. Matroon, Esq.				0	9	4 2			
Jason Wright	0	3	4 0	0	6	3 0			
A. Singletary, Esq.				0	9	4 2			
Reuben Parker	0	6	3 0	0	12	5 2	6	7	2
——Beeman	0	0	4 2	0	1	10 3	0	11	2
Capt. B. Brown	0	9	10 0	0	3	11 2	2	4	0
R. Ingerſol, jun.	0	7	6 0						
Elkanah Hodges	0	10	0 0						
Barna Blackmore	0	3	8 0						
T. Barrowman	0	1	8 0						
Jason Wright	0	3	1 0						
John Crowford	0	6	6 0						
Dr. M. Heaton	0	3	11 0	0	2	4 1			
Nathan Wood	0	1	2 1	0	0	8 3			
Dennis' grant	0	2	4 2	0	1	3 1			

Unleſs said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 16th day of November next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Ambrose Potter, in said Rowe, at 9 o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

NATHAN WHEELER, Collect. for 1784.
ARCHIBALD THOMAS. for 85 & 86.
JOSEPH NASH, for 86, do.
ISAAC LANKTON, for 87.
JONATHAN WHITE, for 88 & 89.

Rowe, August 27, 1789.

Blackstone's Commentaries.

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ISAIAH THOMAS.

Worceſter, Auguſt 27, 1789.

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Levi Shephard,

Wants to procure a large quantity of good

FLAX,

for the Duck Manufacture—He takes BUTTER, and FLAX-SEED, and wiſhes to procure a quantity of CHEESE, that will weigh about ten lb. each, for which good pay will be made at his ſtore in Northampton.

CASH,

and a generous price given for

BEES-WAX.

Northampton, Sept. 23, 1789.

WHEREAS a number of the proprietors of Hatfield Great Swamp, have not paid their proportion of the expence of draining the ſame, according to the taxes levied for that purpoſe by the commiſſioners of ſewers—Such delinquents are hereby notified, that unleſs ſaid taxes are paid by the 25th day of September current, ſo much of their lands will then be ſold or leaſed, as ſhall be neceſſary to pay ſaid taxes, and all neceſſary intervening charges, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Joel Wait, inhabiter in Whately, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the aforeſaid 25th day of September current.

ELIJAH HUNT, } Commiſſioners.
LEVI SHEPHARD, }

Northampton, Sept. 8, 1789.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampſhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Capt. JOB ALVORD, late of South-Hadley, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment, on theſe ſecond Tuſdays of October, December, and January next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each day, at the houſe of Joſiah Alvord, in South-Hadley. No accounts will be allowed after ſaid term.

DAVID NASH, } Commiſſioners.
JAHLEEL WOODBRIDGE, }

ALL Perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

JUSTIN ALVORD, Adm'r.

South-Hadley, Sept. 9th, 1789.

Vol. IV.] THE [NUMB. 162.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Proceedings *of* Congress.

(Continued from our laſt.)

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, Auguſt 31.

In Committee of the whole; Mr. Boudinot, in the Chair.

DEBATE on the JUDICIAL BILL—concluded from our laſt.

Conclusion of Mr. Smith's (S. C.) Speech.

SEVERAL other difficulties have been urged as growing out of this plan of juriſprudence; a candid diſcuſſion will remove and obviate them. It has been ſaid, that the bill provides a number of appeals from the State to the ſupreme court, through the diſtrict and circuit courts; and that the ſuitors may be perſecuted with appeals carried on from one court to another, through four different courts. An attentive examination of the bill is a ſufficient anſwer to this objection: There is no appeal from the State to the diſtrict court, and only a power of removal in certain caſes of a federal juriſdiction from the State to the circuit court: neither is there any appeal of fact from the diſtrict to the circuit court, but in admiralty cauſes, & theſe cannot be afterwards carried up to the ſupreme court but where the value exceeds 2000 dollars.

It has been ſaid that under the idea of vicinage, a man may be dragged far from his friends to trial from Georgia to North-Carolina; but it muſt be remembered that there is a conſtitutional proviſion, that the criminal ſhall be tried in the State where the offence is committed, and the bill is conformable to the Conſtitution in this reſpect. It has been obſerved, that the Conſtitution is no bar to veſting the State courts with federal powers, for the words "ſuch inferior courts as Congreſs ſhall from time to time eſtabliſh," imply that Congreſs can not inſtitute them, and if they are not inſtituted, theſe powers muſt of courſe remain with the State courts: In reply to this argument it is to be obſerved, that the words, "ſuch inferior courts, &c." apply to the number & quality of the inferior federal courts, and not to the poſſibility of excluding them altogether: It is a latitude of expreſſion empowering Congreſs to inſtitute ſuch a number of inferior courts, of ſuch particular conſtitution, & at ſuch particular places as ſhall be found expedient: In ſhort in theſe words of the Conſtitution, Congreſs may eſtabliſh ſuch inferior courts as may be requiſite. But that Congreſs muſt eſtabliſh ſome inferior Courts is beyond a doubt: In the firſt place, the Conſtitution declares that the judicial power of the United States ſhall be veſted in a ſupreme, and in inferior courts. The words "ſhall be veſted" have great energy, they are terms of command; they leave no diſcretion to Congreſs to parcel out the judicial powers of the Union to State judicatures, where a diſcretionary power is left to Congreſs by the Conſtitution, the word "may" is employed, where no diſcretion is left, the words "ſhall" is the appropriate term; this diſtinction is cautiouſly obſerved. Again, the Supreme Court in two caſes only has original, in all others it has appellate juriſdiction; but where is the appeal to come from? Certainly not from the State courts; it muſt come from a federal tribunal. There is another argument which appears concluſive: The Conſtitution provides that the judges of the Supreme and inferior courts ſhall hold their commiſſions during good behavior, and ſhall receive ſalaries not capable of diminution, and it further provides that the judicial power of the Union ſhall be veſted in a Supreme and inferior courts; that is in a Supreme and inferior courts whoſe judges are to hold their commiſſions during good behaviour, and are to poſſeſs ſalaries not liable to diminution.

Does not then the Conſtitution in the plaineſt and unequivocal language, preclude us from allotting any part of the judicial authority of the Union to the State judicatures? The bill, it is ſaid, is then unconſtitutional, for it recognizes the authority of the State courts in that clauſe which empowers the Supreme court to overturn the deciſions of the State courts, when the deciſions are repugnant to the laws or Conſtitution of the United States. This is no recognition of ſuch authority, it is a neceſſary proviſion to guard the rights of the Union againſt the invaſion of the States. If a State court ſhould uſurp juriſdiction of federal cauſes, and by its adjudications attempt to ſtrip the federal government of its conſtitutional right, it is neceſſary that the national tribunal ſhould poſſeſs the power of protecting thoſe rights from ſuch invaſion. The committee has been told that this multiplication of courts, and of appeals will diſtreſs the citizens; and the number of appeals in Great-Britain have been alleged to. I have always heard that there is no country in the world where juſtice is better adminiſtered than in that country—to its excellent and impartial adminiſtration the proſperity, freedom and civil rights of its citizens have been attributed: Were appeals too much reſtrained in this country, I much queſtion whether a great clamour would not be raiſed againſt ſuch a reſtriction: The citizens of a free country, when they loſe their cauſe in one court, like to try their chance in another: This is a privilege they conſider themſelves juſtly intitled to, and if a litigious man harraſſes his adverſary by vexatious appeals, he is ſufficiently puniſhed for it by having the coſts to pay. By limiting appeals to the Supreme court to ſums above 1000 dollars, as is propoſed, the poor will be protected from being harraſſed by appeals to the Supreme court.

There is one more obſervation which requires an anſwer:—It was ſaid that the juries might be dragged from one end of the State to another; proviſion is expreſsly made againſt this in the bill; it is there enacted that the juries ſhall be ſo drawn as to occaſion the ſmalleſt inconvenience to the citizens. After having very maturely conſidered the ſubject, and attentively examined the bill in all its modifications, and heard all that has been alledged on this occaſion, I am perfectly convinced, that whatever defects may be diſcovered in other parts of the bill, the adoption of this motion would tend to the reſtriction of every ſyſtem of national juriſprudence.

Mr. Livermore; I think this law will entirely change the form of government of the United States.

Several obſervations have been made on the clauſe: It is ſaid to be the hinge on which the whole turns: Some of the objections which I have thrown out, have been attempted to be anſwered—among others the great expence—by expence I do not mean the ſalaries of Judges—this will however be greater than the whole expence of the judiciary throughout the United States; but I refer to the general expences, which muſt be borne by the people at large, for jails, court houſes, &c.—the expence of jurors and witneſſes, and other incidental charges, will be another, great burthen: This is at preſent borne without repining, as the people receive compenſation in perſonal ſecurity and public juſtice; but if all theſe are to be doubled throughout, it will be juſtly conſidered as intolerable. Another burthen is the rapidity of the courſe of proſecution in theſe courts, by which debtors will be obliged very ſuddenly to pay their debts at a great diſadvantage: Something like this, occaſioned the inſurrection in the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts: In other States ſimilar modes of rapidity in the collection of debts have produced conventions: This has been the caſe in the Northward, and as I have been informed, has alſo to the Southward.

This new ſangled ſyſtem will eventually ſwallow up the State Courts, as thoſe who are in favour of this rapid mode of getting debts will have recourſe to them. He then adverted to the cloſing circumſtances which muſt ariſe in the adminiſtration of juſtice by theſe independent courts having ſimilar powers. Gentlemen, ſaid he, may be facetious reſpecting dividing the horſe—but theſe are ſerious difficulties—the inſtances mentioned by the gentleman from South-Carolina, do not apply—the officer here is the ſame, the ſame Sheriff has the precept committed to him—and the execution does not ſever—the ſame goal anſwers for both, &c.

I do not think that difficulties have been anſwered by any of the examples brought for the purpoſe.

As to the inſtance of the trial for piracy in the State of South-Carolina, that was a particular caſe, which could not otherwiſe be provided for; but theſe ſo rarely happen, that no precedent can be drawn from them to render it neceſſary to eſtabliſh theſe perpetual courts.

He then referred to the obſervation which had been made reſpecting thoſe who are oppoſed to the clauſe, offering a ſubſtitute, and ſaid he thought upon the whole that the motion made by an Hon. Gentleman from South-Carolina, (Mr. Burke,) that there ſhould be no diſtrict courts, is better than any ſubſtitute.

It may be proper here to refer to the Conſtitution: He then read the clauſe upon this ſubject—"The Supreme Federal Court is to have original juriſdiction only in certain ſpecified caſes—in all other, it is to have only appellate juriſdiction: It is argued from thence, that there are to be inferior Federal Courts, from which theſe appeals are to be made: If the Conſtitution had taken from the State Courts all cognizance of federal cauſes, ſomething might be ſaid; but this is not the caſe.—The State Courts are allowed juriſdiction in theſe caſes.

It has been objected that bonds taken by the Judges of the Supreme Court, cannot be ſued in the State Courts: I do not ſee why this cannot be done: Similar proceſſes have been uſual among us in times paſt, and there has been no difficulty.

Admiralty Courts ſhould have cognizance of all maritime matters, and caſes of ſeizures ſhould alſo be committed to their deciſion. I hope therefore that the clauſe will be diſagreed to, or ſtruck out, and that the bill may be reſpected, that a ſhort conciſe ſyſtem may be adopted.

Mr. Vining: I conceive that the inſtitution of general and independent tribunals, are eſſential to the fair and impartial adminiſtration of the laws of the United States—That the power of making laws, of executing laws, and a judicial adminiſtration of ſuch laws, is in its nature, inſeparable and indiviſible, if not "*Juſtice might be ſaid to be lame as well as blind among us.*" The only plauſible argument which has been urged againſt this clauſe, is the expence: It is true, that the expenſe muſt in ſome degree be neceſſarily incurred, but it will chiefly conſiſt and end with the organization of your courts, and the erection of ſuch buildings as may be eſſential—ſuch as Court-Houſes, Jails, and Offices, as the gentleman has mentioned—and what, at all events, do ſuch expences amount to—they are the price which is paid for the juſt & equal adminiſtration of your laws: From your amazingly increaſing ſyſtem of government, cauſes muſt neceſſarily multiply in a proportionately exceſſive ratio: Theſe cauſes muſt be tried ſome where, and whether it is in a State Court, or a Federal Judicature, can, in the article of expence, make but little difference to the parties: It is only (for the ſake of more impartial juſtice) transferring the buſineſs from one tribunal to another.

The gentleman has told us, that the people do not like courts—that they have been oppoſed and prevented by violence—nay, by an inſurrection in Maſſachuſetts: Surely this operates as a powerful reaſon to prove that there ſhould be a general, ſo independent, and energetic Judicature—otherwiſe, if either the State Judges ſhould be ſo inclined, or a few ſons of faction chooſe to aſſemble, they could ever fruſtrate the objects of Juſtice—and beſides, from the different periods fixed by the Conſtitution of the United States, and the different Conſtitutions of the ſeveral States, with reſpect to the continuance of the Judges in office, it is equally impoſſible and inconſiſtent, to make a general uniform eſtabliſhment, ſo as to accommodate them to your government.

I wiſh to ſee juſtice ſo equally diſtributed as that every citizen of the United States ſhould be fairly dealt by, and ſo impartially adminiſtered, that every ſubject or citizen of the World, whether foreigners or alien, friend or foe, ſhould be alike ſatisfied: By this means you would expand the doors of juſtice, encourage emigration from all countries into your own, and in ſhort, would make the United States of America, not only an Aſylum of Liberty; but a Sanctury of Juſtice: The faith of treaties would be preſerved inviolately—your extenſive funding ſyſtem would have its intended operation—and your revenue, your navigation, and your impoſt laws would be executed ſo as to receive their many advantages—and in effect eſtabliſh the public and private credit of the Union.

Mr. Stone: I have given the arguments all the attention which their weight demands, conſidering the reſpectability of the characters which have ſpoken upon the ſubject.

It has been ſaid that the clauſe in the Conſtitution is imperative—if this is the caſe, let us ſee where it will carry us? It is conceded on all hands that the eſtabliſhment of theſe Courts is immaterial; but the Conſtitution ſays, that Congreſs ſhall conſtitute ſuch inferior Courts from time to time.

The Conſtitution gives you a right to extend the judiciary power to all thoſe ſpecified; but it does not ſay that theſe powers ſhall be exerciſed over all theſe caſes.

He then extended this idea to the Legiſlative Power, which it cannot be pretended, *ſhall* be; is incomplete, becauſe it is not extended to all poſſible caſes: Do you diveſt yourſelf of the power by not exerciſing it?—Certainly not. This idea involves the principle maintained by the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. Benſon) that the eſtabliſhment of theſe inferior tribunals or diſtrict courts, will draw the whole judiciary power along with them; ſo that the clauſe which reſtricts their cognizances to a certain ſum, is a nullity.

State Judges may be conſidered in two reſpects as men and as Judges: As men they are to ſubmit to the modification of the Conſtitution, as it reſpects them as citizens: As Judges, they are to conſider their relation as ſuch to the Conſtitution, and are to adminiſter juſtice agreeable to the Conſtitution, or they may reſign. I can hardly bring myſelf to conſider the ſubject in a reverſe point of view: If it be admitted that the Judges of the ſeveral States cannot take cognizance of a law of the United States, becauſe they are laws of a foreign, you annihilate their judicial capacity at a blow.

It appears to me that there is nothing that the State Courts are not competent to, but certain caſes which are ſpecially deſignated.

He then went on to shew that there was no species of treason which could be committed against the United States, which is not committed against the individual States, and added, bonds given to the Judges of the Supreme Courts, and debts due to foreigners, I believe, may be sued for in any of the State Courts. I think the inconveniences which will attend these courts have been explained.

He then cited some instances to shew that these difficulties could not be argued from past experience—there are no instances in point.

In case of a man's being committed to a State goal, the State would not grant a writ of *habeas corpus* to convey the man to the goal of the United States—and this would apply also to property.

He then traced the effects of this clashing of judicial powers to a recontre between the two posse comitatæ, till murder was committed on both sides: in which case, said he, you must hang on both sides.

He then pointed out the advantages that foreigners would have over the citizens: A citizen can now get his money in three years, with an interest of five per cent. but in these courts, foreigners can get their debts in one year, with an interest of seven or eight per cent.

From the foregoing I conceive that this system cannot be agreeable to the people: This must suppose a revolution in the principles of their representative assemblies.

I do not think this the proper time to establish these courts: It is a measure on which the affection and attachment of the people to the Constitution will be risked: I think it best to defer the business till the necessity for these courts shall become apparent—I could therefore wish that they should be reserved, for the occasion, and that nothing should be done the present session but what is absolutely necessary.

I am for this government's moving as silent as death—that the people should not perceive the least alteration in their situation—The exercise of this power will be the most odious that can be exercised—for as a gentleman has said, of all the wheels in the machine of government, the judicial is the most disagreeable.

Mr. Gerry was opposed to the motion for striking out the clause, and entered into a consideration of the constructions of the several Rate Judiciaries, by which, he said, that it is expressly against the Constitution to invest the Judges of the State Courts with authority to take cognizance of federal actions—That the Legislature of the Union being bound by oath to support and administer the Constitution—they are consequently bound to establish these courts to carry their laws into operation. As to the difficulties which gentlemen had contended will arise from the clashing of the two judicatories, these difficulties may be obviated, and a little experience will lead to the most ample provision to that point.

Mr. Sumpter said, he did not dispute the right of Congress to exercise this authority—but he doubted the expediency at the present time.

Mr. Burke rose to enquire of the gentleman who made the motion, whether he meant by it to knock up the bill altogether, or to offer a substitute—for if he be still altogether, he would most heartily join him—as I conceive, said he, that the bill is founded in deception—It is calculated to mislead the people, for under a show of justice, it will deprive them of their rights and privileges—I am therefore for knocking the whole of it away entirely.

Mr. Livermore said that was his intention.

His motion was however, as before stated, negatived by a large majority.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM THE PAPERS BROUGHT BY CAPTAIN BARNARD.

[The following correspondence was introduced in consequence of some danger which the English Ambassador at Paris (Duke of Dorset) conceived himself to be in, on account of some suspicions entertained, that he, in concert with the Queen, and her party, was negociating a plot to prevent the people's asserting their liberties.]

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ELECTORS OF PARIS.

Extract of the Deliberations of the 27th July, 1789.

THE Assembly resolve to publish the following letters, addressed to them by the DUKE DE LIANCOURT, President of the National Assembly.

LETTER of the DUKE DE LIANCOURT, *President of the National Assembly, to the* ELECTORS of PARIS.

"*Versailles, July the 27th.*

"GENTLEMEN,

"The National Assembly enjoin me to have the honour of transmitting to you a letter of the COMTE DE MONTMORIN, and another from the DUKE OF DORSET, Ambassador of his Britannick Majesty, which is annexed—the Assembly deeming it of the highest importance that these letters should be communicated to the city of Paris.

I have the honour to be, &c.

"THE DUKE DE LIANCOURT."

LETTER of MONSIEUR MONTMORIN, *to the* DUC DE LIANCOURT, *President of the National Assembly.*

"*Versailles, 27th July*, 1789.

"MR. PRESIDENT,

"The Ambassador of England has entreated me to have the honour, without loss of time, to communicate the following letter to you. I have thought it so much less in my power to resist his application, as it is certain that he apprized me, in effect, the beginning of June last, of a plot against the port of Brest. Those who meditated this scheme desired certain succours for the expedition, and to have an asylum in England. The Ambassador did not give me any indication relative to the authors of this project, and he assured me that they were absolutely unknown to him. The enquiries that I have been able to make after machinations so uncertain, have been as fruitless as they ought to be—and I have been obliged to confine myself to engage the COUNT DE LUZERNE to give the Commandant of Brest precautions to double his activity and vigilance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

"DE MONTMORIN."

LETTER of the DUKE OF DORSET, *Ambassador from England at the Court of France, to the* COUNT DE MONTMORIN, *Secretary of Foreign Affairs.*

"*Paris, 26th July*, 1789.

"SIR,

"It was communicated to me from divers quarters, that endeavours have been made to insinuate that my Court had fomented in part the troubles that have afflicted the capital for some time past—that she had taken advantage of the present opportunity to take up arms against France; and that even a fleet was upon the coast to co-operate with the discontented party.—Totally destitute of truth as these rumours are, they appear to me to have reached the National Assembly:—And the Courier National, which gives an account of the sittings of the 23d and 24th of this month, leaves suspicions which give me so much more pain, as you know, Sir, how far my Court is from deserving them.

"Your Excellency will call to mind several conversations which I had with you in the beginning of June last, the horrid plot that had been proposed relative to the port of Brest, the anxiety that I felt to put the King and his Ministers upon their guard, the answer of my Court which corresponds so strongly with my sentiments, and which revolts with horrour at the proposition that was made:—In fine, the assurances of attachment which she repeated to the King and the nation, enabled you to make known to his Majesty how much I participated in the emotion which the treachery must give him.

"As my Court has infinitely at heart to preserve the good harmony which subsists between the two nations, and to remove all contrary suspicions, I entreat you, Sir, to submit this letter, without delay, to the President of the national assembly. You are aware how essential it is to me to justify my own conduct, and that of my court, and to do my utmost to destroy the effect of the insidious insinuations which have been so industriously propagated.

"It is of infinite importance to me that the National Assembly should know my sentiments, that they should do justice to those of my nation, and to the open conduct which she has constantly held towards France, since I had the honour to be her organ.

"I have it to much more at heart, that you should not lose a moment in making this known, as I owe not only to my personal character, but to my country, and to the English that are here, to protect them from all the reflections that may arise from the misrepresentation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

DORSET."

ANSWER of the DUKE DE LIANCOURT, *President of the National Assembly, to the* COMTE DE MONTMORIN.

"*Versailles, 27th July.*

"I have received the letter your Excellency has done me the honour of writing me, as likewise that of the Ambassador of England, which was annexed to it, and immediately communicated both one and the other to the National Assembly.

"The Assembly order me to have the honour of informing you, that they heard them read with the greatest satisfaction—to thank you for having transmitted them, and to request you to be so good as to express to his Excellency the Duke of Dorset their thanks for the anxiety he expresses in quality of Ambassador, to have his sentiments and those of his nation, declared to the National Assembly.

"The Assembly have resolved, that this letter shall be sent instantly to Paris, and made public throughout the kingdom by impression. I have the honour to be, &c. The DUKE DE LIANCOURT."

[This correspondence, an English paper asserts, has produced the happiest effect, and may possibly lead to a lasting friendship between the two first and freest nations in Europe. The Duke's letter was received with an affection and enthusiasm difficult to describe, and was followed by many speeches of the most flattering nature to the brave people of England.]

PARIS, [*France*] July 27.

INHUMAN MASSACRE.

Extracts from the Minutes of the States-General of July 23, 1789.

M. Pancille, one of the Deputies of *Franche Comte*, desired the attention of the members, whilst he recited to them a frightful event which had happened at the Chateau de Quinfay, near Vezoul, in the night of the 19th and 20th instant.

"Mr. President, I could wish to conceal from the knowledge of the Representative of the Nation, from Frenchmen, from the whole world, the dreadful portrait of the bloody catastrophe that has taken place at the Castle of Quinfay: I lose myself—I shudder with horrour. I have to relate to you a crime engendered in blackness itself, in the breast of a demon; but it will be proper to read you the information taken by the Marechaussee on the spot."

"We, &c. Brigadier of the Marechaussee, &c. &c. certify and swear, That we repaired to Quinfay, near Vezoul, where we found a dying man, attended by the Curate of the parish, who informed us, that M. de Memmay, the Lord of Quinfay, had announced to the inhabitants and troops in garrison at Vezoul, That, on account of the happy event (the Revolution at Paris) in which all the Nation took a part (the Monster!) he intended to give an entertainment to all who chose to repair to his country-seat; which was eagerly accepted; but that M. de Memmay withdrew from the entertainment, alledging that his presence might check the gaiety of his guests; besides, that he could not decently appear himself, as he had hitherto been one of the protecting Nobles, and a parliamentary partizan against the popular cause,—That an immense crowd of citizens and soldiers being assembled, they were desired to adjourn to a spot at some distance from the house, where they amused themselves in festivity and dancing; but that on a sudden, *fire being set to a match which communicated with a Powder Mine, formed under the spot where the people were taken up with feasting*, THE WHOLE WERE BLOWN UP!!!—That, on the noise of the explosion, the Curate with others, repaired to the Chateau, whither we likewise went, and found numbers floating in their blood, scattered corpses, and disfevered members, still palpitating with life, &c. &c."

"This information is signed by the Brigadier, and authenticated by the Lieutenant-General.

"This barbarity, Sir, exercised against every right and law, both human and divine; this cold, cruel, and detestable act of barbarity, contrived by hypocrisy, & perpetrated with diabolical arrogance, has thrown the whole country into consternation. Every man flew to arms—the Castle is razed to the ground—all the neighbouring Castles are destroyed—the people, who know no restraint when they think men have merited their fury, had recourse to, and still continue, the most violent excesses. They have burnt and sacked the Record Offices of the Nobles—have compelled them to renounce all their privileges—have destroyed and demolished many Castles, and burnt a rich Abbey of the Order of Citeaux (the famous rich Abbey so often the object of Voltaire's animadversion). The young Princess de Beaufremont, and the Baroness d'Andelan, owed their escape to a sort of miracle.

"The municipal Body of Vezoul, presided by the Marquis de Jombert, have taken every step in their power to stay the fatal effects of such a fermentation; but the means are insufficient, in a Province like mine, where each little village can furnish at least eight or ten men who have served in the army, and consequently know the use of arms. I intreat the Assembly, therefore, to take into consideration the melancholy situation of the distracted country I have the honour to represent, and to consult on the speediest and most efficacious means of remedying this dreadful evil."

He then went on to propose such measures as might tend to allay the fury of the people; and added—"A monster of this nature will not, I trust, find an asylum in any country; nor is there a doubt that every power, and every form of government will make an exception, if necessary, in this dreadful instance, and readily consent to give him up on the very first demand. He should expiate, by a punishment invented for him alone, the horrid crime with which he has dishonoured human nature. But I am unable to dwell on this atrocity; the idea alone absorbs all my faculties—I anguishes all reflection—I am incapable of proceeding."

The National Assembly instantly, on the motion of the Count de SERANT, directed the President to wait on the King, and supplicate him to give immediate orders to have this horrid transaction examined into by the tribunal the nearest to the place where it happened, in spite of any opposition on the part of the Parliament of Besançon, or of any other Parliament or body of men whatever; and further resolved, "That his Majesty be desired to give orders to the Ministers of Majesty be desired to give orders to the Ministers of his Majesty's Armies, to claim by his Ambassadors at every Foreign Affairs, to claim by his Ambassadors at every Foreign Affairs, to claim by his Ambassadors at every Court, such persons (for several are suspected) as being guilty of so atrocious a crime, shall have withdrawn, or may withdraw into foreign countries, that they may be sent to France, delivered into the hands of justice, and punished according to the rigor of the law."

An amendment was moved to this motion by M. TRONCHET, for the King to be desired to seize, by Letters Patent, the Presidial Court of Vezoul, in order to prevent them by captious edicts, from taking cognizance of the affair; but was withdrawn, on the observation of M. SERANT, that it was sufficient to denounce so execrable a crime to the Executive Power, which would not fail to pursue it with unremitting vigour.

His Majesty's feelings and expressions are not to be described on the occasion. The Nobility are working their own ruin—the people were not disposed to violence, but they have been goading them by fruitless menaces and insults ever since the meeting of the States-General; and above all the language of their women is not to be borne; their conversations depreciate into ferocity and cruelty. This is reported abroad by their servants, whom they have the folly to suppose chained to their footstools, and forget that they are not noble. This virulent language is reported to the People, and has done more mischief than even the haughty conduct and resolutions of their husbands and relations.

AUGUST 1.

GUN-POWDER.

Yesterday a lage decked boat was stopped upon the river, loaded with Gun Powder and small shot; the Commander, or Captain, produced a passport, signed by the Marquis De La Fayette, and counter-signed by the Marquis De La Salle, second in command. The populace immediately inferred there was some plot against their liberty, ran to the Hotel de Ville to call on the Marquis La Fayette, for an explanation concerning the Powder, and loudly demanded his head.—The Marquis pacified the incensed multitude, by signing his name several times before them, and making them remark that it bore no resemblance with that upon the passport, and that it was a snare designedly laid to avert from him the affection of the people. The populace, thinking then it must be the Marquis of La Salle, went to his house, broke it open, searched all his papers, and put a seal upon all his effects. He, luckily was not within. While they were gone there, M. La Fayette assembled some militia to guard all the avenues of the Hotel de Ville, in order to prevent the multitude from returning there. The project remains in a stile of mystery, nor is not possible the gentlemen above mentioned could be concerned in the proceeding:—If they had, the populace would readily been appeased, by their throwing the Powder to be intended for the defence of the People.

An idea lately prevailed of a design of blowing up the National Assembly, by a communication from the Cellars of the Compte de Artois; but this is merely vulgar conjecture.

Extract of a letter, from Boulogne, August 2.

We have had great commotions here—Four houses were totally destroyed, and the commandant of the town, with some general officers, &c. have been very roughly handled by the populace. The commandant is now confined to his bed, in consequence of the wounds he received from some stones which were thrown at him.

"I have been witness to many acts of ferocity in the populace; but this is ever the consequence of their resisting on those who have long tyrannized over them.

"The Intendant had a narrow escape; he was overtaken near Orchin, on his flight to Douai and obliged to make a precipitate retreat from his carriage, and shelter himself with a fervant who accompanied him, among the growing corn; when night coming on, the search for him was discontinued. His deputy's house was destroyed, and his own chateau had afterwards the same fate. He is said to have returned thither, & perished in the ruins!

"The soldiers here espoused the popular cause, and contributed much to the destruction of buildings, &c. belonging to those who had rendered themselves obnoxious. Among these, the house of M. Mantel (who was reckoned immensely rich) is razed to the ground; his books, papers, and even his money, were scattered about the streets, or thrown into the river.

"We have all enlisted, and it was happy we did it that very night, for all the town would have been in flames the next day. The Arsenal having supplied us with arms and ammunition, we are at liberty to do as we please. The soldiers are mixed in among us, & are unanimous for the Third Estate. We treat them well in return. Every one here, even the Monks and Priests, have the National cockades, white, blue and red; and the Companies of Militia have a distinctive ribbon at their button hole. About 15,000 men are raised: the country is well supplied with arms from the Arsenal, and probably we shall continue embodied till the National Assembly has settled the great business they have in hand.

LETTER of the Marquis de la FAYETTE to the PRESIDENTS of the DISTRICTS of PARIS.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I TRUST ere long, that proper arrangements will be made to define the distinct provinces of the civil and military power—arrangements that will clearly mark out their separate Functions and Offices, so as to procure the confidence and reliance of each respective party. But your civil regulations do not keep pace with ours—and from them should originate every authority. Permit me to look forward to a speedy and happy moment, when every article shall be adjusted—and when confusion shall give way to order—and when the Citizen and the Soldier shall know, and each perform his duty.

"The Mayor, as first Magistrate, and your proper Representatives, will order and see executed, the civil Rights of the State.

"To guard the capital—to execute decrees of your Representatives—to obey you while living—to die, if necessary, in your defence—these are Duties of the Military, whom I have the honour to command.

(Signed)

Le Marquis de la Fayette
Commandant General.

LONDON, August 10.

The current news at Constantinople is, that Karon Mirfa, the Sultan of Persia, the declared enemy to Mahometan sectaries, having overrun all Kurdistan, & taken 12,000 slaves, has laid siege to Bagdat; while another Persian army has blockaded the city of Bassora, one of the richest ports in the Turkish dominions. To these storms from the East, the Grand Signior appears indifferent, all his attention being directed towards Europe.

Extract of a letter from Port au Prince.

"The following is an account of a singular method of taking a thief, lately practised by Mons. De Frenzie, of this place:—" He was met one evening by a man, who desired him to deliver his money, or he would blow his brains out. Mons. de F. immediately complied with the request, and at the same time told him, as he did not appear like a common robber, he fancied he was some gentleman in distress, and therefore offered to deposit 20 guineas for him in a certain part of a garden hedge, if he would come and take it that day fortnight, which was accordingly agreed to. Mons. De F. got three steel traps, and placed two in the ground where he must stand to get the money, and one under the tanney—so that when the thief came to take the deposit, he was caught by both legs and one hand, and remained there until he was secured and taken to jail."

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburg, Sept. 2

"The Indians have killed six soldiers at the mouth of Little Sandy Creek, below the great Kanhawa, where the New-Englanders were forming a settlement."

A letter from Talbot County, on the Eastern Shore, advises, that there were taken, at one haul, by the hon. Col. Edward Lloyd, the 9th inst. in Wye-River, with a seine, 13 feet deep, and 135 fathoms in length, 1455 Drum-Fish, computed at about 45,000lbs. This extraordinary draught of Fish, employed with great diligence, upwards of sixty people, from 3 o'clock till near sunset, before the seine could be emptied of its contents.

PHILADELPHIA, September 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Lewes, to the Printer, 3d September, 1789.

Sussex in Delaware.

A remarkable tornado, hurricane, whirlwind, or water-spout, with storm and hail, discharged itself, in the neighbourhood of Lewes; between four and five o'clock in the afternoon of the 2d instant. What I observed, and have learned concerning it, is as follows:—that a very black cloud arose at N. W. (the wind having been southerly all that day) this cloud was slowly carried to the east, till it reached the sea; when it began to move rapidly towards the north, or northwest; possibly by a trade wind. After it had passed Lewes going up the bay, it seemed to meet a strong north wind from the land, when by the meeting of various winds in almost opposite directions, a tornado ensued which seemed to raise much water high into the regions of eternal frost and ice. The whirlwind then took to the land, seems to have made an arch, at a mile and a half, or two miles distance from Lewes; at least as to the *nucleus, vortex, centre* or axis of it, perhaps the length of the line, or half circle which it ran, would measure 5 miles. It's course is effectually marked by great devastation; the whirlwind breaking the most flourishing green oak trees, often in the middle, and some near the tops: fences were levelled with the earth; fields of Indian corn totally stripped of their leaves, even the humble Irish potatoes were torn up and strewed in the dust. These things were done in the middle of it, where the hail lasted 4 minutes, as large as musket shot, some birds, were found dead, some old houses blown down, &c. but by the kindness of heaven no human lives were lost.—But for a mile or mile and a half around its infernal furious whirl, what I saw most remarkable, was that sheets of solid water fell instead of rain. The blast followed in quicker succession, than waves in the sea, and every blast brought a wave so quickly, that though my prospect was from an hill on the descending ground, the water could neither sink, nor run off, but stood over the whole ground like a pond. Some hail also fell for 2 or 3 minutes, but with less fury, and of less magnitude than in the vortex, yet so as to break some panes of glass, so that one house had 20 lights, others less, as they were more or less exposed. Very sharp thunder also attended it, which probably broke the whirl, and shortened its duration, the warmest gratitude is due to the *glorious Ruler of waters*, that the town was spared; and in the country so little damage sustained.

"The thunder holds his black tremendous throne;
"From cloud to cloud reading lightnings rage:
"Till in the furious elemental war
"Dissolv'd, the whole precipitated mass
"Unbroken floods, and solid torrents pours."

Thompson.

The following Association, to prevent smuggling, is now universally signed by the merchants and traders of this city.

Philadelphia, 15th of Sept. 1789.

WE the subscribers, Merchants and Traders of the city of Philadelphia, do hereby pledge ourselves to each other, and to our fellow citizens at large, that we will not be concerned directly or indirectly in any trade contrary to the revenue laws of the United States—but will, by every effort in our power, discourage such illicit practises, by not employing, or by dismissing from our service, any master or mate of a vessel, or any Pilot, who shall be engaged in a contraband trade, or in aiding or abetting others in such collusive employments.

Friday night last five villains entered a house in Market-street, between Thirteenth-street and the Public Square, and after beating one Mr. Farland, who lodged there, in the most barbarous manner, plundered the house of what was worth carrying off, including cash to a considerable amount. The unfortunate man was so much injured that it was found necessary to remove him to the Hospital, where he died on Saturday afternoon, all assistance proving vain.

The above robbery and murder were perpetrated by some wheelbarrow men who escaped from prison the same night, but most of them have been since taken, & are now under the most strict confinement—Among them are two or three who have very often been concerned in affairs similar to the above, the merciful tenderness of the law serving only to encourage their bloody depredations.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24.

The President this day made the following Nominations to the Hon. Senate, of Judicial Officers—which the Senate will take into consideration to-morrow.—The nominations for New-York and New-Jersey are not yet made.

Hon. JOHN JAY, Chief-Justice.
Hon. JOHN RUTLEDGE, of South-Carolina,
JAMES WILSON, Pennsylvania,
WILLIAM CUSHING, Massachusetts,
ROBERT H. HARRISON, Maryland,
JOHN BLAIR, Virginia,
} *Assistant Judges.*

DISTRICT JUDGES.

Maine, Hon. DAVID SEWALL. New-Hampshire, JOHN SULLIVAN. Massachusetts, JOHN LOWELL. Connecticut, RICHARD LAW. Pennsylvania, FRANCIS HOPKINSON. Delaware, GUNNING BEDFORD. Maryland, THOMAS JOHNSON. Virginia, EDMUND PENDLETON. South-Carolina, THOMAS PINCKNEY. Georgia, NATHANIEL PENDLETON. Kentucky, HENRY INNIS.

ATTORNIES.

Maine, WILLIAM LIGHTGOW. New-Hampshire, SAMUEL SHERBURNE. Massachusetts, CHRISTOPHER GORE. Connecticut, PIERPONT EDWARDS. Pennsylvania, WILLIAM LEWIS. Delaware, GEORGE READ, jun. Maryland, JOSEPH POTTS. Virginia, JOHN M'WILLIE. South-Carolina, JOHN J. PRINGLE. Georgia, MATTHEW MCALLISTER. Kentucky, GEORGE NICHOLS.

MARSHALS.

Maine, HENRY DEARBORN. New-Hampshire, JOHN PARKER. Massachusetts, JONATHAN JACKSON. Connecticut, PHILIP BRADLEY. Pennsylvania, CLEMENT BIDDLE. Delaware, ALLEN M'LEAN. Maryland, NATHANIEL RAMSEY. Virginia, EDWARD CARRINGTON. South-Carolina, ISAAC HUGER.—Georgia, ROBERT FORSYTH. Kentucky, SAMUEL M'DOWALL.

The Attornies and Marshals have no salaries.

MIDDLETOWN, Sept. 26.

By a gentleman who left Providence on Wednesday last we are informed, That the General Assembly of Rhode-Island have suspended the operation of the Tender Law, until their session in October next.—That they have appointed officers for the collection of the Impost, in imitation of the United States, which took place on Wednesday.

WORCESTER, Sept. 24.

There is not a doubt but that a change will shortly take place in the politics of the state of Rhode-Island: For although the present legislature, which convened at Newport last week, may still persist in the sedirious measures which have so long disgraced their administration; it is certain that a majority of the members of the new Legislature, who are to meet in October, are friends to GOOD GOVERNMENT.

PITTSFIELD, Sept. 7.

Last Friday se'nnight, as Mr. Allen Wing, of Partridgefield, was falling a tree in that town, it by some means struck another tree in its fall, which canting it towards the place where Mr. Wing stood, it fell upon him, and put an end to his life in a few minutes. Mr. Wing has left a wife and seven children to lament his untimely fate.

NORTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 7.

Tuesday the 29th ult. Col. BONNET's Regiment of Militia was reviewed at Chesterfield, by Maj. General SHEPHARD, and saite, and after performed the various manœuvres with the greatest accuracy, and displayed a degree of improvement, equalling, if not surpassing that of any corps hitherto reviewed—which circumstance, accompanied by the reflection that they were composed and collected from a tract of country almost unknown and wholly uninhabited not thirty years since, afforded the most heightened pleasure to a contemplative mind.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Danville, (Kentucky) to his friend in Baltimore, dated the 9th of last month.

"It is with great concern I communicate to you the following truly melancholy intelligence:—About three weeks ago, Mr. Richard Chenoweth, had six or eight men allowed him by the officer of the garrison at the falls, to guard his exposed plantation, in Bear-Creb settlement, below the Falls. In the evening of their arrival, before they had taken their Ration, as a guard, a number of Indians rushed into Mr. Chenoweth's house, killed 2 of the soldiers and 3 of Mr. Chenoweth's children, and tomahawked and scalped his wife, leaving her on the floor for dead—Mr. Chenoweth, (who had his arm broke by the savages) with the rest of the men, made their escape. There was one of Mr. Chenoweth's children sick in a chamber, and it is reported, he never heard any thing of the dreadful massacre—but next morning crawling down stairs, the was inexpressibly shocked at the sight of a beloved parent almost breathless. Mr. Chenoweth returned the next day to his house, and carried his wife to a neighbouring plantation, where they are both likely to recover, and, what is remarkable, he wants to return to her own house. The Savages have been very troublesome in this neighbourhood. A small company are gone to White-river, to extirpate 80 or 90 Indians, who as spies have informed, have upwards of 300 horses, &c. at that place."

An Indiaman, arrived in England, which left Bengal the 18th February, brings accounts of a dreadful famine having raged there. Multitudes of the natives who died of hunger, were thrown into the river—and mothers were exceedingly happy to sell their children for two or three rupees.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE,

A lot of LAND, lying in Westhampton, about 2 miles west of the Meeting-House, containing 183 acres, with a Barn on it. The terms of payment made easy for the purchaser—Said Vendue to be on Tuesday the 27th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. at the house of Mr. NATHAN CLARK, innholder, in said town. For further particulars enquire of Mr. AMASA STRONG, of Westhampton, or of SAMUEL BILLINGS.

Conway, Oct. 1, 1789.

TO PITY.

HAIL, lovely pow'r whose bosom heaves the sigh,
When fancy paints the scene of deep distress;
Whose tears spontaneous chrystalize the eye,
When rigid fate denies the power to bless.

Not all the sweets Arabia's gales convey
From flow'ry meads can with that sigh compare;
Nor dew-drops glitt'ring in the morning ray,
Seem half so beauteous as that falling tear.

Teach me to sooth the hapless orphan's grief,
With timely aid the widow's woes assuage;
To misery's moving cry to yield relief,
And be the true resource of drooping age.

So when the genial spring of life shall fade,
And sinking nature own its dread decay;
Some soul congenial then shall lend its aid,
And guild the close of life's eventful day.

AN EPITAPH.

HERE lies, safe enough, in a snug little hole,
The mortal remains of a Priest R—o—n Cole;
Who willing his carcase at last to refresh,
Tho' he sat out in spirit, yet ended in flesh.
He began with great temperance; but finding it wrong,
He eat and drank hearty, and sung a good song.
"Give Isaac the Nymph," was his favourite ditty,
With a smooth, polite sermon, egad he cou'd fit ye.
He sung a good song, and he preach'd a good sermon,
But which de did best, faith I cannot determine.
A good sort of man, and not apt much to quarrel,
But of wine or of stingo he'd drink out a barrel;
With both, to the brim, he most commonly fill'd them,
And lov'd *good living* so well that it kill'd him.

Extract of a letter from Camden, South-Carolina, dated May 29, 1789.

"A Most fatal tragedy has just been acted at this place, which has filled every mind with sorrow. I have just returned from the funeral of Jacob Brown, Esq. Attorney at Law, of Winsborough, (late of Massachusetts) who died between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning. As the last evening I assisted in performing the same service to the remains of Capt. Thomas Baker of the same place. These two gentlemen had been a long time at variance, and from a number of concurring circumstances, their resentment had become implacable. About four weeks ago Mr. Brown sent Capt. Baker a challenge to fight him with pistols, which was refused. They did not however come to an explanation, or any terms of peace, but every day become more and more inveterate. The 26th instant Capt. Baker sent a challenge to Mr. Brown, who accepted it, and appointed the morning of the 28th inst. at this place, to make a final decision—a fatal decision it was. They met on the race ground adjoining the town before sun rise, with seconds and pistols, and fired nearly at the same time, at the distance of ten yards, and both fell. Capt. Baker was shot through the center of the body, and expired on the field in about 12 minutes, while Mr. Brown lay weltering in his blood by his side; he was shot in the lower part of his belly, and the ball cut out of his side by a surgeon who attended. Sensible of their speedy dissolution, they conversed calmly together after they fell, and mutually forgave all that had passed. Happy would it have been had this forgiveness taken place sooner! Mr. Brown lived about 20 hours. They both appeared to be perfectly cool and determined, which occasioned such execution—it is the first I ever knew of each party being killed the first shot. Thus fell these two men in the prime of life! Capt. Baker was a widower, and has left two children to bemoan his untimely loss."

REFLECTIONS IN A BURYING GROUND.

HERE is the last stage of life's journey; here is the collective rendezvous of suffering mortals; here is a safe retreat from the barbed shafts of malice, from pointed perils, and from misery's rod. Here, after noble, and ignoble views—after every ardent wish—after persuing every flattering object, we find the issue of them all. Here, from servile bondage, and oppression's iron hand, rests the wretched negro, whom chance had made a slave: Here he forgets his galling state, and with his lordly tyrant sleeps equally accommodated.—Here the oppressor and the injured moulder together—Here sleep the meanly saving and the riotous profuse. Here prostrate in dust, lay the degraded relicts of soaring mortals! Ought we not, then, to remember the transient vision of terrestrial greatness, and act so as to be prepared to pay the momentary loan of heaven's great lender!

AN ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

A Person in *Connecticut* a few days since who was suspected of stealing, was kept in custody the night after he was apprehended, guarded by three men—The thief spent the forepart of the night in walking, and appeared exceedingly dejected—on being enquired of, informed the guard, that he had made a league with the Devil, and that he expected he would call for him immediately—wished them not to be frighted, as he presumed he should go in a flame of fire and brimstone by the way, while the person was walking he strewed gun-powder about the room in different directions; and when the time arrived, that he had previously informed them that the Devil was to call for him—he by some means conveyed fire to the powder, by which means the room appeared to be in flames, and while the guard were in the greatest consternation and surprise—*The Devil carried off the Prisoner!*

ANECDOTE.

AN attorney having a dispute with an officer, who had lost an eye in the wars, forgot himself so far as to reproach him with that misfortune, and call him a blinkard. "'Tis true," said the veteran, very coolly, "I am a blinkard; but yet I can see better than you—for with my single naked eye I can see a knave in this room; whereas you, with both your eyes cannot see him, until you look into the glass."

Blackstone's Commentaries.

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OF
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For Printing, in Worcester, by SUBSCRIPTION,
In Four Volumes Duodecimo,
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ISAIAH THOMAS.

Worcester, August 27, 1789.

* * Subscriptions are taken in by ISAIAH THOMAS, the Publisher, at his Bookstore in Worcester, by said Thomas and Co. No. 45, Newbury-street, Boston, and by all the Printers and Booksellers in the United States.

Levi Shephard,

Wants to procure a large quantity of good

FLAX,

for the Duck Manufacture—He takes BUTTER, and FLAX-SEED, and wishes to procure a quantity of CHEESE, that will weigh about ten lb. each, for which good pay will be made at his store in Northampton.

CASH,

and a generous price given for

BEES-WAX.

Northampton, Sept. 23, 1789.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Capt. JOB ALVORD, late of South-Hadley, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the second Tuesdays of October, December, and January next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each day, at the house of Justin Alvord, in South-Hadley. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

DAVID NASH, } Commiss.
JAHLEEL WOODBRIDGE, } oners.

ALL Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JUSTIN ALVORD, Adm'r.

South-Hadley, Sept. 9th, 1789.

CHEAP GOODS!

THE subscriber at his Store east of the Court-House, has the following articles for sale, and he is determined to sell for cash as cheap as they can be had in Boston or New-York.—He will likewise exchange them for the following articles of Produce, viz. WHEAT, RYE, INDIAN CORN, FLAX-SEED, BEANS, PEAS, OATS, FLAX, PORK, BEES-WAX, SHIPPING FURRS, POT ASH, PEARL ASH, and SALTS, viz.

Broadcloths,
Serges,
Flannels,
Baizes,
Duffils,
Everlastings,
Fustians,
Jeans,
Velvets,
Crapes,
Poplins,
Marseilles Quilting,
Mode,
Lutestring,
Persian,
Cambrick,
Lawn,
Gauzes,
Lawn Aprons,
Gauze Handkerchiefs,
Cotton do.
Linnen do.
Shawls,
Worsted Hose,
Thread do.
Silk do.
Muslin,
Worsted and Silk Mitts,
Twist and Sewing Silk,
Thread,
Dutch Lace,
Black Lace,
Worsted Caps,
Men's Worsted Gloves,
Leather Breeches,
ROCK SALT,
Fayall Wine,
Malaga do.
Rum,
Coffee,
Best Cotton Wool,
Salt Petre,
Quart Bottles,
Cafe do.
Indigo,
Crown Soap,
Paftic,
Bar Lead,
German Steel,
Iron Wire,
Scythes,
Sickles,
Sand Rubs,
Nonway Rag do.
Brass Skellets,
Small Brass Kettles,
Brads,
Locks of all sorts,
Handles and Escutcheons,
Snuff Boxes,
Tobacco do.
Wool Cards,
Cotton do.
Files,
Rasps,
Plane Irons,
Augres,
Gouges,

Chizzels,
Snaffle and Curb Bits,
Chaise Nails,
Stand Table Ketches,
Tost Nails,
Brass Weights,
Graters,
Taper Bitts,
Center Bitts,
Gimblets,
Wood Screws,
Brass Nobbs,
Cork Screws,
Brass Ink Pots,
Stirrup Irons,
Two Feet Rules,
Copper Coffee Pots,
Iron Candlesticks,
Brass do.
Japann'd do. with Snuffers,
Shoe and Knee Buckles,
Hat and Breast Pins,
Hair Pins,
Frying Pans,
Shovels,
Spades,
Knives and Forks,
Spectacles,
Scissars,
Bellows,
Chasing Dishes,
Lanthorns,
Shovels and Tongs,
Hammers,
Hand Saws,
Compass do.
Post Axes,
Coffee Mills,
Looking-Glasses,
Combs,
Needles,
Teapots,
Quart and Pint Pots,
Quart and Pint Bafons,
Plates,
Platters,
Hinges of all sorts,
Potts,
Kettles,
Skellets,
Tea Kettles,
Waggon Boxes,
Stew Pans,
Dripping Pans,
House Brushes,
Shoe and Buckle do.
China Cups and Saucers,
Crewets,
Salts,
Mustards,
Paper,
Quils,
Account Books,
Spelling Books,
Ink Powder,
Lead Pencils,
Women's Shoes.

WANTED,
A HORSE,

About 6 years old, worth from 12 to 18l. that trots and paces, and is good to ride or draw.—Also,

Two Yoke of CATTLE,

fit for the Stall.

ROBERT BRECK.

Northampton, Sept. 30, 1789.

A FEW GOOD

Rum Hogsheads,

suitable for cyder, to be Sold
By DAVENPORT & M'LEAN.
Northampton, Sept. 16, 1789.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the non-resident proprietor or proprietors of the Lot No. 78, in the northern part of Conway, originally laid to Col. EBENEZER HINSDALE, that said Lot is taxed in the year 1784, as follows, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
State Tax,	0	2	11
Town Do.	0	1	10
Minister Do.	0	0	8

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first Monday in November next, So much of said land will be then sold at

PUBLICK VENDUE,

at the House of Mr. Samuel Boltwood, in said Conway, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

CYRUS RICE, Collector for 1784.

Conway, Sept. 21, 1789.

Vol. IV.] THE [NUMB. 163.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Proceedings of Congress.

(Continued from our last.)

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

THE House took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill to establish the salaries of the judicial department. The salaries reported were severally confirmed, except the salary of the Chief Justice, which was reduced to 3500 dollars, and the District Judge of Georgia, from 1600 to 1500 dollars. The salary of the District Judge of Kentucky was encreased from 800 to 1000 dollars, and the Attorney-General reduced from 2000 to 1500.

Mr. White moved for a reduction of these salaries—and gave his reasons therefor—but the motion was negatived.

The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the order of the House of the 17th inst. reported an estimate of the sums requisite to be appropriated during the present session of Congress, towards defraying the expenses of the civil list, and of the Department of War, to the end of the present year, and for satisfying such warrants as have been drawn by the late Board of Treasury, which yet remain unpaid.

A message was received from the Senate, accompanying a bill for regulating the process in the court of the United States—Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Also the Judicial Bill in which the Senate had concurred with several of the amendments proposed by the House, and disagreed to others.

The House proceeded to consider the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill for amending the Constitution of the United States—some of which they negatived, and others they concurred in;—but not having time to go through the same, adjourned.

MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Those amendments to the Judiciary Bill, in which the Senate had not concurred, were taken up and the House receded from the same, and agreed with the Senate.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was read, and referred to a committee, consisting of Mess. Wadsworth, Smith, (S. C.) Smith, (M.)

The amendments of the Senate to the amendments proposed by the House to the Constitution, were again taken up. Some were agreed to, and others non-concurred: Mess. Madison, Sherman and Vining were appointed a committee to confer with a committee of the Senate on those amendments in which the two Houses do not agree.

Mr. Jackson moved that leave be given to bring in a bill to alter the time fixed for the annual meeting of Congress. This motion was carried, and leave given to bring in a bill.

The House then proceeded in the discussion of the bill for fixing the temporary and permanent seat of the government. And after a short debate, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that they had concurred in the bill for establishing the salaries of the Judicial department with amendments.

The amendments were to raise the salary of the Chief Justice from 3500 to 4000 dollars—the salaries of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court from 3000 to 3500—that of the Judge of the District of Maine, from 800 to 1000—and that of the Attorney-General from 1500 to 2000. The House agreed to these amendments, except the last.

A resolution was received from the Senate, that it be recommended to the several states to pass laws to make it the duty of the keepers of their several gaols, to receive, and keep therein, persons committed under the authority of the United States, until they be discharged by due course of law. The United States to pay 50 cents a month, for each person confined, and likewise to support all persons committed thereto for offences against the United States.

Mr. Wadsworth, from the committee on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, brought in a bill, by which appropriations were made for defraying of the expenses of the civil list.

The department of War.

For warrants issued by the late Superintendant of Finance.

For warrants issued by the late Board of Treasury.—And to pay the invalid Pensioners. This bill was read a first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole, to be taken up to-morrow.

The report on the petition of the Baron de Glaubeck was agreed to, allowing him fifteen months' pay as a Captain in the late Continental army.

A message was received from the Senate, that they had receded from the amendment for raising the salary of the Attorney-General—and had appointed a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the Houses on the amendments to the Constitution.

On motion of Mr. Vining, the report of the committee on the petition of the publick creditors was taken up and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, the House resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to apply to the Supreme Executives of the several states for the state of their publick debts, and the funds appropriated for the discharge of the principal and interest of the same; and the amount of the loan office and other securities in the state Treasuries.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

The engrossed bill for establishing the seat of Government for the United States, was read the third time, and passed, ayes 31, noes 17.

Mr. Goodhue introduced a resolution, rescinding the vote for adjourning on the 23d, and to fix the time of adjournment on the 26th inst.

This was adopted.

The bill to recognize and adapt to the Constitution of the United States, the establishment of the troops on the frontiers, by the ordinances of the late Congress, was taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. Jackson proposed a clause to empower the President of the United States to establish posts, to raise troops, and call forth the militia of the States of Georgia and South-Carolina, in case the Creek Indians refuse to treat with the Commissioners, or violate the conditions agreed to at the ensuing negociation.

This motion after a lengthy conversation was agreed to so far as it respects calling forth the militia, or lending part of the troops on the establishment, to that state, should the President think proper.

The committee having gone through the bill, and made several amendments, they rose, and the Chairman reported them to the House—The House immediately took the amendments into consideration, and agreed to the same. It was then ordered that the bill be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

A Message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, with the act for allowing compensations to the members of the two Houses and their respective officers, which has received his approbation and signature.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the House, that the act for the temporary establishment of the Post-Office, was returned to the Senate with the approbation and signature of the President. Also that the Senate concurred in the resolution of the House to adjourn the 26th inst.

Mr. Bland moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill, to amend and explain a clause in the coasting act, which was granted, and Mr. Bland, Mr. Goodhue, and Mr. Boston were appointed a committee for that purpose.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The bill to recognize and adapt to the constitution of the United States, the establishment of the troops on the frontiers, was brought in, engrossed, and passed.

The appropriation bill was committed, amended, & agreed to by the House. Ordered, that it be engrossed and two copies of the Estimates, on which the bill is founded, be printed for the use of the Members.

Mr. Bland presented a bill to amend the coasting act, which was read a first and second time.

The bill altering the time for next meeting of Congress, was committed to a committee of the whole—and it was agreed that the first Monday in January next be the time. The amendment was admitted by the House, after the committee rose, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

A message from the President, with the salary bill for the Judicial Department, was received, informing he had approved and signed the same.

The House went into a committee on the bill for regulating processes in the Courts of the United States, and went through the same.

In SENATE of the UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1789.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The Conventions of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added. And as extending the ground of public confidence in the government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution.

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states, as AMENDMENTS to the CONSTITUTION of the United States, all or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution, viz.

ARTICLES.

In addition to, and amendment of, the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth article of the original constitution.

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

After the first enumeration, required by the first article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred; to which number one Representative shall be added for every subsequent increase of forty thousand, until the number shall amount to two hundred, to which number one Representative shall be added for every subsequent increase of sixty thousand persons.

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

ARTICLE THE THIRD.

Congress shall make no law, establishing the articles of faith, or a mode of worship, or prohibiting the free exercise of religion, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition to the government for a redress of grievance.

ARTICLE THE FOURTH.

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep & bear arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE THE FIFTH.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE THE SIXTH.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures; shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE THE SEVENTH.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war, or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty and property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE THE EIGHTH.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of council for his defence.

ARTICLE THE NINTH.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury, shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE THE TENTH.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE THE ELEVENTH.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE THE TWELFTH.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES,

Begun and held at the City of New-York, On the fourth Wednesday of March, one thousand seven hundred and Eighty-nine.

An ACT for establishing the SALARIES of the Executive OFFICERS of GOVERNMENT, with their ASSISTANTS and CLERKS.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be allowed to the officers hereafter mentioned, the following annual salaries, payable quarterly at the Treasury of the United States:—To the secretary of the Treasury three thousand five hundred dollars,—to the Secretary in the Department of State, three thousand five hundred dollars—to the Secretary in the Department of War, three thousand dollars—to the Comptroller of the Treasury, two thousand dollars—to the Auditor, fifteen hundred dollars—to the Treasurer, two thousand dollars—to the Register, twelve hundred and fifty dollars—to the Governour of the Western Territory, for his salary as such, and for discharging the duties of Superintendant of Indian Affairs in the Northern Department, two thousand dollars—to the three Judges of the Western Territory, each eight hundred dollars—to the Assistant of the Secretary of the Treasury, fifteen hundred dollars—to the Chief Clerk in the Department of State, eight hundred dollars—to the Chief Clerk in the Department of War, six hundred dollars—to the Secretary of the Western Territory, seven hundred and fifty dollars—to the principal Clerk of the Auditor, six hundred dollars—to the principal Clerk of the Treasurer, six hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the heads of the three Departments first above-mentioned, shall appoint such Clerks therein respectively as they shall find necessary, and the salary of said Clerks respectively shall not exceed the rate of five hundred dollars per annum.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved—*Sept.* 11, 1789.

George Washington,
President of the United States.

PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

PARIS, July 15.

A GRAND committee of the National Assembly has already made its report of the order to be adopted in the establishment of the new Constitution.

The heads are as follow:

Article I. The sole object of every Government is the maintenance of the rights of men;—whence it follows that Government must be constantly reminded of this end, by a declaration of their natural and inalienable rights.

II. Monarchical Government being calculated to maintain these rights, is for that reason adopted by the French nation; it is adapted to a large community; it is necessary for the happiness of France. The declaration of the principles of such a Government should immediately follow that of the rights of man.

III. It results from the principles of the Monarchy, that the nation, to secure its rights, has conceded particular privileges to the Monarch; the Constitution, therefore, should declare with precision the reciprocal rights of both.

IV. The Assembly should begin by declaring the rights of the French nation:—Then the rights of the King.

V. The rights of the nation and the King existing only for the happiness of the people who compose the nation, naturally lead to an examination of the rights of citizens.

VI. It being impossible individually to assemble the French nation, it ought to be represented. The mode of representation, therefore, and the privileges of its representatives, should be specified.

VII. From the concurrence of the powers of the nation and the King, result the institution and execution of laws:—It must be determined therefore, in what manner these laws shall be established and then in what mode they shall be carried into execution.

VIII. Laws have for their object the general administration of the kingdom, the actions and property of the citizens.

The execution of laws, which respect the general administration, require Provincial and Municipal Assemblies: We must inquire therefore what should be the organization of the Provincial Assemblies, and how the Municipal Assemblies shall be constituted.

IX. The executions of the laws concerning the property and actions of citizens, demands the institution of a judicial power: The Assembly must determine to whom this must be confided; and next the obligatory duties, and limits of this judicial power—*[A mortal blow to the Aristocratick power, and scandalous abuses at the Parliaments!]*

X. For the execution of the laws, and the defence of the kingdom, the establishment of a publick force is necessary: We must determine the principles on which it is to be directed.—*[Probably by a Mastry Bill, as in England.]*

The following are said to be some of the subordinate points.

That the National Assembly shall be composed of two Houses of Parliament: *[The committee all agreed in this point, but they find a difficulty to decide in what manner the two chambers of Parliament shall be organized—some are of opinion that the King should have the power to nominate the members of the first, in the same manner as the British House of Lords is treated.]*

That the States General should be permanent, and meet yearly.

That the King shall have the Treasury of the State under his protection.

That he shall have the supreme and absolute command over the army.

That he shall have the nomination to all places, civil as well as ecclesiastical.

That he shall have a revenue for the maintenance of his dignity, even more considerable than he has allowed him at present.

[If this formed, the Constitution will make the People free, and the King more happy.]

The Marquis de la Fayette charmed the National Assembly on Friday (10th) with an eloquent and sensible harrangue on the necessity of new-modelling the Constitution. M. Lally was so delighted with the speech, that he exclaimed—"The gallant Marquis speaks of liberty with the same spirit that he *fought* for it on the plains of America."

SPEECH of the Count de LALLY TOLLENDAL, *on the day that* M. NECKER'S *Dismission and* BANISHMENT *were announced to the* NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. *—It is to be spoke with patriotick Sentiments, Truth and Eloquence, and expresses so justly the sentiments of the* FRENCH NATION, *that we needest hesitate to pronounce it a* State Paper.

MR. PRESIDENT,

"ONE of the most fatal mischiefs that the enemies of a state can draw upon an empire, is to compel the citizens to overstep the bounds of that moderation, within which they are anxious to remain.

"I here call every citizen to witness the spirit of peace and justice which has hitherto presided, in my discourses; nor is it my intention to deviate from that spirit in the present moment.

"We have just heard, that the conference of the Sovereign has been surprised. I shall not repeat to you what the eloquent orators who preceded me have said on this momentous subject, but content myself with requesting your attention to a faithful picture of a few leading facts.

"I have recourse to the era of the month of August last. The laws were overturned; twenty-five millions of subjects left without a judge, and without justice; the public treasury was destitute of money and resources; all power usurped by Mobs; the People without other support but the States-General; yet placing no confidence in the KING'S promise for their convocation, which might be impeded at the will of faithless Ministers; and *famine* already preparing up its head.

"*Truth* reached the ear of the KING; his heart was touched with the most delicate sensibilities, and he recalled the faithful Minister, who, in happier times, had given him the most unequivocal proofs of his devotion.

"Ministers of state resumed her course; the publick treasury filled; the INFLUENCE OF GOLD *bankruptcy* is no longer heard; the odious agents, and deliver up the unhappy victims to their vengeance; popular commotions, which alarmed the Nation, die away in distant and unfrequent murmurs, excited only by scarcity.

"The States-General are announced, and no man doubts of their convention, when guaranteed by a virtuous Minister; and the name of the KING receives the benediction of grateful millions.

"*Famine* had been announced; but presently the seas are covered with vessels, and both hemispheres laid under contribution for our subsistence; & the anxiety, the paternal alarms of HIS MAJESTY, guided by his Minister, triumph over every impending difficulty.

"At length, in spite of insurmerable obstacles and intrigues, the States-General are opened.

"The States-General are opened! What a multitude of objects in these words! What happiness did not France get sight of in these States-General!

"At first they are interrupted by some divisions; and let not a man amongst us suppose him entirely blameless. Let us rather say, that it is with the rage of antient prejudices, as with wretched mortals, who struggle on the brink of the tomb, in the very act of breathing their last figh. Let us say, that every effort of reconciliation has been marked with the characters of justice and impartiality.

"Each day gave birth to some fresh union, to some constitutional triumph. We marched forward, and France began to breathe; and it is at this moment, that wicked counsels rob the King of a faithful servant, and the Nation of a virtuous Minister.

"Nor does this suffice: They rob us of three other Ministers, whose virtues, and love for the publick weal, merit our esteem.

"Nor does this satiate their hatred: This virtuous man is banished, is exiled, and reduced to fly like a criminal.

"But who could have stood forward his accusers?—Can it be *the Parliaments whom he has recalled*—the People whom he has fed—the publick creditors whom he has paid?

"In default of accusers, I seek for calumniators.

"I ask myself, how he could become thus suddenly a culprit? Without money he has fed an immense nation, without authority he has appeased troubles and commotions.

"I have heard him called factious. I asked myself what Minister was ever more devoted to the orders of his master, more jealous of his glory; what Minister has ever merited more benedictions from the Sovereign?

"*Members of the Convent*, it is you I interrogate this moment. Remember that day of triumph, when you precipitated yourselves in crowds upon his steps; when, after surmounting vile intrigues, you congratulated each other on seeing him more firmly established in his post than ever. Forget not that he conjured you, in the name of the King, to be submissive to his authority; to have confidence in his goodness; and when you bedewed him with your virtuous tears, was it with the insolence of a party leader that he received that homage? Did he say any thing to you, but to refrain from exercising the whole power of your rights, and in all things to act with moderation? *Members of the Commons*, and let your voice raise up to denounce him.

"Has his retreat been that of a factious man? His own family were ignorant of his departure. To ensure privacy, he pleaded a visit in the country. His servants, his friends, his relations, all were ignorant of the secret of his heart: No other heart did he make partaker of the sorrow of his disgrace.

"He hid himself from the publick affliction—he shunned *every* testimony of regret. The whole night was spent in alarms to seek him: he chose rather to bereave himself of every consolation, than occasion the slightest troubles by his retreat.

"The last sentiment he experienced, the last duty he imposed on himself, was still for the happiness of France. Surely, if these be not the sacred characters of virtue, it is impossible to believe in virtue.

"I do homage to established principles. Undoubtedly the King is master of the choice of his Ministers; but can we not present to him the publick opinion; and point out the choice as wish of the Nation? And if the Parliament of Paris had a right to demand the banishment of Cardinal Mazarin, has this Assembly not a well founded claim to demand the return of the most virtuous of Ministers?

"Can we not say to the King, that the virtue of a Sovereign does not alone suffice, especially in such arduous circumstances?

"I think we ought to wait upon the King, and paint to him the shame and sorrow of the Nation at seeing such a Minister fly; and who at this hour is hurrying like a guilty man over the roads of that kingdom to which he has sacrificed his hours of rest, power and health.—Above all, we should urge the Sovereign to recal him, at all events, not lose a moment in voting him an address of thanks. The Nation, whose conscience has not been suppressed—whose opinion are not to plant is at least as worthy in the expression of its sentiments, as the Sovereign in the distribution of his favours."

This beautiful and just eulogium drew tears from many of the Assembly. It had its effect!

The SPEECH of MONSIEUR MORFAU DE ST. MERRY, July 29, 1789.

Electors of Paris, Citizens, Frenchmen!

THE glorious epoch is now arrived, when France quits her chains, emerges from her darkness, and is warmed to animation by the bright beams of the sun of Liberty. The moment is of vast import, the prize is invaluable; for the noblest rights of mankind, and the happiness of millions must now or never be affected and secured. If we succeed, future ages shall honour us as heroes, shall worship us as deities, while our immediate and immense reward is, the Salvation of our country. O! Godlike enthusiasm! The tear of joy bursts from my eyes, my full heart struggles with extacy, when I behold you all assembled in a cause worthy of yourselves—the cause of freedom. Then be strenuous, be united—yet be unshaken!

With minds enlightened, and with hearts sincere, we have long groaned in bondage, and been treated with ignominy. Brave in character, generous in disposition, magnanimous in exertion, we have yet been slaves; but even then were patriots! Rejoice, ye men of virtue—ye men of honour—ye men of wisdom! The patriotism of France is no longer a prejudice, it is now founded in reason, is now fixed on truth. The abominable and inhuman engine of unrelenting despotism is destroyed—The Bastile is annihilated, and the wretch who governed it, and who was worthy of his trust, is now no more; he has justly paid the price of his treachery: His infamy has met with its reward.

Yet let the remembrance of the tyranny of that State prison live forever in your bosoms: recollect that its miserable victims were sacrificed at the altar of private malice. Alas! Yes, without justice and without appeal, your fellow-creatures, your countrymen, have languished away their lives in horrid dungeons, and through years of solitary sufferance, have had no consolation but from frenzy—no hope but death!—I must pause—for the idea of such barbarity, and of such endurance, chokes my utterance, and overcomes me.—I may it also confirm you in your duty!

My friends! It is necessary for us frequently to call to mind, that Kings are only respected as they are useful—if they reign but for themselves, or sacrifice the public good to their private gratifications, they are to be considered as destructive monsters, and are only fit to be extirpated. A monarch possesses a faculties, but no natural superiority whatever. The original source of his elevation was for the general advantage, and the people are, in conscience, no longer bound to obey him than he has merit to deserve obedience.

Our present gracious King is, indeed, moderate and conciliating, he seems to place his confidence in the affection of his fellow-citizens—he appears willing, in future, to exert his proper authority in the manner that he ought—but Sovereigns, from their situations, are generally revengeful, and not seldom insincere—flattery weakens their principles and pride swallows up their humanity. Besides, the best of them are but too often the dupes of designing men, and are liable to be governed by infamous women, or presumptuous Ministers—and are, for the most part, totally incapable of forming a fair estimate of their relative duties.

To prove this assertion true, we have only to consider the late pernicious councils, which had nearly induced our mild monarch to bring slaughter to this capital. It certainly was the intention of the court to attack Paris with an army, which, led on by some preceptors and slavish-minded nobleman, was to enforce submission by devastation, and to establish authority by blood. Nay, more, this horrid plan was concerted under the auspices of an exalted female fiend, & put to have been executed by illustrious assassins, and by mercenaries. Yet, by the blessing of heaven, it has failed. An army of Frenchmen disdained to massacre their brethren; but nobly joined themselves to the part of the common cause. By such conduct, they have not only covered themselves with laurels, which time can wither, but they have also taught an useful lesson to despotism, and have shaken the security of all tyrants.

But though the country has thus escaped perdition, let us not be vainly deluded, or suppose a metic where no place nor exile; let us follow the example of the ancient Britons, and withhold from our chief magistrate the power of doing evil:—let him confer benefits, but not possess chastisements—let him pardon but not condemn.

Advanced so far in the great work of national regeneration, powerful and collected as we are, it behoves us to avoid licentiousness and disorder; the enemies of the people deserve punishment; but, as men, they have a right to a fair trial. We ought indeed, at this time to be severe, and perhaps implacable; but at this time also we must be just. The first energy of a free people consists in the due enforcement of wholesome & impartial laws, without which all must be anarchy, violence, and desolation.

The administration of the laws of England is the first boast of the inhabitants of that country; yet by facilitating the mode of obtaining justice, for all ranks of men, I trust we shall go beyond them, and be as much superior to them in this respect, as I doubt not we shall be, by the possession of General freedom.

Let us then take warning from the visible decay in the British Constitution; let us prevent corruption, & under courtly influence impossible; and let us never suffer ourselves to be governed by artificial Majorities, or insolent Ministers; for, from such causes it is more than probable that Great Britain will gradually sink into the wretched state of civil slavery, from which we have so recently escaped.—Nor have we any reason to respect or intimate the apparent principles of the present leading men in that country; for do we not know, that Lord Camelford, a near relative, and an intimate friend of the renowned Mr. Pitt, has dared with a presumption equal to his folly, to publish a flimsy work here, in support of arbitrary power, and in opposition to the dearest rights of men. If such vipers are generated in Britain, they shall scarce the venom ineffectually in this liberty-land; and should Englishmen be so lost as to approve, France shall have the virtue to detest them.

O my dear countrymen, what a rapturous prospect now opens itself in our view—what a flight of glory & exultation! twenty-four millions of inhabitants, in the finest and most fertile country in the world, preceding, at once, their natural rights, and starting into liberty.—Unspeakable delight! Ignorance, oppression, servility, and prejudice will disappear, while wisdom, genius, & virtue, shall rise triumphant; we shall henceforth be unrivalled in renown, unmatched in industry, unequalled in riches, invincible in arms. Frenchmen shall be the admiration of the globe, and France its everlasting paradise!

LONDON, July 17.

ENGAGEMENT between the SWEDES and RUSSIANS.

On the second of July, a courier arrived at Stockholm with letters from the King to the Queen, giving an account that on the 28th of June, about seven in the morning, his Majesty fell in with a body of Russians, amounting to 3600 men, near Uddelmalm, two Swedish miles from Davidshadt.

That the left wing, under Lieutenant General Platen, began to attack the enemy immediately, and the action became general and very hot on both sides, although the Swedes were but 2100 in the whole; but they soon drove the Russians, and took possession of their camp.

The regiment of Westermanland suffered the most, having one officer killed and two wounded. The whole loss of the Swedes amounted to 120 killed and wounded. The Russians lost twice the number.

The King of Sweden, who only acted in the affair as a volunteer, contributed greatly to the success of the day. After the first fire, the Swedes took to their old method of charging with the bayonet; and Major Paulman, who, by marching round in the enemy's rear, distinguished himself greatly, was made a Lieutenant Colonel on the field. The King ordered the troops to rest eight hours, and then proceed to follow the enemy. His Majesty is going on to Williamstrand, in order to face those orders executed, which he has given for attacking the enemy in every quarter, both by land and sea.

We have just received an account that another action has taken place between the Russians and the Swedes in Finland, in which the latter were defeated.

General Michelson, notwithstanding the check he received from Col. Steding, who forced him to retreat to Christina, having been reinforced from Williamstrand, renewed his attack of Fort St. Michael.

Col. Steding followed, and a battle ensued. General Siegroth, after a most vigorous resistence, was obliged to give way, with the loss of 600 men killed & 400 wounded.

St. Michael fell into hands of the Russians.

The loss of this fort will be the most sensibly felt by the Swedes, as it was the *depot* of all the provisions & stores for the army in the province of Savo'ax, and which are now in the possession of the Russians.

The Swedes fought with great intrepidity: Tho' driven from post they never fled; and when they were at last obliged give up the contest, they retreated in very good order.

They repulsed the Russians in two different attacks; but they were forced at the third to bend under the the weight of superior numbers.

This action took place on the fifteenth of last month.

To compleat the misfortune of the Swedish army, thirteen transports laden with provisions and stores for the use of that army, have been lost on the rocks near Norkoping. One of these vessels had on board the medicine chests destined for the use of the ships composing the Royal Fleet at Carlscrone.

KINGSTON, [Jamaica] July 25.

The brig Mentor had a passage of 28 days from the Bay of Honduras. By her we are favoured with a letter from that place, and the following is extracted therefrom:

"The jealous Spaniards have been among us, and laid waste most of our plantations; not a plantain tree, or any thing else that was of service, have they left standing, as far as they have gone—so that nothing but ruin awaits us. This behaviour of the Dons has caused great confusion, and what the event may be God knows."

NEW-YORK, October 8.

On Monday last, while a detachment of the militia were in the field at exercise, by the inattention of a man in the ranks, a ram rod was discharged whereby Mr. JOHN LOUDON, Lieutenant and Adjutant of the first Regiment, on duty upon the occasion, lost his life.

BOSTON, October 1.

A London paper of August 8th, says, that the infamous ruffian who blew up so many of his neighbours at Vefoul, M. de Mesmay, is taken, and certainly in the hands of justice.

October 9. Yesterday were executed *William Dewoffee, William Smith* and *Rachel Wall*, pursuant to their sentence for highway robery.

HARTFORD, October 5.

Last Friday afternoon, as a child of Mr. John Spencer of this town, about three years old, was sitting by the fire, while the family were absent for a few minutes, the fire by some means was communicated to the child's cloathing, which burnt it in such a shocking manner that it expired next day.

SPRINGFIELD, October 7.

On Thursday last the Honourable Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth finished their session in this town. In the course of the session the following persons were tried, found guilty, and received sentences adequate to the crimes for which they had been indicted—viz:

Noah Tidy, of Conway, for preparing metals with a design to counterfeit money, was sentenced to pay a fine of 30 pounds, and costs of prosecution, in the term of one month; and in case of non-payment in that time, to be whipped 30 stripes: He was also bound for his good behaviour for the term of 2 years.

Rael Willard, of Greenfield, for passing counterfeit money, was sentenced to pay a fine of 60 pounds, costs of prosecution, and bound for his good behaviour for the term of 3 years.

Elizhalet Pierce, of Colrain, for passing bad money, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6 pounds, costs of prosecution, and bound for his good behaviour for the term of 2 years.

Judah Pierce, of Colrain, for passing counterfeit money, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6 pounds and costs of prosecution—if not paid in one month, to receive ten stripes.

Asa Curtis, of Conway, for passing bad money, was sentenced to pay a fine of 20 pounds, and costs—and in case of failure in the term of 40 days, to be sent to the Castle for one year.

David Brown, of Conway, plead guilty to an indictment for passing counterfeit money, was sentenced to stand 1 hour in the pillory, and pay costs of prosecution.

John Bovington, of Greenfield, for passing bad money, was sentenced to pay a fine of 5 pounds and costs, —if not paid in one month, to be whipped 10 stripes.

Benjamin Furnace, of Greenwich, for forgery, on 5 indictments—was sentenced to stand in the pillory one hour, pay 10 pounds fine, costs of prosecution, and bound for his good behaviour for the term of 2 years.

Josua Cady, of Shelburne, for the like offence, was sentenced to pay a fine of 10 pounds, pay costs of prosecution, and bound for his good behaviour for the term of 3 years.

NORTHAMPTON, October 14.

By the late Vermont papers it appears, that the Gov. Allen, Esq. Surveyor-General of that State, a bond of a township of land, to which (without the knowledge or consent of the Legislature) he affixed his signature and the seal of the state. The Legislature commanded his Excellency before them, to answer for this high handed offence; when he affigned, among other reasons, "That he was fearful the State would not sufficiently pay Mr. Allen for his services:" They then passed an act declaring said bond to be null and void. On Tuesday the 29th ult. the two Houses of Congress adjourned, to meet again at New-York on the first Monday in January next.

A letter from a gentleman in North Carolina, dated Sept. 5, says, "From the elections which have taken place for members to our convention, which is to meet in *November*, I think you may rest assured, that this state will accept the constitution."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ireland.

"During the months of May and June last, nine or ten American vessels have failed from Belfast, Newry, and Derry, chiefly bound to the Delaware, and took with them upwards of *seven thousand* emigrants from the north of Ireland, almost the whole of them first advancing their passage money, and not going out as redemptioners; as was heretofore the case—many hundred useful artizans and tradesmen went in these vessels; and such was the ardour of the people of the north of Ireland to get to America, that there was a great overflow for each ship, and some were even disappointed in not getting passages for want of more American vessels to take them, for it is a well known fact they will not go out in any Irish vessel, or with an Irish captain, when an American offers, from a supposed better treatment from the latter."

On Friday the 9th instant, the wife of Mr. *Joshua Hayes*, of William sburgh, was safely delivered of three daughters.—We hear the children are since dead, but the mother is in a likely way to recover.

*** *The Subscribers for the* MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE *are requested to call for their 9th Number—at which time the pay for the 3d quarter is expected.*

James Byers, & Co.

INFORM the publick, that their Furnace at *Springfield* is now commencing a blast—any orders for IRON-CASTINGS will be attended to, and executed with exactness

They have for sale as usual, an assortment of

HOLLOW-WARE.

ALSO

POT-ASH KETTLES,

of the best and most approved kind.

Sept. 1789.

THE Collector of Excise for the county of Hampshire hereby gives notice, that he proposes to attend the duty of his said office in the several towns in the said County, in the following orders, viz.

At Mr. Elihu White's, in Hatfield, on Monday the 2d day of November next, at 8 o'clock A. M. and at the same time the following day at Mr. Thayer's, in Williamsburgh. At Mr. Wait's, in Whately, and at Mr. Hoit's, in Deerfield, and at Mr. Wait's, in Ashfield, at 2 o'clock P. M. At Mr. Alvord's, in Greenfield, and and at Mr. Billings's, in Conway, at 5 o'clock P. M.—On Tuesday the 3d, at Maj. Edwards's in Samaroton, and at Mr. Nims's, in Shelburne, at 10 o'clock A. M. At Capt. Hunt's, in Northfield, and at Mr. Lyon's, in Colrain, at 1 o'clock P. M. and at Col. Taylor's, in Charlemont, at 5 o'clock P. M. On Wednesday the 4th, at Capt. Kinsley's, in Montague, and at Mr. Sanford's, in Buckland, at 9 o'clock A. M. At Colonel Leonard's, in Sonderland, and at Mr. Mitchel's, in Cummington, at noon—and at Mr. Cook's, in Hadley, and at Mr. Chapin's, in Worthington, at 40 clock P. M. On Thursday the 5th, at Mr. Woods's in Chester, at 9 o'clock A. M. and at Mr. Parsons's, in Norwich, at 11 o'clock, and at Mr. Wright's, in Westhampton, at 2 o'clock P. M. and at Mr. Jonathan Clapp's, in Easthampton, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Friday the 6th, at his office in Northampton, at 9 o'clock A. M. On Monday the 9th, at Col. Dwight's, in Belchertown, at 10 o'clock A. M. and at Capt. Quintin's in Ware, at 2 o'clock P. M. and at Mr. Powers's, in Greenwich, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Tuesday the 10th, at Mr. Ashley's, in Pelham, at 8 o'clock A. M. and at Mr. Allen's, in Shutesbury, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at Mr. Kendell's, in New-Salem, at 3 o'clock P. M. and on Wednesday the 11th, at Mr. Mayo's, in Orange, at 10 o'clock A. M. and at Mr. Mayo's, in Warwick, at noon—and at Mr. Prentice's, in Wendell at 4 o'clock P. M. On Thursday the 12th, at Mr. Field's, in Leverett, at 10 o'clock A. M. and at Mr. Parsons's, in Amherst, and at Capt. Clapp's, at Southampton, at noon.

ELIJAH HUNT, *Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire.*

Northampton, October 12, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE,

A lot of LAND, lying in Westampton, about 2 miles west of the Meeting-House, containing 183 acres, with a Barn on it. The terms of payment made easy for the purchaser—Said Vendue to be on Tuesday the 27th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. at the house of Mr. NATHAN CLARK, innholder, in said town. For further particulars enquire of Mr. AMASA STRONG, of Westhampton, or of LEMUEL BILLINGS.

Conway, Oct. 1, 1789.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JOEL LEONARD, late of West-Springfield, deceased, represented insolvent, eleven months being allowed to the creditors to said estate to bring in their claims—Do hereby give NOTICE, that we shall attend said business at the dwelling house of Col. Flowers, in West-Springfield, on the second Wednesday of February next, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.—And at the house of Mr. Nathan Dickinson, in Amherst, on the last Tuesday of said February, from 12 o'clock till 4 P. M. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

E. MATTOON, jun.
REFUS LEONARD,
HEZEKIAH BELDING.

Amherst, Sept. 30, 1789.

On CONTENT.

CONTENT, thou dear delightful guest,
Come fix thy empire in my breast,
And sooth my every care:
Search around my dull dejected heart,
View every corner, every part,
And all its secrets share.

Haste, sure physician of my soul,
Each peevish passion to controul,
Each ruffle of the mind:
Pour in thy never-failing balm,
Quell their impatience, work a calm,
And make me all resign'd.

When troubles come—as come *they will*—
My thoughts with sweet obedience fill,
Nor let me once complain:
No childish weakness may I show,
But bless the hand that strikes the blow,
And welcome every pain.

If to be poor it is my lot,
Permit me—O permit me not
To murmer at my fate:
But satisfied with Heaven's decree,
From worldly pomp, and splendor free,
Ne'er with a higher state.

Let no ambitious views pervade,
Nor Envy's wiles my steps invade,
Their traces may I shun:
And those who chase ambition's head,
How seldom do their schemes succeed,
How oft are they undone?

Hail, sweet Content! What gifts are thine,
How glorious do thy bright rays shine,
They every cloud destroy!
Then bring the to thy peaceful shore,
Where sorrow can appear no more,
But all is endless joy.

LINES *intended for a* WATCH *Paper.*

A WATCH may represent the mind of man,
And well assure him that his life's a span;
His reas'ning powers the active balance shows;
Those are the hands declaring how it goes;
Conscience, the regulator, sets it right;
The chain, reflection, wound up every night,
With self-reflection, using as the key,
The figur'd dial-plate, the heart may be;
His words and actions best its goodness prove,
While every wheel should by religion move.

A CURE FOR THE GOUT.

A FRAGMENT.

"MY uncle had hardly seated himself in the arm chair, when his pain became intolerable. "When," said my uncle, "shall I get rid of all my vexations—a prying wife who runs about the town, participating in all its follies and extravagancies, and a plaguy *Gout*, which prevents me from *Running* after her; —when shall I———"

Here a violent rap at the door interrupted my poor uncle's moans and meditations.

It was my aunt just returned from Lady Fashion's Faro Bank. She flounced in, regardless of my uncle's situation; and throwing herself negligently, though not inelegantly, on the couch, directly opposite to my uncle, protested violently against her ill fortune; "Yes," says my aunt—and she took out a pocket mirror, "Fortune is certainly blind."—My uncle sighed.

"My dear," says my aunt, "I have a request to make, which gives me pain to———" My uncle's pain was excessive—"Yes," cried my aunt, "I must have t'other five hundred."—Now my aunt in all her fashionable excursions had never seen the *Prevalent Husband*; but unfortunately for her, my uncle had.

"Must have t'other five hundred!" exclaimed my uncle—and he groaned with anguish. "Yes, my dear—I must—not a moment to lose—the table waits—have been upon honour for an hour to the charming Charles Cadogan."

On hearing the name of *Cadogan*, my uncle started and rang the bell which lay on the table.

"John," cried my uncle, "let me have Cadogan's Treatise.—It is on the window seat—you can't miss it."

My aunt was out of patience.—My uncle took the book, and desiring my aunt to snuff the candles, opened it at the identical page where Cadogan attributes the *Gout* to three causes—*Indolence, Intemperance*, and *Vexation*.

My uncle paused, and taking off his spectacles, thus gravely addressed my aunt.

"I'm neither *Indolent* nor *Intemperate*, therefore my *Gout* must proceed from *vexation*; and, as I have no vexations but what you create—you may return to the Faro Bank—or go to the Devil—for, as I am determined to get rid of all *vexation*, I shall get rid of you immediately."

My aunt went out of the house that night—the lawyer came in next morning—and from the seperation—since which five years have elapsed—my uncle has never once complained of the *Gout*.

FRUGALITY

IT is of importance to teach children Frugality, and to guard them when they set out in life against needless expence. The future circumstances of children, especially of daughters, may not be so affluent as those of their parents: At any rate, moderation in all things is a virtuous habit.

The rules of moderation and frugality cannot be very precisely determined: If the object be to pay debts, one can scarcely be too minutely and severely frugal: "If a man would keep an even hand (says Lord Bacon) his ordinary expences should be but half his income." There are many extraordinary expences.

Parents should look forward to the expence of Education. We are subject to diseases, and should have something in reserve for a time of need. We may be involved in a law suit: Additional taxes may be imposed, and the price of provisions raised. Those who are indebted to us may be in straits, and by living frugally we can afford to have patience with them.

Dependents may be unfortunate, and the landlord who lives within his income can feel for his tenants' misfortunes, and abate his demands in a bad season.

Our friends may come to want, and it is a desirable thing to be able to assist them. There are works of benevolence and public utility, to some of which every good man would wish to contribute. By providing for extraordinary expences we are seldom obliged to borrow, which is a humiliating, expensive course to pursue. One may have no friends; or those we esteem such may deceive us; or those we have obliged, may prove ungrateful: These suppositions are unpleasant, but not impossible. We may meet with losses, and it is prudent to expect them.

But lest frugality should tend to avarice, let it be practised rather with a view to keep, than from a desire to accumulate. Let us use with cheerfulness what we can fairly call our own, and cultivate habits of generosity—for there is a time to keep and a time to give away. In a just discernment, of these times, consists the difference between frugality and avarice."

ANECDOTES.

AN honest Clergyman in the country was reproving a married couple for their frequent dissensions, which were very unbecoming, both in the eyes of God & man, seeing that you are both *one*; *Baldwin!* cried the husband, *were you to come by our door sometimes when we quarrel, you would swears we were beating.*

TWO gentlemen, one named Woodcock, the other Fuller, walking together happened to see an owl, says the lait, that bird is very much like a *Woodcock*. You are very wrong, says the other, for it is *Fuller* in the head, *Fuller* in the eyes, and *Fuller* all over.

Blackstone's Commentaries.

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ISAIAH THOMAS.

Worcester, August 27, 1789.

☞ Subscriptions are taken in by ISAIAH THOMAS, the Publisher, at his Bookstore in Worcester, by said Thomas and Co. No. 45, Newbury-street, Boston; and by all the Printers and Booksellers in the United States.

CHEAP GOODS!

THE subscriber at his Storeon the Court-House has the following articles for sale, and he is determined to sell for cash as cheap as they can be had in Boston or New-York—He will likewise exchange them for the following articles of Produce, viz. WHEAT, RYE, INDIAN CORN, FLAX-SEED, BEANS, PEAS, OATS, FLAX, PORK, BEES-WAX, SHIPING FURRS, POT ASH, PEARL ASH, and SALTS, viz.

Broadcloths,	Chizzels,
Serges,	Snaffle and Curb Bits,
Flannels,	Chaise Nails,
Baizes,	Stand Table Kettles,
Duffils,	Tea Nails,
Everlastings,	Brass Weights,
Fuffians,	Graters,
Jeans,	Taper Bitts,
Velvets,	Center Bitts,
Crapes,	Gimblets,
Peoplins,	Wood Screws,
Marseilles Quilting,	Brass Nobbs,
Mode,	Cork Screws,
Lutestring,	Brass Ink Pots,
Persian,	Stirrup Irons,
Cambrick,	Two Feet Rules,
Lawn,	Copper Coffee Pots,
Gauzes,	Iron Candlesticks,
Lawn Aprons,	Brass do.
Gauze Handkerchiefs,	Jappan'd do. with Snuffers,
Cotton do.	Shoe and Knee Buckles,
Linnen do.	Hat and Breast Pins,
Shawls,	Hair Pins,
Worsted Hose,	Frying Pans,
Thread do.	Shovels,
Silk do.	Spades,
Muslin,	Knives and Forks,
Worsted and Silk Mitts,	Spectacles,
Twist and Sewing Silk,	Scissors,
Thread,	Bellows,
Dutch Lace,	Chasing Dishes,
Black Lace,	Lanthorns,
Worsted Caps,	Shovels and Tongs,
Men's Worsted Gloves,	Hammers,
Leather Breeches,	Hand Saws,
ROCK SALT,	Compass do.
Fayall Wine,	Post Axes,
Malaga do.	Coffee Mills,
Rum,	Looking-Glasses,
Coffee,	Combs,
Best Cotton Wool,	Needles,
Salt Petre,	Teapots,
Quart Bottles,	Quart and Pint Pots,
Case do.	Quart and Pint Basons,
Indigo,	Plates,
Crown Soap,	Platters,
Fustic,	Hinges of all sorts,
Bar Lead,	Pots,
German Steel,	Kettles,
Iron Wire,	Skellets,
Scythes,	Tea Kettles,
Sickles,	Waggon Boxes,
Sand Rabs,	Screw Pans,
Norway Rag do.	Dripping Pans,
Brass Skellets,	House Brushes,
Small Brass Kettles,	Shoe and Buckle do.
Brads,	China Cups and Saucers,
Locks of all sorts,	Crewets,
Handles and Escutcheons,	Salts,
Snuff Boxes,	Mustards,
Tobacco do.	Paper,
Wool Cards,	Quils,
Cotton do.	Account Books,
Files,	Spelling Books,
Rasps,	Ink Powder,
Plane Irons,	Lead Pencils,
Augres,	Women's Shoes.
Gouges,	

WANTED,
A HORSE,
About 6 years old, worth from 12 to 18l. that can and paces, and is good to ride or draw.—Also,
Two Yoke of CATTLE,
fit for the Stall.
ROBERT BRECK.
Northampton, Sept. 30, 1789.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the non-resident proprietor or proprietors of the LOT No. 78, in the northern part of Conway, originally laid to Col. EBENEZER HINSDALE, then said Lot is taxed in the year 1784, as follows, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
State Tax,	0	2	11
Town Do.	0	1	10
Minister Do.	0	0	8

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 1st Monday in November next, So much of said land will be then sold at

PUBLICK VENDUE.

at the House of Mr. Samuel Boltwood, in said Conway, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

CYRUS RICE, Collector for 1784.

Conway, Sept. 21, 1789.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Proceedings of Congress.

(Continued from our last.)

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

MR. Gerry, of the committee appointed to prepare an estimate of the produce of the Impost and Tonnage for one year, brought in a report—It states, that from the imperfection of the returns of the imports, exports and tonnage, received from the several States, the committee was not able to furnish a perfectly accurate account. The report estimates the nett produce of impost and tonnage of the several States, as follows:—

	Dollars.	*Cents.*
New-Hampshire,	21,493	—83
Massachusetts,	199,261	— 4
Connecticut,	72,450	—17
New-York,	245,316	—96
New-Jersey,	10,514	—44
Pennsylvania,	361,405	—23
Delaware,	5,654	—94
Maryland,	217,539	—83
Virginia,	186,470	—33
South-Carolina,	144,839	—83
Georgia,	8,141	—42
	1,467,086	—3

Amount of nett produce of impost and tonnage. Laid on the table.

Read a third time, and passed—the bill to amend & explain the Coasting Act.

The report of the committee of conference on the subject of amendments to the Constitution was taken up—The committee advise to a concurrence in the amendments of the Senate, with some amendments—One of which was, "*The total of all crimes shall be by a jury of the district in which the crime shall be committed*"—this was further amended by inserting the words *State and* immediately before "*district*." On the question for agreeing to the clause as amended, the Ayes and Noes were called for by Mr. Bland, and are as follows:—

AYES. Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benson, Bondinot, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Contee, Fitzsimons, Foster, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartley, Lee, Leonard, Maddison, Moore, P. Muhlenburg, Parker, Partridge, Schureman, Scott, Seney, Sherman, Sylvester, Sinnickson, Smith, (M.) Smith (S. C.), Stone, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, White, Wynkoop. 37.

NOES. Messrs. Bland, Burke, Coles, Floyd, Gerry, Grout, Hartborn, Jackson, Livermore, Matthews, Page, Van Ranfellaer, Sumpter, Tucker. 14.

The House voted to reconsider the last article in their amendments, so far as to strike out the word "*less*" and insert the word *more*—so that the articles now reads, "there shall not be *more* than one representative for every 50,000 persons. These amendments being agreed to—

Mr. Maddison proposed a resolution, that the President of the United States be requested to transmit to the Executives of the several States which have ratified the Constitution, copies of the amendments; also, to the States of Rhode-Island and North-Carolina—this was agreed to.

In committee of the whole, on the bill making appropriations, viz.

	Dollars.	*Cents.*
Civil List,	208,676	11
Department of War,	137,503	23
Towards discharging warrants issued by the late Superintendant of Finance, remaining unsatisfied,	93,463	32
Towards discharging warrants issued by the late board of Treasury, remaining unsatisfied,	189,906	3
Towards paying the pensions of Invalids,	96,617	81

It was moved, that the two articles for discharging warrants should be struck out, which was carried. The committee then rose, and the chairman reported the amount of the compensations due to the members and officers of the House—and the contingent charges of the present session.

The Judiciary Act—the Compensation Act, and Resolves for the safe keeping of Prisoners in the gaols of the several States, were returned from the President with his signature.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for regulating processes in the Judicial Courts.

This bill proposes that writs and processes shall issue *in the name of the President of the United States.*

Mr. Stone moved that "*the President of*" should be struck out. This was carried in the affirmative

FRIDAY, Sept. 25.

The House took up the bill for making appropriations for the present year.

The amendment proposed in committee of the whole by striking out the sum appropriated for the discharge of warrants issued by the late superintendant of Finance was agreed to;—and that for striking out the sum appropriated for the discharge of warrants issued by the late Board of Treasury, was disagreed to.—Then the bill passed to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill for making appropriations was brought in, and passed to be enacted.

GENERAL THANKSGIVING.

Mr. Boudinot introduced a motion to the following purport:

Resolved, That a joint committee of both Houses be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, to request that he would be pleased to recommend a day of Publick Thanksgiving and Prayer, to be observed by the people of the United States, to acknowledge the favours bestowed upon them by Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government calculated to promote their prosperity and happiness. This was adopted, and a committee appointed, consisting of Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Sylvester.

A bill to provide for the payment of the military invalids was read a first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

A message was received from the Senate, with the amendments to the Constitution as last amended, by the House, in which the Senate concurred—Also, the bill for altering the time of the annual meeting of Congress; concurred.—Also, the bill to regulate processes in the Courts of the United States. The Senate concur in all the amendments proposed by the House to this bill except the first. This amendment was, to strike out the words, "*The President of*." It was moved that the House should adhere to their amendment. This occasioned a debate; when the Ayes and Noes being demanded, were, Ayes 28. Noes 22.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26.

A motion respecting the Printers who take the debates—accusing them of partiality, carelessness, &c. which was laid on the table a few days since, after being discussed, was withdrawn.

A motion to postpone the Residence Bill until next session was negatived—Noes 29. Yeas 25.

MONDAY, September 28.

After a number of motions made, agreed to or negatived, the question to concur with the Senate in their amendment for fixing the seat of Federal Government at Germantown, passed: Yeas 31 Noes 24.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for regulating processes in the Federal Courts, were agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, informing, that they had deferred the last amendment of the House to the Residence Bill until next session.

TUESDAY, Sept. 29.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by the Hon. Mr. Jay, with the following communications, viz.

UNITED STATES, SEPT. 29, 1789.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

His Most Christian Majesty, by a letter dated the 7th of June last, addressed to the President and Members of the General Congress of the United States of North-America, announces the much lamented death of his son the Dauphin. The generous conduct of the French Monarch and nation towards this country, renders every event that may affect his or their prosperity interesting to us: & I shall take care to assure him of the sensibility with which the United States participate in the affliction which a loss so much to be regretted, must have occasioned both to him and to them.

G. WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES, SEPT. 29, 1789.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

Having yesterday been informed, by a joint committee of both Houses of Congress, that they had agreed to a recess to commence this day; and to continue until the first Monday in January next, I take the earliest opportunity of acquainting you, that considering how long and laborious this session has been, and the reasons which I presume have produced this resolution, it does not appear to be expedient to recommend any measures to their consideration at present.

G. WASHINGTON.

A resolution passed, for the transmission of the Journals of both branches to the Executives and Legislatures of the several States.

The House concurred in an amendment of the Senate to the bill for raising a force for the protection of the frontiers; authorising the President to call forth such numbers as shall be necessary for the defence of the frontiers generally.

The House then passed the bill in form for allowing the pay of a Captain for a certain time, to Baron de Glaubeck; which being enrolled, was signed by the Speaker. The business assigned for the present session being finished, the Speaker: pursuant to Resolution, adjourned the House to the first Monday in January next, then to meet at the city of New-York.

LONDON, August 12.

The following is translated from a French handbill of the 12th of July, entitled Supplement au Point du Jour, *or* Supplement to the Break of Day, *probably the title of some prior publication.) It is printed with the name of the Bookseller, Barrauge, in St. Honore's Street, opposite to the Palais Royal. The motto from Malherbe is*

Et croirez vous, races futures?
Well posterity believe this?

The dreadful conspiracy has been defeated, which was to have reduced Paris to ashes, and deluged France with blood.

Fifty thousand men, one hundred pieces of cannon, six thousand russians, and six princes, were on Monday last to have effected the subversion of this empire.

The States General assembled were to have been massacred, the houses of the patriots burnt, the public libraries delivered up to the flames, and the Palais Royal pillaged and laid waste.

All was in readiness, torches, daggers, gibbets, and the fatal chalk that set down our devoted heads for slaughter.

Already, in the night of the Sunday, while the assassins were coming down Montmartre hill to fall upon us, while those *regimented* butchers were spreading wide as the lava of volcanoes, and filled the Champs Elysees * the bandits of Versailles, in their brutal orgies, were entertaining by their impious songs † the ears of M. Necker, and the proscription of all his adherents; the wretches were dancing to German music; such was the prelude of their intended St. Bartholomew. ‡—

But a sudden energy in an instant pervaded all minds; and a general alarm was sounded. Liberty awit were in the pangs of childbirth; gave forth a dead shriek, which awakened Patriotism in every heart:

The churches were now filled, not with women in fear, but with citizens in arms, determined to defend their lives to the last extremity. During all that dreadful night, those hords of barbarians, who never come out of Germany but to subvert thrones, ran every where about our streets, firing on the people and its asylums.

But the French guards sided with that virtuous people, they did not desert their colours, they marched under the banners of their country; they fought and dispersed those ferocious strangers.

Mean while, on Monday, it was rumoured at Versailles that 100,000 citizens in arms were going to fall on the Royal Castle, § not in order to attack the best and most deceived of Kings, but seize on the chiefs of that formidable conspiracy. This fortunate rumour proved the salvation of Paris and of the whole kingdom. Those Cardines and their friends were seized with terror; and the defection of the troops completed their consternation.

In a few hours they learned that the German camp was destroyed, the invalids stormed, the cannon in our power, the Bastile taken in four hours, the bloody heads of the traitors fixed on poles and carried about through the city in fine, a guard of one hundred thousand citizens suddenly raised, officered, and posted, a standing Town Council appointed, the cannon fixed at every gate and on every bridge of the capital, the States General constantly assembled for sixty hours. Such was the grand, the awful spectacle that was given by this imperious nation. Every deliberation, every resolution, was quick and wise. The activity of the Council, the harmony subsisting between the commanders of the different guards, the indefatigable destiny of the new militia, continued the same night and day. Such days!—and such nights!—Great God!—who that has not been a witness of that dark illumination ‖ that

* *Elysian Fields, a public walk to Paris, near the road that leads to Versailles.*

† *In allusion to the sentence of the Parliament under Charles IX. which was on St. Bartholomew's day.*

‡ *The King's residence at Versailles.*

§ *Similar illumination. This expression can no more be rendered into English than Milton's "darkness visible" into French. The following lines of the same poet may perhaps convey the idea meant by the French writer:*

"Seest thou you dreary region—void of light,
"Save where the glimmering of three fires doth flame?
"Cadiz pale and dreadful———".

Redness, pale, bridewell, &c.

wild fig-tree, those distant Islands that awaken'd every carnal fear, and which as yet has not experienced during four days those rapid and convulsive sensations; can judge of the impossibility of describing such scenes as these.

It belongs to the energetic pens of the Mirabeaus, of the Lallys, and of the Clermonts, to record those facts on the historic page, and hand them down to posterity. Ah! let them listen to devote the execration of all ages the vile, the bloody miscreants, who have laid these infernal schemes. The intended slaughter of a whole nation, a crime which Caligula had only wished to perpetrate, was within a few minutes of being consummated.

The perfidious wretches!—It is said they did not blush to call in the assistance of our eternal enemies—

"Le maisons de force" were to have been thrown open and those tygers let loose upon us.

The Bastille was to have protected with its fire, the fire of the ENEMY'S troops.

That load which was clearing at Montmaire, under pretence of giving employment to the poor, was intended to facilitate the carriage of fifty pieces of cannon, which, by way of St. Dennis, could soon have reached those fatal heights, from which we have been so often threatened with destruction.

Immortal thanks be for ever given to God, the protector of the French Empire!

Honour and glory to the brave defender of his country,† to him who called us first to arms, and made us behold with incredible vigour, those regimented murderers, who had sworn to exterminate us on that tremendous night!

Eternal shame, infamy and execration to the aristocratic band, to that Monster with a hundred hands, who tearing has expired under the victorious arm of liberty.

Inscription for the Arsenal:

Etiam hæc jam populo Vulcania tela minantur
Vela Tyrannorum debellatura furores—

* *Bedlam, gaols, bridewells, &c.*
† *It is supposed the Marquis de la Fayette is meant here.*

THE BASTILE,

AND MAN IN THE IRON MASK.

As the mysterious history of this extraordinary personage of the last century, will probably be unfolded with the other secrets of the Bastile, we shall prepare the minds of our readers for the discovery, by a relation of every circumstance that has hitherto been publickly known concerning him.

Soon after the death of Cardinal Mazarin, which was in the year 1661, an unknown prisoner, young, of a graceful figure, and majestic appearance, was brought with great secrecy to the castle of St. Margaret, in the Island of Provence. This person wore an iron mask, the lower part was rendered commodious by steel springs which it was generally understood that any discovery of himself would be followed by immediate death.—In this castle he remained till a Monsieur de St. Mars, an officer of approved merit, and tried fidelity, was made Governor of the Bastile, in the year 1690, who was sent to fetch him to that prison.

Before he left the island, the Marquis de Louvois, Prime Minister of France, went to see him, and during his visit, never sat down in the presence of the prisoner.

When he became an inhabitant of the Bastile, he continued to be treated with the utmost respect, and with all the magnificence the circumstances of the place would admit—the Governor himself, in general, waited upon him, and always stood uncovered before him. Whatever he expressed a wish to have, was procured for him, and his predominant taste seemed to be for rich laces, and fine linnen. His guittar, on which he performed in a very masterly manner, was an occasional amusement.

An old physician, who used to attend him, and who had seen the lower part of his face, in examining his tongue, described his complexion as being very dark, and his person as most elegantly formed. His manners were extremely engaging, the tone of his voice uncommonly pleasing, and no part of his conduct in these medical interviews, appeared to denote the least symptom of a discontented mind. He died in the year 1704, and was buried at night, in the parish of St. Paul.

This prisoner was always served in plate; and he once took an opportunity to write some lines on a small silver dish with his fork, and to throw it from the window of his chamber. A fisherman found the plate, & brought it to the Governor, whom seeing the inscription, detained the man till he was convinced that he could not read, and that no other person had seen the plate.

Monsieur de Chamillard was the last person who knew any thing of this secret. The Marshal de Feuillade, who was his son in law, conjured him in the most earnest manner, when he lay on his death-bed, to unfold to him the history of the man in the Iron Mask.—Chamillard answered, that it was a secret of State, and he had sworn never to reveal it. All these circumstances were supported in the most authentic manner at the time; but here the matter rested, and will forever rest, unless any documents should be discovered in the archives of the Bastile, which may unveil this hitherto profound secret.

It should also be observed, that at the period when this extraordinary prisoner employed the curiosity of France, it could not be discovered that any person of consequence was missing in any part of Europe.

The following Address of the Queen of France to the French nation, is published with the name of the Printer, and although it bears no other mark of authenticity, yet from the style and contents we are apt to believe it is not a spurious production. Perhaps, indeed, the Queen by publishing it in this manner, may have had it in view either to acknowledge or deny her being the author of it, according as it might be received by the public. We leave our readers to form their own conjectures, and content ourselves with publishing the Address as we have received it.

MARIA ANTONIETTA *of* AUSTRIA, *QUEEN of* FRANCE, TO THE NATION.

MY heart was yet bleeding at the loss of a Prince, to whom I had given birth, when it was assailed by sorrows of a much more distressing nature. All France was in tears, groaning under the weight of oppression: The horrors of an approaching famine had nearly reduced the people to despair, and I heard my name mentioned with murmuring and impatience—Suddenly I was informed that all Paris was in arms, and that fire and sword were defolating the capital—In a moment I saw my court dispersed and fly fat away from me. My royal consort hastened immedi ately to his good city, carrying thither at least that internal peace which the purity of his principles had always made him enjoy, & which the consciousness of his love for his people made him certain of imparting to them—but nothing could quiet my tender feelings, alarmed for the citizens of Paris, and for all France, whose universal desolation filled my heart with unutterable distress.

Thus forsaken and reduced to the most deplorable situation, I shut myself up with my children—I pressed them a thousand and a thousand times to my bosom—I mixed my tears and bitter cries with their infant wailings; in their tender and innocent caresses I could find some alleviation to my own misfortunes, but those of the nation left me inconsolable.

A Princess, whom Heaven has formed and bestowed on mortals for the happiness of all those to whom her cares may extend, and, for the satisfaction of all who know her, the most tender and affectionate of women, came and mixed her tears with mine—Ye Frenchmen! he is my cousin, the DUCHESS of ORLEANS, (with the liveliest gratitude I mention her name, the sound of which is as grateful to your ears as her amiable person is dear to your souls.) The Duchess of Orleans opened her heart to me—What an inexhaustible source of riches and consolation was there! O what a powerful support against misfortune, a woman, nay, even a reigning Princess may find in a virtuous friend! May this holy truth be forever deeply engraved in the heart of every mortal woman who is destined to sit upon a throne—It will teach her, how difficult it is, from that exalted seat, to make a proper choice of friends; it will lay open to her the falsehood and treachery of courtiers, and preserve her from the dangerous poison which infests every court.

As sincere as fate is tender, endued with courage equal to her sweetness and generosity, this true friend, in the effusion of her soul, could not dissemble from me, that I was loudly accused by the nation to be the author of its calamities—How lively and moving were her expressions!—What a language they spoke to my heart!—it was oppressed—it was torn with grief—Nothing less than the affectionate and unwearied cares of that Princess, could have made me bear so rude a shock without expiring with grief.

O ye, whose wife discernment has never suffered you to remain long under any error! Ye just and enlightened nation! Ye Frenchmen! whose names alone is the eulogium of your mind! Ye people, cherished by the Princess who enjoys the ineffimable advantage of reigning over you, and who now addresses you with a confidence that is due to you on so many accounts!—Ye models of love for your sovereign as well as for your country! Ye heroes! whose great and valiant souls have made you so often shed your blood for those sovereigns as well as for that country! can it then be possible that you have not known; that you have forgot your Dauphiness, who possessed all your tenderness, & who ever since has so dearly loved you? Ever since the alliance which has united her to the Prince who has afterwards become your King, until this melancholy æra, when her misfortune compels her to justify herself, she never ceased to cherish you—she had adopted you from inclination, as she had your august Dauphin. Yes, ye Frenchmen, in allying myself to you, I had placed all my felicity as well as all my glory in one day sharing his throne and reigning over your hearts. In the testimonies of love which I received from you with so much satisfaction, and the remembrance of which will ever be infinitely dear to me, be sure that you expressed no more than a just gratitude. Ever since the crown has been placed on the head of my Royal Consort, my heart never ceased to be filled with those sentiments; they are invariable as their nature—as their principle; I will preserve and cherish them until the Divinity is pleased to call me to his bosom; here let me renew the solemn promise, to which I swore by the sacred and precious title of *Queen of the French.*

But I will confirm to you with my own mouth, this promise so pleasing to my heart—I will go into the bosom of the capital, and there expand my soul into that of the nation: I will let them see all my grief; and I sincerely wish that same nation may burst back fercenity and joy. My principal with is to persuade the people, that it will be the important business of my whole life, to promote their felicity with all my power. Ah! May I one day make them forget, that deceitful counsels—misisters without honour and without faith—public plunderers of all kinds—in short, an odious, cruel and bloody junto had prepared their ruin! Oh! how happy shall I then esteem myself! But I shall never enjoy tranquility or satisfaction, until the moment when I shall have carried into the minds of that most amiable and most loving nation, that degree of confidence which will restore and assure to me forever the hearts of all my dear Frenchmen.

Let us dissipate our alarms and our fears—let us strengthen, by fresh mutual assurances of reciprocal tenderness, the bands that unite us to each other—let us render them indissoluble—let all the unfortunate apply to me with unbounded confidence—they will find my heart ever open: I will pour into theirs every consolation which beloved children have a right to expect from a tender and affectionate mother whom they love. I will be eager to give them all the assistance in my power—I will be their patroness and their support—I will have to weep and grieve with those that grieve and weep—I will find an infinite sweetness in wiping off their tears, and I will place my happiness in drying up the source of them. Placed on the throne of France, my ambition shall prompts another good wish, which will fully satisfy my heart: it is, that all Frenchmen may consider me as their best friend.

A wise and economical minister is restored to us:—the restorer of affairs is coming—perhaps he hears me at this moment—our misfortunes are then going to vanish—we may rely on his zeal and care, as well as on the love of our King for his people.

Paris: Printed by Grange, Rue de la Parcheminerie, and is sold No. 15, Rue de Sepulchre.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BASTILE.

The following Description of the Bastile Prison, in France (which has lately been destroyed by the populace) is extracted from the philanthropic Mr. Howard's State of Foreign Prisons.

I AM happy (says Mr. Howard) to be able to give some information of the Bastile, by means of a pamphlet written by a person who was long confined in this prison. It is reckoned the best account of this celebrated structure ever published.

This castle is a state prison consisting of eight very strong towers, surrounded with a fosse about 120 feet wide, and a wall 60 feet high. The entrance is at the end of the street of St. Antoine, by a drawbridge, & great grates into the court of l'Hotel du Gouvernment; and from thence over another drawbridge to the Corps de Garde, which is separated by a strong barrier, constructed with beams plated with iron from the great Court. This court is about 120 feet by 80. In it is a fountain and fix of the towers surround it, which are united by walls of freestone ten feet thick to the top. At the bottom of this court is a large modern Corps de Logis, which separates it from the Court du Puits. This court is 50 feet by 25. Contiguous to it are the other two towers. On the top of the tower is a platform continued in terraces, on which the prisoners are sometimes permitted to walk, attended by a guard. On this platform are thirteen cannons mounted, which are discharged on days of rejoicing. In the Corps de Logis is the: council chamber, and the kitchen, offices, &c.—above these are rooms for the prisoners of destinction: and over the council chamber the King's Lieutenant resides. In the Court du Puis is a large well for the use of the kitchen.

The Dungeons of the tower de la Liberte extend under the kitchen, &c. Near that tower is a small chapel on the ground floor. In the wall of it are five nitches, or closets, in which prisoners are put, one by one to hear mass, where they can neither see nor be seen.

The dungeons at the bottom of the towers exhale the most offensive scents, and are the receptacles of toads, rats, and other kinds of vermin. In the corner of each is a camp-bead, made of planks laid on iron bars that are fixed to the walls, and the prisoners are allowed some straw to lay on the beds. Those dens are dark, having no windows, but openings into the ditch: they have double doors, the inner ones plated with iron, with large bolts and locks.

Of the five classes of chambers, the most horrid, next to the dungeon, are those in which are cages of iron. There are three of them. They are formed of beams with strong plates of iron, and are each eight by six.

The calottes, or chambers, at the top of the towers, are somewhat more tolerable. They are formed of eight arcades of free-stone. Here one can not walk but in the middle of the room. There is hardly sufficient space for a bed from one arcade to another. The windows, being in walls ten feet thick, and having iron grates within and without, admit but little light. In these rooms, the heat is excessive in summer, and the cold in the winter. They have stoves.

Almost all the other rooms (of the towers) are octagons, about 20 feet in diameter, and 14 to 15 high. They are very cold and damp. Each is furnished with a bed of green serge, &c. All the chambers are numbered. The prisoners are called by the name of their tower joined to the number of their room.

A surgeon and three chaplains reside in the castle. If prisoners of note are dangerously ill, they are generally removed, that they may not die in this prison. The prisoners who die there are buried in the parish of St. Paul, under the name of domestics.

A library was founded by a prisoner, who was a foreigner, and died in the Bastile the beginning of the present century. Some prisoners obtain permission to have the use of it.

One of the centinels on the outside of the castle rings a bell every hour, day and night, to give notice that they are awake; and on the rounds on the outside of the castle they ring every quarter of an hour.

I have (says Mr. Howard) inserted in particular an account of this prison, chiefly with the design of inculcating a reverence for the principles of a free constitution like our own, which will not permit in any degree the exercise of that despotism, which has rendered the name of Bastile so formidable. I was desirous of examining it myself; and for that purpose knocked hard at the outer gate, and immediately went forward directly to the guard to the entrance of the castle; but with-

was contemplating this gloomy mansion, an officer came out much surprised; and I was forced to retreat through the main guard, and thus regained that freedom, which for one locked up within those walls, is next to impossible to obtain.

LONDON, August 5.

Extract of a letter from Tangier, June 1.

"The Emperor of Morocco's troops have gained a complete victory over the Arabs, in the province of Tesfina, and 600 of their heads have been sent to Algiers. This victory was proclaimed there by repeated discharges of cannon."

To the account of the battle between the Russians & Swedes at Undernalm, we have to add these further particulars. At the departure of the Courier which carried the news of the King's victory, the King was on his route to Wilpansstrandt, the place where the Russians keep their principal magazines, and which commands an entrance into their country. In the mean time, General Siegroth advanced with another corps towards Frederickshamn to block up that place by land, while General Kaulbars, with a third Detatchment went up the river Kyaene; and Count Ehrenfward was ordered to land from his fleet, a body of 3000 men, between Frederickshamn and Hogfors, to attack the Russian army near the first mentioned place. From these different arrangements, this campaign promises to be as bloody and decisive as the last was peaceable.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.

Extract of a letter, dated Louisville, Aug. 1, 1789.

"This day week the most diabolical design that ever was formed, was discovered in Martinico: It was an insurrection of the negroes, who were that night to have set fire to the large and beautiful town of St. Pierre: while the white people were all in confusion, and trying to escape the flames, they were to be butchered indiscriminately, man, woman and child. The combustibles were laid in upwards of 100 houses, (consisting of hemp dipt in turpentine.) The plot was not discovered till 9 o'clock in the evening, when a negro belonging to an old lady, flung with remorse on thinking that he must murder the woman who had brought him up from a child, disclosed it to her. The troops being thereupon assembled, 40 of the negroes were taken, armed with a hanger and a long knife—the instruments with which were in a few hours to have put a period to the existence of upwards of 5000 people. All the inhabitants have been under arms ever since, as they are afraid the negroes will attempt to rescue the 40 who are in goal—but this week they will be all executed by the grim hand of death in the dreadful form of the rack. As it is only six hours passage to Martinico, I shall go there to see the execution, to be convinced if the rack is the terrible thing it is represented."

The Association of a respectable part of the Merchants and Traders of this city, for the discouragement of Smuggling, is now on the Coffee house table, where it will remain FOUR WEEKS, to be signed by those who chose to support the measure: after which it will be printed, with the names, in the different newspapers of this city.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) October 9.

Thursday the brig Hope, Capt. Benjamin Page, arrived here from Petersburg, last from Copenhagen, in 30 days. On his passage from Petersburg, on the 18th of July, he passed through the Russian fleet, consisting of 26 sail of the line, and 5 frigates, which met that of Sweden, consisting of 24 sail of the line, and 9 frigates of 40 guns, on the 24th, an action ensued, which lasted six hours and an half, when the Russians bore away; the Swedes came to anchor till next morning to repair the damages, and went in quest of them; the Russians were joined by 14 sail of the line that had wintered in Denmark, after which the Swedish fleet went into Carlscroon.—The Swedish army, that had laid siege to Frederickshamn, in Russia, & Finland, carried the place by assault on the 24th of July.

BOSTON, October 15.

On Saturday the 4th inst. arrived at Cape-Ann, the Brig Sea-Horse, Capt. E. Mayor, from the coast of Africa, with 800 barrels Oil.—The Captain informs, that just before he left the Bay of Wilrich, in lat. 23 deg. south, a large point of land sunk more than six fathoms under water in sight of the fleet then catching whales in that Bay; and that a number of British and American seamen who had been on shore at the same place, had very fortunately embarked on board their boats a few minutes before the land disappeared.

HARTFORD, October 12.

Last Friday the following melancholy accident happened at West-Hartford—A son of Mr. Allyn Steel, of about ten years old, fell from the horse, as they were grinding apples, the wheel of the mill passed over his head, and instantly put an end to his life.

NORTHAMPTON, October 21.

Wise Legislators in all ages of the world, have invariably associated the principles of virtue with the principles of government, and whether it is an *effect* flowing from its *proper cause*—or whether it is to be attributed to the special favour of the Deity, experience demonstrates, that public virtue & public happiness, (as always been found inseparably together—There is no security for the general tranquility—for a steady obedience to the laws, on the part of the people, or for the fidelity and honour of those who administer the government, like a principle of reverence for the Deity: How highly favoured then is our country, at the present auspicious period, in having thrown to govern, who recommend by precept and example, a devout acknowledgement of our dependence upon the creator and lord of all, for every private, festial and public blessing.

Look to the European world, there meagre famine stalks through the land, while civil discord follows in the rear—the Dogs of war spread horror wide, in other ill fated realms, to fate the lust of ambition, and give a false lustre to the diadem of despotism—The wretched, peasantry are dragged from their peaceful abodes, & have their mangled corpses strewed over the extended field of battle, or piled like rubbish in the yawning ditch—the fields disrobed of their verdure, lie uncultivated and barren, while universal ruin forms one horrid scene: There the revolutions in government produce proscriptions and massacres, while the cause of Freedom hangs suspended on the vibration of opinion. Contrast the above with the situation of the United States, and say, if we have not reason to admire and adore—Peace & plenty crown our 4th—the exuberance of the rich gifts of providence is ours—Freedom pervades our country, and laws and government give the rich blessing permanency and security—we have found the art of making revolutions without confusion, and of establishing the rights of humanity without disturbing the public tranquility—Happy America—May it thou still be wise to discern the things that belong to thy peace—and be grateful to the giver of every good gift.

Though under a despotic and arbitrary government informers may be odious, as they are generally actuated by the most mercenary motives—yet under a free government, the support of which depends upon the Revenue, every good and honest man will think it *honourable* and *praise worthy* to detect those frauds and impositions, which have eventually, no tendency to lessen public burdens, but to encrease their weight and pressure on the fair and upright trader. Philadelphia has set a laudable example in this respect, for guarding the conscientious and strictly honest dealer from the effect of those shameful evasions of the laws which the unprincipled practice, is protecting those who prop the government.

Every government depends on its own inherent energy for its efficacy and respectability: It will be a long time before many of mankind will think that they cannot promote their own interest by violating the laws. *(United States Gazette.)*

Extract of a letter from a Clergyman in London, to his correspondent in Philadelphia, dated July 13, 1789.

"I am very much rejoiced to hear that America begins to flourish under the administration of the great GEORGE; it gave us very sensible pleasure to learn that he was chosen, *President of the United States*—That God who raised up Cyrus to deliver Israel, and called him by his name before he was born, who qualified him for the great and important work he was to do, who strengthened and girded him and crowned all his enterprises with success—hath wonderfully appeared to raise up a GEORGE, no less illustrious than Cyrus and in many respects much more so, for the great and good *WASHINGTON* knows & acknowledges *JEHOVAH*, and implores his aid in all his designs.—How humble and sensible was his reply to a minister in Philadelphia, "I stand in need of all your prayers." May a prayer hearing God take him into his holy keeping and long, very long continue him as a blessing to the United States."

Thirty men have lately been hired at Berwick, Mass. for the purpose of cutting masts, for the Royal Navy of England, by Mr. Wentworth, Surveyor of the woods of Nova-Scotia—there not being any Nova-Scotians who understand the business.

A gentleman lately arrived from France, which kingdom he left the 7th of August, informs, that the calm of peace was succeeding to the storm of insurrection—and adds, that America is rising most gloriously in the eyes of all Europe: And the respect now paid to her flag increases with the moments of her NATIONAL EXISTENCE.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the Providence of ALMIGHTY GOD, to obey his will, to be grateful for his benefits, and humbly to implore his protection and favour—And whereas both Houses of Congress have, by their joint committee, requested me "to recommend to the People of the United States, a DAY of PUBLICK THANKSGIVING and PRAYER, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many and signal favours of Almighty GOD, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their happiness and safety."

NOW THEREFORE, I do recommend and assign THURSDAY the TWENTY-SIXTH DAY of NOVEMBER next, to be devoted by the people of these States, to the service of that great and glorious Being, who is the beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be: That we may then all unite in rendering unto him our sincere and humble thanks for his kind care and protection of the people of this country previous to their becoming a nation; for the signal and manifold mercies, and the favourable interpositions of his Providence in the course and conclusion of the late war;—for the great degree of tranquility, union and plenty, which we have since enjoyed—for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish Constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national one now lately instituted;—for the civil and religious Liberty with which we are blessed, and the means we enjoy of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge;—and in general, for all the great and various favours which he hath been pleased to confer upon us.

And also, That we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and beseech him to pardon our national and other transgressions;—to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our several and relative duties properly and punctually;—to render our national government a blessing to all the people, by constantly being a government of wise, just and constitutional laws, discreetly and impartially executed and obeyed;—to protect and guide all sovereigns and nations, (especially such as have shewn kindness unto us) and to bless them with good governments, peace, and concord;—to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the encrease of science among them and us; and generally to grant unto all mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as he alone knows to be best.

GIVEN under my Hand, at the city of New-York, the third day of October, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

George Washington.

CASH or SALT

GIVEN FOR ANY QUANTITY OF

FLAX-SEED,

BY

JAMES & HEZEKIAH BULL.

Hartford, October, 1789.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscribers, on the 5th inst. a dark brown

MARE,

three years old, trots and paces. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOB WHITE,
SAM'L. STILES.

Northampton, October 20, 1789.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land lying in Westhampton, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a State & Town tax, for the year 1788, as follows, viz.

	State tax.	Town tax.
	L. s.	L. d. q.
Solomon Wright,	4 8	1 2
Jonathan Clapp,	3 6	0 10 2
Benjamin Clapp,	4 6	1 1 2
Lucy Clapp,	2 11	0 8 3
Proprietors of the Mines,	2 7	0 8 1
John King,	1 8	0 5 0
Elias Sheldon,	1 8	0 5 0
Moses Bartlett,	1 8	0 5 0
Elijah Allen,	2 10	0 7 2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 23d day of November next, so much of said land will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Nathan Clark, innholder, in Westampton, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

JONATHAN CLARK, Collector.

Westampton, October 5, 1789.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Middlefield, formerly belonging to the town of Becket, Worthington, and Chester, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a town and county tax, for the year 1787, as follows, viz.

Division.	*Lot.*	*L. s. d.*	*q.*
2	33	1 0 1	
5	38	0 5 0	
5	41	0 2 3	
5	44	0 6 2	
5	53	0 5 2	
5	62	0 2 3	
5	35	0 7 2	
5	31	0 5 2	
8	16	0 1 3	
	42	0 5 2	
	98	2 0 1	
	206	2 0 1	
	129	0 9 0	
Selah Barnard,		8 0 1	
Simeon Bell,		1 7 1	
Robert Henry,		2 0 1	
Caleb Jones,		0 7 2	
Thomas Martin,		1 9 3	
Shadrach Noble,		0 3 1	
Isaac Rhoades,		2 0 1	
Eli Skimer,		0 5 0	

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 30th day of November next, so much of said lands will be then sold at PUBLICK VENDUE, at the Dwelling House of Maj. DAVID MACK, innholder, in said Middlefield, at 9 o'clock A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JOSEPH DICKINSON, Collector.

Middlefield, Sept. 21, 1789.

All Persons indebted to the Printer hereof are requested to make immediate payment.

*** *The Subscribers for the* MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE *are requested to call for their 9th Number—as a large impression was struck off for the accommodation of such persons.*

MONODY,

To the memory of an unfortunate Young Lady.

By Dr. LADD.

AH me! she spoke——Did not Almena say,
Come Arouet, come my much lov'd youth away?
Did she not seem to court me from the place,
While smiles angelic beam'd upon her face?
Dear shade accept the tribute of this tear,
While to my soul thy memory shall be dear;
Still in my griefs thy idea shall have part,
And hold a place superior in my heart.
See what thick gloom the sable ev'ning throuds,
No meteor trenches through the night of clouds;
In sleep's soft arms, surrounding nature lies,
Me, me alone, the envied blessing flies;
The night, the silence but augments my woe,
While streaming tears in endless torrents flow.
Ah! why did I behold with rapture'd eyes
The early dawn of glowing genius rise;
When fair Almena strove the seul to gain,
And nature listened to the pleasing strain!
Oh! much 'twas her's the bosom to inspire
With heaven-bred warmth, and fill the mind with fire;
To melt the soul, and bid our sorrows flow,
To the soft tale of heavenly-pensive woe.
No more the music of thy voice we hear,
No more thy strains command the falling tear;
But the stern monarch of the silent tomb.
Shades all thy beauties in funereal gloom.
Ah! what avail'd that thy superior mind;
In its first dawn with glowing lustre shin'd;
That thy lov'd form by heaven was taught to please
With native charms, serenity and ease:
Since nought, dear maid, could all that sweetness save
From the dark angel of the gloomy grave.
How fair thy beauties met the early dawn,
The sun beheld them glorious in the morn;
But e'er his beams had pierc'd the noon-tide shade,
On earth's cold lap the wither'd rose was laid!
Almena fell, and o'er the lovely dead
Her shadowy veil the silent mansion spread.
Come kindly cruel fate, relieve my breast;
And lull my sorrows to eternal rest;
In yon lone tomb, beneath the foliage deep;
The lov'd Almena and myself may sleep.
May pale-eyed sorrow consecrate the seat,
And there the Angel of the grave retreat;
While no rash foot disturbs with impious tread,
The sacred ashes of the silent dead.

MEMORIAL of the Legislature of Rhode-Island, to the Congress of the United States.

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations.

To the PRESIDENT, the SENATE, and the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the eleven United States of America in Congress assembled.

THE critical situation in which the people of this State are placed, engages us to make these assurances on their behalf, of their attachment and friendship to their sister states, and of their disposition to cultivate mutual harmony and friendly intercourse.—They know themselves to be a handful comparatively viewed; and although they now stand as it were alone, they have not separated themselves, or departed from the principles of the confederation, which was formed by the sister states in their struggle for freedom, and in the hour of danger.

They seek by this Memorial to call to your remembrance the hazards which we have run—the hardships we have endured—the treasure we have spent—and the blood we have lost together in one common cause, and especially the object we had in view—the preservation of our liberty—wherein, ability considered, they may truly say, they were equal in exertions with the foremost,—the effects whereof in great embarrasments and other distresses consequent thereon, we have since experienced with severity—which common suffering and common danger, we hope and trust yet form a bond of friendship not easily to be broken.

Our not having acceded to or adopted the new system of government, formed and adopted by most of our sister states, we doubt not has given uneasiness to them; that we have not seen our way clear to do it, consistent with our idea of the principles upon which we all embarked together, has also given pain to us; we have not doubted but we might thereby avoid present difficulties—but we have apprehended future mischiefs.

The people of this state from its first settlement have been accustomed and strongly attached to a democratical form of government: They have viewed in the new Constitution an approach, though perhaps but small, towards that form of government from which we have lately dissolved our connection, at so much hazard and expence of life and treasure. They have seen with pleasure the administration thereof, from the most important trust downwards, committed to men who have highly merited, and in whom the people of the United States place unbounded confidence:—Yet even in this circumstance, in itself so fortunate, they have apprehended danger by way of precedent. Can it be thought strange then, that with these impressions, they should wait to see the proposed system organized and in operation—to see what further checks and securities would be agreed to and established by way of amendments, before they could adopt it as a constitution for themselves and their posterity? These amendments we believe have already afforded some relief and satisfaction to the minds of the people of this state—And we earnestly look for the time, when they may with clearness and safety be again united with their sister states, under a Constitution and form of government so well poized as neither to need alteration, or be liable thereto by a majority only of nine states out of thirteen—a circumstance which may possibly take place against the fears of a majority of the people of the United States.

We are sensible of the extremes to which democratical government is sometimes liable—something of which we have lately experienced, but we esteem them temporary and partial evils, compared with the loss of liberty and the rights of a free people—neither do we apprehend they will be marked with severity by our sister states, when it is considered, that during the late troubles the whole United States, notwithstanding their joint wisdom and efforts, fell into the like misfortune: That from our extraordinary exertions this state was left in a situation nearly as embarrassing as that during the war: That in the measures which were adopted government had not that aid and support of the monied interest which our sister states of New-York, & the Carolinas experienced under similar circumstances—and especially when it is considered, that upon some abatement of that fermentation in the minds of the people, which is so common in the collision of sentiments and of parties, a disposition appears to provide a remedy for the difficulties we have laboured under on that account.

We are induced to hope, that we shall not be altogether considered as foreigners, having no particular affinity or connection with the United States—But that trade and commerce upon which the prosperity of this state much depends, will be preserved as free and open between this and the United States, as our different situations at present can possibly admit; earnestly desiring and proposing to adopt such commercial regulations on our part as shall not tend to defeat the collection of the revenue of the United States—but rather to act in conformity to, or co-operate there with—and desiring also to give the strongest assurances, that we shall, during our present situation, use our utmost endeavours to be in preparation from time to time, to answer our proportion of such part of the interest of principal of the foreign and domestic debt as the United States shall judge expedient to pay and discharge.

We feel ourselves attached by the strongest ties of friendship, kindred and of interest with our sister states—and we cannot, without the greatest reluctance, look to any other quarters for those advantages of commercial intercourse which we conceive to be natural and reciprocal between them us.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

THE preceding is a true copy of the letter written by the General Assembly, at the session held in September, A. D. 1789, to the President, Senate, and House of Representatives of the eleven United States of America, in Congress convened.

Witness, HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

ANECDOTE.

A NEGRO Man in the County of Plymouth, who was remarkably serious and conscientious, in a short time after he was married, discovered he had been fatally deceived as well as early in some of his amorous interviews, for behold, his wife was just on the verge of motherhood. The poor husband, smitten with a woeful sense of this sin of commission—pooled to his minister as soon as possible, and began his address to him with "O dear massa—me dreadful wicked—me want confession.—*Why, Toby,* said the minister what is the matter.—"O massa," cried Toby with a deep sigh, "my wife he go hab baby too quick." Ah! Toby, said the minister, I am very sorry for you, but you had better wait until the child is born.—" No dear massa," replied Toby,—" me confess now—me feel very much bad."—Accordingly the minister drew up a confession, which was read publickly the Sunday following—upon which Toby's twinges all left him, as is usual in such cases—but soon after his wife was brought to bed with *twins*—here was a new affliction for poor Toby—away he went to the minister again—as full of remorse as ever, and opened his case anew—saying, "Rebere sir, me want more confession—my wife he got two baby."—The minister told him the other was enough for both—and Toby, after much persuasion was reasoned down to a quiet conscience a second time. *This is as an absolute fact.*

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JOEL LEONARD, late of West-Springfield, deceased, represented insolvent, eleven months being allowed to the creditors to said estate to bring in their claims—Do hereby give NOTICE, that we shall attend said business at the dwelling house of Col. Flowers, in West-Springfield, on the second Wednesday of February next, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.—And at the house of Mr. Nathan Dickinson, in Amherst, on the last Tuesday of said February, from 12 o'clock till 4 P. M. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

E. MATTOON, jun.
REUBS LEONARD.
Amherst, Sept. 30, 1789. HEZEKIAH BELDING.

James Byers, & Co.

INFORM the publick, that their Furnace at *Springfield* is now commencing a blast—any orders for IRON-CASTINGS will be attended to, and executed with exactness

They have for sale as usual, an assortment of

HOLLOW-WARE.
ALSO
POT-ASH KETTLES,

of the best and most approved kinds.

Sept. 17, 89.

PROPOSAL
OF
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For PRINTING, in Worcester, by SUBSCRIPTION,
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TO THE PUBLICK.

SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES are so universally known, as to need no recommendation. These volumes grace not only the Libraries of the learned in the Law, but are necessary for every gentleman, in public or private life, who wishes to be acquainted with the nature of Law—The Rights of Persons—The rights of Things—Public Wrongs—and Private Wrongs. The British Editions in 8vo. have always been sold for Eight Dollars—The Editor of this intended American Edition hopes to receive the patronage and encouragement of every Gentleman of the Law—and Justice of the Peace, as well as Gentlemen in publick and private life, as he now offers this valuable work at one half the price they have usually been sold at. Great care will be taken to have this Edition correct, and every way well executed; by the Publick's most obedient and very humble servant,

ISAIAH THOMAS.

Worcester, August 27, 1789.

☞ Subscriptions are taken in by ISAIAH THOMAS, the Publisher, at his Bookstore in Worcester, by said Thomas and Co. No. 45, Newbury-street, Boston, and by all the Printers and Booksellers in the United States.

THE Collector or Excise for the county of Hampshire hereby gives notice, that he proposes to attend the duty of his said office, in the several towns in the said County, in the following order, viz.

At Mr. Elihu White's, in Hatfield, on Monday the 2d day of November next, at 8 o'clock A. M. and at the same time (by his deputy) at Mr. Thayer's, in Williamsburgh. At Mr. Wait's, in Whately, and at Mr. Lyon's, in Goshen, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at Mr. Hoit's, in Deerfield, and at Mr. Wait's, in Ashfield, at 2 o'clock P. M. At Mr. Alvord's, in Greenfield, and and at Mr. Billings's, in Conway, at 5 o'clock P.M.—On Tuesday the 3d, at Maj. Edwards's in Barnardston, and at Mr. Nims's, in Shelburne, at 10 o'clock A. M. At Capt. Hunt's, in Northfield, and at Mr. Lyon's, in Colrain, at 11 o'clock P. M. and at Col. Taylor's, in Charlemont, at 5 o'clock P. M. On Wednesday the 4th, at Capt. Kinsley's, in Montague, and at Mr. Sanford's, in Buckland, at 9 o'clock A. M. At Colonel Leonard's, in Sunderland, and at Mr. Mitchel's, in Cummington, at noon—and at Mr. Cook's, in Hadley, and at Mr. Chapin's, in Worthington, at 4 o'clock P.M. On Thursday the 5th, at Mr. Woods's in Chester, at 9 o'clock A. M. and at Mr. Parsons's, in Norwich, at 11 o'clock, and at Mr. Wright's, in Westhampton, at 2 o'clock P. M. and at Mr. Jonathan Clapp's, in Easthampton, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Friday the 6th, at his office in Northampton, at 9 o'clock A. M. On Monday the 9th, at Col. Dwight's, in Belchertown, at 10 o'clock A. M. and at Capt. Quiarin's in Ware, at 10 o'clock P. M. and at Mr. Powers's, in Greenwich, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Tuesday the 10th, at Mr. White's, in Pelham, at 8 o'clock A. M. and at Mr. Allen's, in Shutesbury, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at Mr. Kendall's in New-Salem, at 3 o'clock P. M. and on Wednesday the 11th, at Mr. Mayo's, in Orange, at 10 o'clock A.M. and at Mr. Mayo's, in Warwick, at noon—and at Mr. Prentice's, in Wendell, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Thursday the 12th, at Mr. Field's, in Leverett, at 10 o'clock A. M. and at Mr. Parsons's, in Amherst, and at Capt. Clapp's, at Southampton, at noon.

ELIJAH HUNT, *Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire.*

Northampton, October 12, 1789.

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

A lot of LAND, lying in Westhampton, about 2 miles west of the Meeting-House, containing 185 acres, with a Barn on it. The terms of payment made easy for the purchaser—Said Vendue to be on Tuesday the 27th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. at the house of Mr. NATHAN CLARK, innholder, in said town. For further particulars enquire of Mr. AMASA STRONG, of Westhampton, or of SAMUEL BILLINGS.

Conway, Oct. 2, 1789.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

EARLY MARRIAGE.

Original Letter from Dr. FRANKLIN to JOHN ALLEYNE, Esq.

DEAR JACK

YOU desire, you say, my impartial thoughts on the subject of an early marriage, by way of an answer to the bumberless objections which have been made by numerous persons to your own. You may remember when you consulted me on the occasion, that I thought youth on both sides to be no objection. Indeed, from the marriages which have fallen under my observation, I am rather inclined to think that early ones stand the best chance for happiness. The tempers and habits of the young are not yet become so stiff and uncomplying as when more advanced in life; they form more easily to each other, and hence many occasions of difference removed. And if youth has less of that prudence which is necessary to manage a family, yet the parents and elder friends of young married persons are generally at hand, to afford their advice, which amply supplies that defect; and by early marriage youth is sooner formed to regular and useful life; and possibly some of those accidents or connections that might have injured the constitution or reputation, or both, are thereby happily prevented. Particular circumstances of particular persons may possibly sometimes make it prudent to delay entering into that state; but in general, when nature has rendered our bodies fit for it, the presumption is in nature's favour, that she has not judged amiss in making us desire it. Late marriages are often attended with this further inconvenience, that there is not the same chance that the parents shall live to see their offspring educated. Late children, says the Spanish proverb, are early orphans; a melancholy reflection for those whose case it may be! With us in America, marriages are generally in the morning of our life; our children are therefore educated and settled in the world by noon; and then our business being done, we have an afternoon and evening of cheerful leisure to ourselves, such as our friend at present enjoys. By these early marriages, we are blest with more children, and from the mode among us, founded by nature, of every mother suckling and nursing her own child, more of them are raised. Thence the swift progress of population among us, unparalled in Europe. In fine, I am glad you are married, and congratulate you most cordially upon it. You are now in the way of becoming a useful citizen, and you have escaped the unnatural state of celibacy for life, the fate of many here who never intended it, but who, having too long postponed the change of their condition, find at length that it is too late to think of it; and so live all their lives in a situation that greatly lessens a man's value—an old volume of a set of books bears not the value of its proportion to the rest—What think you of the odd half of a pair of scissars? it can't well cut any—it may possibly serve to scrape a trencher.

Pray make my compliments and best wishes acceptable to your bride. I am old and heavy, or I should ere this have presented them in person. I shall make but small use of the old man's privilege, that of giving advice to younger friends. Treat your wife always with respect; it will procure respect to you, not from her only, but from all that observe it. Never use a slight expression to her, even in jest; for slight in jest, after frequent handyings, are apt to end in angry earnest. Be industrious and frugal, and you will be rich. Be sober and temperate, and you will be healthy. At least you will by such conduct, stand the best chance for such consequences. I pray God to bless you both! being ever your affectionate friend,

B. F.

The following is the Speech of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. made at the conclusion of the third Year since the commencement of his Trial.

"MY LORDS,

MAY I be permitted to offer a few words to your Lordships? I find myself un-equal to the occasion which so suddenly calls upon me to state to your Lordships what I feel of the unexampled hardships of this trial. I came here to day utterly unprepared for such an event, as that which I perceive now impending; I therefore intreat your Lordships' indulgence for a few moments while I recollect myself.

I must beg you will be pleased to consider the situation in which I stand, and the awe which I must unavoidably feel, in addressing this august assembly. I am already, in a partition presented to your Lordships in the beginning of this year, represented the hardships and distress which I thought I had sustained when only a party of this impeachment had passed. These have accumulated with the time that has since elapsed. But any sense of them dies here been infinitely aggravated, when I have seen so little done, and so much time expended; such a long period consumed, and yet not one-tenth part of one single article of the twenty, which compose the charge, brought to a conclusion on the part of the prosecution only. Three months have been thus consumed, what period, my Lords, must I estimate, as necessary for the remainder of the impeachment.

"My life; in any estimation of it will not be sufficient. It is impossible that I should survive to its close if continued as it has hereto fore proceeded; and although I know not what to make the specific prayer of my petition, I do beseech your Lordships to consider what injury my health and my fortune must sustain, if it be your determination that I must wait till it shall please the justice or the candor of the Honourable House of Commons, which has impeached me before your Lordships, to close this prosecution.

"My Lords, I hope I shall not be thought to deviate from the respect which I feel, equally I am sure with any man living, for this high Court, if I say, that had a precedent existed in England, of a man accused and impeached as I have been, whose trial had actually been protracted to such a length, or if I had conceived it possible that mine could have been so protracted—I hope your Lordships will pardon me if I say—I should at once plead guilty. I would not have sustained this trial. I would have relied my cause, and my character, which is much dearer to me than life, upon that truth, which sooner or later will shew itself. This, my Lords, I would have done, rather than have submitted to a trial, which of itself has been a punishment a hundred times more severe than any punishment your Lordships could have inflicted upon me, had I plead guilty. What must not I not continue to experience, by a life of impeachment!

"And now, my Lords, I beg leave to submit my cause to your Lordships, well knowing, that if it is in your powers to apply a remedy to the hardships which I have sustained, and to those which I am yet likely to suffer, your Lordships will do it. I cannot be so unreasonable as to expect that your Lordships should waste more of your time in the consideration of this trial, when the year is so far advanced, and when, by the custom of the Parliament, it has been usual for your Lordships to retire from the business of the session. I do, therefore, humbly submit myself to your Lordships' justice and goodness. Yet, if the Honorable Managers could propose a short time, such a period as your Lordships could assure, in order to close this impeachment, which I have been told (perhaps falsely) was to end with the present article, I should be willing in that case even to wave my defence rather than protract the decision to another year, or it may be for many years: I would pray your Lordships to proceed to judgment on the evidence which my prosecutors have adduced for my conviction.

"My Lords, I hope I have said nothing that is disrespectful to your Lordships: I am sure I have said nothing other sentiments than those of deference and respect for this great assembly."

LORD CHANCELLOR. "Mr. Hastings, the Lords will certainly take into consideration every thing of the sort that has been said on your part, as to which can possibly be conducive to the justice of the case: You will recollect that this is not at the instance of the Managers at all, but merely with a view to see how the best justice can be done. In any rule the Lords shall come to, they will undoubtedly entertain a full consideration of all those things which have been observed to you."

MR. HASTINGS. "My Lords, I rely with perfect confidence on your Lordships' judgment."

A general murmur ran through the Court when he concluded. It struck us that every spectator drew a comparison in his own mind, between the fate of the man who had last, and of the man who had preserved an empire to Great Britain.

The Lords then retired to their own chamber, and presently a message was sent to the Commons, that they would proceed further on this Trial on the first Tuesday after the new session of Parliament.

Thus ended the third year of this extraordinary Trial.

LONDON, August 12.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

On Tuesday evening, the 4th inst. the Vicomte de NOAILLES rose in the National Assembly, and in a glowing speech said, now was the time for the assembly to prove their genuine patriotism to the people, by shewing themselves their affectionate and disinterested Representatives, devoid of every motive but the public good—and by giving a great example to nations & to ages, in the sacrifice of "every abusive right and privilege whatsoever," incidental to all the orders, provinces, cities and communities, raise the French name to a height unparalleled in history, and consecrate their memory as worthy of representing the enlightened knowledge, the courage, the virtue of so great and generous a people.

No sooner had he made a motion for the abolition of the seigniorial rights, than the whole body of Nobles and Clergy rose as it were by one common impulse to express their warmest approbation; and the most sublime struggle took place for several hours, of who should be the foremost in pointing out some fresh offering to liberty. The deputies of the provinces, such as Franche, Comte, Burgundy, Brittany, Dauphine, Artois, &c. &c. and of the cities under similar circumstances of possessing peculiar privileges and exemptions, joined in the general burst of freedom; and after an enthusiastic conversation, not debate, which lasted from seven o'clock till three in the morning of yesterday, the following articles were unanimously agreed on. I have only time to send you the heads of them.

ART. 1. Equality of taxes, to commence from this present moment.

ART. 2. The renunciation of ALL privileges for orders, cities, provinces, and individuals, a general uniformity to take place throughout the whole kingdom.

ART. 3. The redemption of all the feudal rights.

ART. 4. Suppression of mortmain and personal servitude.

ART. 5. The produce of the redemption of the estates of the Clergy to be applied to the augmentation of the salaries of parish priests.

ART. 6. The abolition of the game-laws and pantaineries.

ART. 7. The abolition of the seigniorial jurisdictions.

ART. 8. The abolition of the venality of offices.

ART. 9. Justice to be rendered gratuitously to the people.

ART. 10. The abolition of the privileged dove cotes and warrens (a dreadful and serious grievance to the French peasant.)

ART. 11. The redemption of tithes and field rents.

ART. 12. It is forbidden to create in future any rights of the same nature, or any other feudal rights whatever.

ART. 13. The abolition of the fees of parish priests, for births, marriages, or deaths, except in cities.

ART. 14. A speedy augmentation of the benefices of parish priests.

ART. 15. The suppression of the droits d'annates, or first fruits. The sum paid by France to the Pope on this head, amounted annually to 350,000 pounds sterling.

ART. 16. The admission of all ranks of citizens to civil and military employments.

ART. 17. The suppression of the duties of removal paid by the parish priests to the bishops in certain provinces.

ART. 18. The suppression of corporations and wardenships.

ART. 19. The suppression of the plurality of livings.

ART. 20. A medal to be struck to consecrate this memorable day, expressive of the abolition of all privileges, and of the complete union of all the provinces and all the citizens.

ART. 21. Te Deum to be sung in the King's Chapel, and throughout all France.

ART. 22. Louis XVI proclaimed the Restorer of public liberty.

These resolutions to be printed, and immediately circulated through the kingdom.

There are several other articles; such as, the abolition of all unmerited pensions; all artizans to be exempt from taxes, who employ no journeymen; all suits for seigniorial and royal rights now pending in the courts, to be suspended till the constitution is compleated, &c.

AUGUST 13.

The preamble to the famous Resolution which followed the sacrifices made in the National Assembly, on Tuesday night the fourth instant, is short and expressive:

The ASSEMBLY CONSIDERING,

1. That in a free State, property should be as free as the person.

2. That the strength of the empire can result only from the entire union of all the parts, and the perfect equality of duties and charges.

3. That all the privileged members, and the representatives of provinces and cities, are cheerfully disposed, even in emulation of each other, to make a solemn renunciation in the name of their constituents, to the nation at large of all their particular rights and privileges—

MAY RESOLVED and DECREED, &c.

The facilities of the 4th inst. independent of the influence they have on industry and enterprise, will produce savings that will fruitify the national revenue in an amazing degree. The savings in the pension list will be twenty millions of livres a year.

The Vifcount de Vêneur has given a noble example of generosity to his vaffals. He has an eftate near Alençon—he affembled his vaffals, and in their preſence burnt all the titles to his feigniorial rights.

At St. Denys, the tumults of the populace have been attended with very alarming conſequences; the Chief Magiſtrate of the place was ſeized and led to execution—two other obnoxious perſons were alſo butchered. During the uproar, the grand benedictine abbey was attacked for the ſake of its treaſure; but although the riches ſuppoſed to be contained in the royal tombs operated very incentively on the people, in the end they forbore to commit this ſegi ſacrilege.

VIENNA, July 22.

Letters from Mobilſen, on the Neiſter, mention a ſmart engagement which has taken place between four diviſions of huſſars of the army under General Kamenſtoi, and 3000 Turks from the garriſon of Beader, in which the Turks were obliged to return to that fortreſs, with the loſs of many of their men, who were taken priſoners.

PARIS, July 31.

Every part of the Baſtile was ſearched by a committee from the Town-Houſe, accompanied by the turnkeys, that no poor wretch might be forgot and left in the caverns and dungeons of that dreadful place of confinement, which is now levelled to the ground; and, it is ſaid, a noble hall will be built on the ſpot for the Aſſembly of the Deputies of the French Nation. The papers found in the Baſtile, though ſhocking to humanity, are ſtill very intereſting, and will bring many curious anecdotes to light; there are among the reſt 140 folio volumes of Lettres de Cachet.

AUGUST 7.

The world will be ſhocked to hear that the venerable marſhal DE MAILLY has been butchered by the people.

This nobleman, after having ſpent more than half a century in the military ſervices of his country, and acquired the greateſt reputation as an officer, ſaw all his merits rewarded with the higheſt military honour in the power of his ſovereign to beſtow—the Staff of Marſhal of France.

From the noiſe and buſtle of the court and of the world, he retired to his country at la Roche de Vaux, where, at the age of four ſcore, he was preparing under the ſhade of his laurels, for the concluſion of his life which he had paſſed without ſtain or blemiſh.

The mob aſſembled in his neighbourhood, went in a body to his chateau, and with vociferation commanded him to come forth.

The venerable general, with the ſame calm firmneſs with which he had often marched up to a battery, or entered the breach, went forth to the enraged multitude, and aſked what was the meaning of their tumultuous meeting.

They told him that as he was a general they preſumed he was a friend to the Court, and conſequently an enemy to the people.

But that there ſhould be no room for them to doubt, they preſented him with a National cockade, and deſired that he would immediately put it in his hat, threatning at the ſame time, that his refuſal ſhould coſt him his life.

He ſmiled when he heard this menace, "Good people, ſaid he, you ſeem to know but little of the character of a ſoldier, or you would not attempt to move by terrors, a man whoſe profeſſion has taught him to look death in the face, and deſpiſe every danger that might threaten his life. I have often braved death in the career of glory, and I will not ſtoop ſo low as to purchaſe, by a baſe compliance with a requiſition, ſupported by a menace, the few days or months of life that might remain to an old man of fourſcore. It is now too late in the day for me to think of changing principles."

The people who were in earneſt when they threat ened his life, hearing this ſpeech, ruſhed in upon him, and ſeizing him, cut off his head.

LONDON, Auguſt 7.

The brave Fuſilier of the French guards, who firſt aſcended the walls of the Baſtile on the 14th of July, who was decorated by the Governor of the forteſs, is had appertained to the Governor of the forteſs, is ſince dead of his wounds, and has been publickly interred.

To the Marquis de la Fayette, may the preſent emancipation of the citizens of the commonwealth of France, be more juſtly attributed, than to any other of their patriotic characters. His long reſidence in England and America gave him juſt ideas of government—and he has been taught the reſpective rights of the Ruler and the Ruled, in the continental correſpondence he has kept up with his adopted father, General WASHINGTON—the hero and the ſtateſman.

"Who with enlightened patriots met,
"On Schuylkill's banks in cloſe divan,
"And wing'd that arr now fure as fate,
"Which "aſcertain'd the rights of man."

NEW-YORK, October 17.

By the Sandwich Packet, Capt. ——, who left Falmouth the 7th ult. we have received Papers to the 1ſt Sept. from which we have time to ſelect only the following articles.

PARIS, Auguſt 27.

We are come to the fatal criſis at laſt—bread is very ſcarce: To have a two pound loaf, or half a four pound one, the maids are forced to go and ſtand before the bake-houſes at four o'clock in the morning, and wait in their turn; each of them receives a number according to priority of time. So equal a diſtinction now prevails in the anti-chambers of men in power, or diſtinguiſhed perſonages; if any body for inſtance, preſents himſelf to the Marquis de la Fayette, a number is given him, and he is obliged to wait till that number is called. It has lately happened that a perſon has been three days before his turn came: Such has been the hurry of buſineſs with that General, whoſe eſteem and admiration are daily increaſing.

Children, always ſtriving to imitate grown perſons, are conſtantly parading on a Sunday or holiday, the ſtreets and gardens of Paris, in a kind of militia parole. In order to have every thing complete, they were carrying laſt Sunday in the Luxemburg, two dead cats fixed on poles.

Some bulls have been found in the walls of the Baſtile, levelled againſt that tremendous caſtle, by the great CONDE, in the minority of LEWIS XIVth.—They have been ſent, by the engineers, to the Marquis de la FAYETTE, with this compliment:—"The marquis de la FAYETTE, with this compliment:—"The preſent we offer you, ſir, is worthy of you only—It is neither gold nor jewels—It is iron and balls; balls that have been diſcovered in the ruins of the CAVE OF DESPAIR, AND THE DUNGEON OF GRIEF AND DOMEDAGE: Vouchſafe to accept them—the ſpoils of deſpotiſm are the nobleſt trophies one can dedicate to the citizen, and the hero, whom public liberty has found for a defender in both hemiſpheres."

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, Auguſt 27.

The 16th, 17th and 18th articles of the Declaration of Rights, from the 6th bureau, contained the liberty of religious opinions. Theſe were examined this morning. All the members agreed that opinions ought to be free—the difficulty was, to know how far public worſhip ſhould be ſo. The following queſtions were debated with great warmth, and rendered the arguments extremely intereſting on both ſides:—Can opinions be free when the public worſhip is not? Or is that free when liberty is not equal for all? Can there be a predominancy or preference of a part, without there being ſome obſtruction or ſervitude in the other?—Viſcount MIRABEAU was of opinion, that the liberty of religious opinions ſhould be ſeparated from what concerns the public worſhip; the former to be mentioned in the Declaration of Rights, the latter in the Conſtitution. The Rector of Vieux Pouſſange ſaid, that a religion, which was chanty itſelf, ought to be inclined to toleration, and was even for admitting different manners of worſhip, provided they did not trouble the public order. M. RABAND DE ST. EDENNE roſe, and reſting his argument on the very firſt words of the Declaration of Rights, "Men are born and remain equal in rights," concluded that they had an equal right to the liberty of their opinion, and public worſhip. There can be no liberty, ſays he, without that of opinions, nor any liberty of religious opinions without that of worſhip. If the predominant worſhip dominates otherwiſe than by truth and perſuaſion, all others are oppreſſed and no longer free. The Biſhop of Lyda ſpoke very ſenſibly on toleration, but ſhewed the neceſſity of ſetting ſome bounds to it. He introduced the examples of England and Holland, where Proteſtantiſm was the predominant religion, in the midſt of liberty which is highly reſpected. "How is that liberty highly reſpected in England, ſhrewdly remarked a member, when a man who celebrates a maſs is hung?" There would be no end were we to report all the changes, alterations, and even new articles that were propoſed. The Preſident read the following article, which forms the tenth of the Declaration, and was approved of by a majority of the members. "No perſon is to be moleſted for his opinions, not even for his religious ones, provided his manifeſting them does not trouble the public ones eſtabliſhed by the law."—The amendments conſiſted two thirds of the ſentence. *Religious*, was the firſt; *even the ſecond; provided his manifeſting them does not trouble the public order*, the third; *and eſtabliſhing by the laws*, the fourth. Theſe diſcuſſions plainly evince that the Clergy are maſters of the field now, and in a ſpecious manner they can get any amendment paſſed, one after another.

LONDON.

September 1. Let thoſe who indulge themſelves in ridicule of the French Aſſembly conſider, firſt

That they have aboliſhed the game laws that ſtill diſgrace Britain.

That they have aboliſhed tythes, that in every part of the ſouthern kingdoms, as well as in Ireland, grind the induſtrious yeomanry, and oppreſs agriculture.

That they have aboliſhed all penſions, except thoſe conferred for actual ſervices rendered to the country.

That they have made it an article that no Miniſter nor civil placeman ſhall be permitted to ſit and vote in the National Aſſembly.

That they have aboliſhed all heriots, fines recoveries, and other rights of ſuperiority, which are ſtill in this kingdom the ſubject of inceſſant hardſhip and litigation.

That they have declared every citizen, whatever may be his religious perſuaſions, eligible to every office of State, and to every honor in the gift of the crown.

Without refering to the grand revolution which they have accompliſhed, who will aſſert that theſe things are frivolous?

DIFFERENCE OF TIMES.

In 1655, when the Parliament of Paris were aſſembled on account of ſome edicts, Louis XIV. who was at that time not above ſeventeen years of age, went from Vincennes in a hunting dreſs, attended by his whole Court, and entering the Parliament chamber in jack boots and a whip in his hand, made uſe of theſe very words, not unpaſſed by ſuch a lack, that, as a French hiſtorian remarks, "his eyes ſpoke more ſenſibly than his mouth."

"The miſchiefs your Aſſembly produces are well known. I command you to break up thoſe you have begun upon my edicts—and, Mr. Preſident, I forbid you to permit theſe Aſſemblies, and any of you to demand them."

The command or controul that Louis XIV. has on the Three Eſtates of the Kingdom, is too well known to need any comment.

The King has given ſix thouſand muſkets to the city guard of Paris.

The papers further ſtate that the Prince de Cobourg has gained a victory over the Turks, in which they left 1600 dead on the field. The Turks alſo loſt 100 waggons loaded with military ſtores—That two capital houſes have fallen at Peterſburgh, for one million roubles—That the National Aſſembly of France have agreed to a bill of rights, and reſolved that all inferior officers of government ſhould be equally reſponſible as the heads of it; and that the Chief ſhould be alone excepted.—that Count Lally had propoſed, the Aſſembly of 1200 members being unwieldy, that it would be adviſeable to reduce the whole repreſentation to 300 or 400 members.—That the Swedes have beat the Ruſſians in the late naval engagement.—Buckles, rings, &c. are made in Paris, ſet with ſtone taken from the ruins of the Baſtile: and are called "*Conſtitution buckles* &c. The triumph of liberty in France is now conſidered as certain:—That ſhe is ſpreading her benign influences.—The ſubjects of the Biſhop of Liege has demanded and obtained a recognition of their rights.—The inhabitants of Avignon requeſt to be freed from the dominion of Rome.—The cities and towns in the Auſtrian Netherlands talk of uniting themſelves with France.

That Spain alſo from its renowned honor, foreſight, and deliberate courage, may be expected to begin a political reformation. Repeated accounts from Seville, Barcelona and Liſbon prove beyond a doubt that the ſeeds of liberty are planted in the opinions of the gentry, nobility, and common people of theſe places.—Two thirds of the Baſtile are down, and 700 men labor from ſix in the morning to ſix in the evening to demoliſh the remainder. The King of France has lately had a ſuit of cloaths made which are the Paris militia uniform.—The funds of St. Luke's Hoſpital, London, amount to ninety thouſand eight hundred ſixty pounds, and ſince the peace, excluſive of four rounds two ſhillings and ten pence, excluſive of the buildings, &c. The Grand Vizier has lately been beheaded at Conſtantinople, and his property, amounting to one million ſterling, confiſcated: His wife, mother, brother, and ſiſter, were put to the torture, in order to diſcover their riches!! *May the fate of Liberty ſoon be exhibited in this region of infernal deſpotiſm:* Great diſturbances and outrages appear to have taken place in various parts of France, but then they appear to have been perpetrated by a banditti of ſtraglers: The poſſeſſioners are taking effectual meaſures to ſuppreſs them; The provincial aſſemblies are pouring in their addreſſes to the National Aſſembly: and heartily joining them in all their plans for eſtabliſhing the freedom of the country; and eradicating every veſtige of feudal tyranny.

Advices were received in town this morning by way of Dantzick, that there has been a moſt bloody engagement in Finland between the Ruſſian and the Swediſh armies on the 23d ult. the King of Sweden commanding his own troops in perſon. There are no other particulars.

A few days ſince, a mob, at a place called Argentan, attacked the caſtle of the Marquis de Falconnet, the lord of the place. They ſeized him and were burning him alive, when the executioners began to quarrel among themſelves, which ſaved his life though not until his two feet and one of his hands were burnt off. The mob made him ſign a deed, renouncing his eſtate and title, obſerving, that as a king had arranged himſelf among the Commons, they would no longer have Lords in France.

The fate of the unfortunate Baron de Bezenval appears decided: Though the Committee on the examination has made no report, orders have been given to have him moſt narrowly watched for fear of an eſcape, and three Burgher officers ſleep in his room every night.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Auguſt 19.

We are informed, as a fact, that a circumſtance, perhaps as extraordinary as ancient or modern ages have ever produced, occurred in this town a few days ago to a young Jeweſs, daughter of Mr. Jacob Mendes Cunha, deceaſed: this girl, who is about 14 years of age, had been entirely dumb, and very nearly deaf, from her moſt early age, and being preſent when her father was in the agonizing ſtruggles of death, on that event happening, the was ſo ſtrongly affected as to fall into violent fits; upon recovery from which, to the utter aſtoniſhment and terror of all perſons preſent, ſhe began to articulate, and with every mark of the moſt poignant grief, bewail the loſs of her deceaſed parent, in terms clearly and perfectly to be underſtood.

This phænomenon, as wonderful as it is intereſting, will doubtleſs prove a vaſt fund for diſcuſſion to the ſpeculative philoſopher, who wiſhes to account for every uncommon appearance, from natural cauſes; but by this girl's friends, it is eſteemed as a moſt particular and wonderful act of the Almighty's Providence, who in the moment of depriving a child of its parent, was graciouſly pleaſed to grant as a recompence, his long to nominate, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Council, to appoint the following military officers of the Regiment of Infantry.

Officers of the Regiment of Infantry.

Col. Commandant, Joſiah Harmer, and a Lieut.-Col. Commandant, by brevet, he having been appointed by a reſolve of Congreſs, of the 31ſt July, 1787.

Majors, John Faligrave Wyllys, John F. Hamtramck.

Captains, Jonathan Hart, David Zeigler, William Wilſon, Michael Meyer, David Strong, John Smith, Ebenezer Beatty.

Lieutenants, John Armſtrong, John Pratt, Ebenezer Bingham, William Kertzer, Thomas Doyle, Peter Peters, Jacob Kinſtuer, Ebenezer Denny.

Enſigns, Francis Duſe, Cornelius Ryker Sedam, Alexander M'Dowel, Abner Prior, Robert Thomſon, Aſa Dunham, John Jeffers, Jacob Melcher.

Chaplain, Richard Alliſon.

Adjutant, John Elliott, John Scott, John Carmichael Sumner.

Officers of the Battalion of Artillery.

Major Commandant, John Doughty.

Captains, Henry Burbeck, William Ferguſon, Joſiah Savage, James Bradford.

Lieutenants, John Pierce, Moſes Porter, William Linnecomeaux, John Fowle, Matthew Buncle, Edward Spear, Ebenezer Smith Fowle.

Surgeon's Mate, Nathaniel Heyward.

On Friday laſt his Excellency the COUNT DE MOUSTIER had his audience of leave from THE PRESIDENT of the United States, having received permiſſion from His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to return to France.

Among other diſtinguiſhed Perſonages at The Preſident's Levee yeſterday, His Excellency the late Ambaſſador of France attended as The Right Hon. The COUNT DE MOUSTIER.

On Saturday ſailed the Snow San Nicholas Melide, Don Baſkis, His Excellency Don DIEGO DE GARDOQUI, Encargado de Negocias, and Miniſter of his Catholic Majeſty to the United States, went a paſſenger in this veſſel, accompanied by his ſon and one of his ſecretaries.

Previous to his Excellency's departure, he waited on THE PRESIDENT of the United States, and had his audience of leave is due form: At the ſame time his Excellency introduced the Hon. Mr. VIAR, as Charge des Affaires from his Moſt Catholic Majeſty.

PROVIDENCE, October 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman lately returned from the Miſſiſſippan, to his friend in this town, dated Morris county (New-York), October 1.

"Mr. Mattis, a Surveyor, with his party, were on the 9th of Auguſt attacked by the Indians. His party conſiſted of a corporal, 6 ſoldiers, and 5 New-England men, who were employed in ſurveying near the Great Kenhawa, about 100 miles down the river from Marietta. Two of the party rifling earlier than the reſt, were at work after their pack horſes: The remainder, after having riſen, were ſitting on their blankets, when they received an unexpected fire from a parties of Indians, not knowing that there were any near them. Seven were ſhot dead on the ſpot; the remaining, with Mr. Mattis, and the two who were looking for their horſes, made their eſcape. The unfortunate perſons killed were 6 ſoldiers, and a New-Englandman by the name of Panchen, from near Boſton. Mr. Mattis and the others made their way down the river, where Col. Meigs with a party were alſo ſurveying. They found them alarmed, as one of the chaining-bearers had diſcovered two dogs ahead of them in the woods; they immediately diſcharged their guns and reloaded, which proved a lucky circumſtance, as the Indians then lying in ambuſh for them to come on, ſuppoſing themſelves diſcovered, went off, firſt drawing a man. Col. Meigs and his party immediately mixing wet powder the figure of an Indian tomahawk. A party of Shawaneſe Indians afterwards took a New-Englandman (Mr. Gardner) priſoner at Wolf Creek; he was employed in cutting timber for a mill now building at that place, 8 miles from Marietta, but being an excellent woodſman, he had the good fortune to make his eſcape, after travelling 60 or 70 miles with them."

MIDDLETOWN, October 17.

From one feet planted in very poor ground, within the limits of this City, and that without plowing or manuring except ſome dung put into the hole when planted, 700 and 19 pounds weight of pumpkins were gathered, altho conſiderably damaged by the Swine, perhaps as much as 200 lb. the largeſt meaſured 6 feet and 4 inches, the others 79, 80 and 90 lb. &c. a piece. The Shell or outſide is ſoft & very extenſively, roots and proſpect at every joint.

SALEM, October 20.

An Engliſh paper, containing an account of his Britanic Majeſty's water excurſion, mentions, That an American packet, bound to England, ſteered very near the Frigate, without paying the ſmalleſt reſpect to the King's pendant, the etiquette of which is to lower their top gallant-ſails. Cape Douglaſs having their Majeſties on board, would not bring her too with a gun, for fear of alarming the Queen and the Princeſſes the 24-however, altered her courſe a few points to take a ſlap at her with an 18 pounder, which preſently made her comply with the proper reſpect to King's ſhips. She did not only douſe her top-gallant-ſails, but lowered her top-ſails alſo.

There appears in the publications from France, a ſpirit of originality, pathos and vivacity, which ſtrongly indicates the conſcious ſtate of freedom to which the people of that country find themſelves exalted—Under all the diſadvantages that their men of genius have had to encounter, ſtill their performances, on almoſt every ſubject, have carried the palm—even among their proud neighbours the Britiſh, whoſe preſs have long groaned with French tranſlations:—And there is no doubt but that mankind will be taught ſomething new by this enlightened nation, on the ſubject of liberty and the rights of man.

BOSTON, October 17.

We have it from good authority, that the illuſtrious Preſident of the United States intends to honour this town with his preſence, in the courſe of the enſuing week. An event devoutly to be wiſhed by every inhabitant. Our aged citizens with ſire they ſend their grey hairs to the grave, to ſee the man, whom Heaven ſent eminently inſtrumental in permitting their ſetting ſun to go down in peace. Thoſe leſs aged with for an opportunity, when recognizing the ſcenes of peril in the "times that try men's ſouls," which the example of the Commander inſpired their zeal, drooping hearts with reanimating vigour—and rendering, in a more eminent degree to the Father, thoſe ſparks of reſpect and gratitude they once paid to his Son*; and our fair country-women with to have it in their power to ſhew to their prattling children, the Hero who ſo greatly contributed to deſtroy the chains intended for their hands. Nor will his preſence leſs gratify our gallant Allies: They anxiouſly with to behold the man, whoſe fame has been ſo univerſally ſpread. By his preſence all will be greatly gratified; and the tribute that ſhall be paid to him, cannot ſurely give pain to his boſom, when he reflects that it will not be the ſervile flattery of vaſſals, but grateful tributes of freemen, emanating from the pure principles of gratitude and love.

NOTE.

* *The Marquis* DE LA FAYETTE *was diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the* ADOPTED SON *of the illuſtrious* WASHINGTON.

WORCESTER, October 22.

We hear from Gerry, in this county, that on Thurſday laſt, during a ſevere Thunder ſtorm for the ſeaſon, three horſes were killed by lightning, and two more brought to the ground by the ſame flaſh, but recovered;—two lads at the ſame inſtant were ſtruck down; one of whom was taken up for dead, but there is hopes of his life; the other ſhortly recovered. The lads and horſes were ſtanding in the horſeſhed of Mr. Baker, inhalder.

NORTHAMPTON, October 28.

When a ſpirit of free enquiry pervades the United States! a univerſal toleration in matters of religious opinion has done more to unfetter the human mind in a few years, than whole centuries of bigotry and ſuperſtition.—That ſtood of light which poured in upon the world, when the preſs began to ſend forth its treaſures, illuminated mankind to an aſtoniſhing degree, and raiſed human nature from the moſt abject depreſſion, to a rank in the ſcale of being hitherto unknown.—This rouſed the powers of darkneſs; but the throne of ignorance being ſhaken to the centre, down fell the whole ſyſtem of ſcholaſtic grammery, prieſtcraft, and falſe philoſophy, which had been eſtabliſhing itſelf for ages on the ruins of common ſenſe, and public happineſs—witchcraft, necromancy, juggling, and judicial aſtrology, which not a century ſince formed no inconſiderable part of the creed of the world, are now ſounds without a meaning: Much however to be done, In America, we truſt, the human mind will have fair play—and that every ſpecies of falſe philoſophy, falſe religion, and falſe government, will fleе before the light of reaſon, and the dictates of common ſenſe.

There is a general deſire among mankind to live without labor. This averſion to corporeal exerciſes, gives riſe to millions of expedients to enable men to live by their wits. Hence the innumerable *pretenders* in every art and profeſſion in which there is the leaſt connection with *hard work*; but among all the profeſſions which ſuffer from this cauſe, there is none can be compared to the clerical—a circumſtance greatly to be regretted, as at this enlightened period, mankind want ſomething beſides noiſe, whining, and cant, to allure them to the practice of religious and moral duties.

(United States Gazette.)

By accounts from Paris ſo late as the 15th of Auguſt we are informed—That the freedom of the preſs is totally eſtabliſhed—that the tumults of the kingdom were at an end—that the ſpot on which the Baſtile ſtood, was to be converted into an elegant ſquare, and in the center erected a ſtatue of LOUIS XVI. on the pedeſtal of which, among other devices, "Louis XVI. the defender and reſtorer of the Liberties of France," was to be deciphered—that the National Aſſembly, having taken meaſures for themſelves the legiſlative and executive departments and his Majeſty having been informed of the conduct of the banditti, in trying to perſuade the inhabitants, that they might attack the chateaux, carry off the archives, and commit other exceſſes towards the nobility without contravening his intention; on the 9th of Auguſt the publickly declared they excite his indignation, called upon magiſtrates, &c. to be vigilant in preventing theſe animoſities, and on his good ſubjects to oppoſe the continuation of the outrage, and to be on their guard againſt falſe rumours, &c.

By letters from Georgia of the 12th ult. we learn, that the commiſſioners plenipotentiary from the United States, for ſettling a treaty with the ſouthern Indians, arrived at Savannah on the 10th of September, in perfect health; that they were to ſet out for the place of treaty the 15th; that accounts had been received, that ſeveral thouſand Indians were expected to attend, and every appearance indicated a favourable iſſue to the negociation.

Agreeably to the proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, recommending Thurſday the 26th day of November, as a day of general Thankſgiving and Prayer; his Excellency the Governor has appointed that day to be ſet apart for the ſame purpoſe throughout this Commonwealth.

ACTS and RESOLUTIONS of the Congreſs of the United States, paſſed the firſt Seſſion—Begun and held at the city of New-York, March 4, 1789.

1. AN act to regulate the time and manner of adminiſtering certain oaths.

2. An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States.

3. An act impoſing duties on tonnage.

4. An act for eſtabliſhing an executive department to be denominated the department of foreign affairs.

5. An act to regulate the collection of the duties impoſed by law on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels, and on goods, wares and merchandizes, imported into the United States.

6. An act for ſettling accounts between the United States and individuals.

7. An act to eſtabliſh an executive department, to be denominated the department of war.

8. An act to provide for the government of the territory, north weſt of the river Ohio.

9. An act for the eſtabliſhment and ſupport of beacons, buoys and public piers.

10. An act providing for the expenſes which may attend negociations or treaties with the Indian tribes, and the appointment of commiſſioners for managing the ſame.

11. An act for regiſtering and clearing veſſels, regulating the coaſting trade, and for other purpoſes.

12. An act to eſtabliſh the treaſury department.

13. An act for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the executive officers of government, with their aſſiſtants and clerks.

14. An act to provide for the ſafe keeping of the acts, records and ſeal of the United States, and for other purpoſes.

15. An act to ſuſpend part of an act entiled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties impoſed by law on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels, and on goods, wares and merchandizes, imported into the United States, and for other purpoſes."

16. An act for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the Poſt-Office.

17. An act for allowing compenſation to the members of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, and the officers of both Houſes.

18. An act for allowing certain compenſations to the Judges of the ſupreme and other courts, and to the Attorney General of the United States.

19. An act for allowing a compenſation to the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.

20. An act to eſtabliſh the judicial courts of the United States.

21. An act to recognize and adopt to the conſtitution of the United States the eſtabliſhment of the troops raiſed under the reſolve of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, & for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

22. An act to explain and amend an act, entitled, "An act for regiſtering and clearing veſſels, regulating the coaſting trade and for other purpoſes."

23. An act making appropriations for the ſervice of the preſent year.

24. An act to allow the Baron de Glaubeck the pay of a Captain in the army of the United States.

25. An act to regulate proceſſes in the Courts of the United States.

26. An act providing for the payment of the invalid penſioners of the United States.

27. An act to alter the time for the next meeting of Congreſs.

A reſolve for executing the ſurvey directed by Congreſs in their act of June the 6th, 1788.

A reſolve for procuring from time to time the ſtatutes of the ſeveral ſtates.

A reſolve to provide for the ſafe keeping of priſoners committed under the authority of the United States.

A reſolve for continuing John White, John Wright, and Joſhua Dawſon in office until the 4th of February, 1790.

A reſolution propoſing amendments to the conſtitution of the United States.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed commiſſioners by the hon. Judge of Probate of the ſaid county of Hampſhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of NATHANIEL PARKER, late of NO. 7, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment on the ſecond Tueſdays of February and April next, from 10 to 4 o'clock P. M. on each day, at the houſe of ABLE PARKER, in NO. 7. No accounts will be allowed after ſaid terms.

SAMUEL HITCHCOCK, } Commiſſioners.
OLIVER SHATTUCK, }

ALL perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

ABLE PARKER, Adm'r.

NO. 7, October 19, 1789.

Whereas MARY the wife of me the ſubſcriber hath for ſome conſiderable time conducted herſelf in a manner perfectly inconſiſtent with the articles of the marriage covenant, and wholly refuſing to live with me at ſuch place as appears moſt convenient for the peace of both—This is therefore to forbid all perſons harbouring or truſting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting after the date hereof.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

Shelburne, Oct. 20th, 1789.

MACACORAN, an Indian warrior, arrives to know the event of battle, on the eve of an expedition, invokes the Ghost of his deceased father from whom, by powerful spells, he receives the sure presages of victory:— This gave rise to the following piece.

Scene—a wild country. Moonlight.

FIVE chiefs of renown by his arrows lay dead,
E're the blood of my father in battle was shed:
He fell by the side of the dark winding stream;
But the rattles resound with the song of his fame.
How sweet is his sleep in the night of the grave!
Fordear is revenge to the soul of the brave!
O'er his ashes his foe Potowmack I tore!
And sprinkled the mantle of earth with his gore!
Like a tyger undaunted, he rush'd to the war!
Like thunder he struck, and spread terror afar!
As the pleasures of love, or the spring of the year,
His name to the race of Nuncomar is dear.
The pleasures of love are too mighty to last,
In a moment the bliss of enjoyment is past!
The blossoms of spring in their pride fade away;
But the laurel of valor shall never decay!
Three scalps of the conquer'd to Podar* I burn;
At whose voice from Ronanar the spirits return!
A snake, black with venom, I cast in the flame,
And call on the shade of my father by name!
In his glory he comes, like a star in the skies!
He smiles, and the omens of triumph arise;
He speaks, and the time of my wishes is near;
When the race of my foes will in blood disappear!
In the gloom of the forest securely they sleep;
But long ere the sun shall illumine the deep,
This hand, which the demons of ruin shall guide,
In a tempest of slaughter shall scatter their pride.

* *Podar, the God of the winds, and ruler of departed spirits.*
† *Ronanar, the abode of the valiant after death.*

From the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

THE PENSIVE SHEPHERD.

Written by Mr. J. LATHROP.

HOW gloomy are the fields and plains,
How joyless all the languid swains,
No more the pipes or tabors sound,
Or nymphs dance on the verdant ground,
For Daphne's dead, and pleasure's gone,
And silente reigns o'er mead and lawn.

I saw the fair in bloom of youth,
As gay as love, as pure as truth;
No affection swell'd her breast,
For there did mildest virtues rest.
For Daphne's dead, &c.

Beneath yon shade I sit and weep,
Where other mortals quiet sleep;
No more I'll dance, nor play, nor sing,
Nor hail the blithe return of spring.
But Daphne's dead, &c.

EPITAPH.

Found in the Church Yard of ST. PANCRAS.

GO, spotless Honour, and unsullied Truth,
Go, smiling Innocence, and blooming Youth;
Go, female Sweetness, join'd with manly Sense!
Go, winning Wit, that never gave offence:
Go, soft Humanity, that bleft the poor;
Go, Saint-ey'd Patience, from Affliction's door;
Go, Modesty, that never wore a frown:
Go, Virtue, and receive the Heav'nly crown.
Nor from a stranger came this heart-felt verse,
My friend inscribes thy tomb whose tears bedew'd thy hearse.

ANECDOTE.

A PERSON reading a paragraph in the papers, that a large piece of land had been *washed away* by an inundation, but that it was not fully confirmed; was overheard by a gentleman, who observed, "that if it was even true, there was no *ground* for the report."

BON MOT.

A WAG putting a number of horns into a basket, went about crying, "new fruit in the winter season." A gentleman hearing him (whose wife by the way is not accounted a Diana) asked to see some of the fruit. On being shewn him, he exclaimed, "You rascal! who do you think wants to buy horns?" "O Sir," replied the wit, "though you are provided, I may meet with some who are not."

Broke into the inclosure of the subscribers, on the 5th inst. a dark drown

MARE,

three years old, trots and paces. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOB WHITE,
SAMT. STILES.

Northampton, October 10, 1789.

CASH or SALT

GIVEN FOR ANY QUANTITY OF

FLAX-SEED,

JAMES & HEZEKIAH BULL.

Hartford, October, 1789.

James Byers, & Co.

INFORM the publick, that their Furnace at *Springfield* is now commencing a blast—any orders for IRON-CASTINGS will be attended to, and executed with exactness.

They have for sale as usual, an assortment of

HOLLOW-WARE.

ALSO

POT-ASH KETTLES,

of the best and most approved kind.

Sept. 1789.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JOEL LEONARD, late of West-Springfield, deceased, represented insolvent, eleven months being allowed to the creditors to said estate to bring in their claims—Do hereby give NOTICE, that we shall attend said business at the dwelling house of Col. Flowers, in West-Springfield, on the second Wednesday of February next, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.—And at the house of Mr. Nathan Dickinson, in Amherst, on the last Tuesday of said February, from 12 o'clock till 4 P. M. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

E. MATTOON, jun.
RUFUS LEONARD,
HEZEKIAH BELDING.

Amherst, Sept. 30, 1789.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land lying in Westampton, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a State & Town tax, for the year 1788, as follows, viz.

	State tax.	Town tax.
	l. s. d.	l. d. q.
Solomon Wright,	1 4	1 2
Jonathan Clapp,	4 18	1 2
Benjamin Clapp,	3 6	0 10 2
Lucy Clapp,	4 6	1 1 2
Proprietors of the Mines,	2 11	0 8 3
John King,	1 7	0 4 1
Elias Sheldon,	1 8	0 5 0
Moses Bartlett,	1 8	0 5 0
Elijah Allen,	1 8	0 5 0
	1 10	0 5 2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 23d day of November next, so much of said land will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Nathan Clark, innholder, in Westampton, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

JONATHAN CLARK, Collector.

Westampton, October 5, 1789.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Middlefield; formerly belonging to the towns of Becket, Worthington, and Chester, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a town and county tax, for the year 1787, as follows, *viz.*

Division.	Lot.	£.	d.	q.
3	33	1	0	1
5	38	0	3	0
5	41	0	2	3
5	44	0	6	2
5	53	0	5	2
5	62	0	2	3
5	35	0	7	2
5	31	0	8	2
5	19	0	1	3
	42	0	5	2
	98	2	0	1
	206	2	0	1
	129	0	9	0
Selah Barnard,	8	0	0	1
Simeon Bell,	1	7	1	
Robert Henry,	2	0	1	2
Caleb Jones,	0	7	2	
Thomas Martin,	1	9	3	
Shadrach Noble,	0	9	3	
Isaac Rhoades,	2	8	1	
Eli Skinner,	0	5	0	

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 30th day of November next, so much of said lands will be then sold at *PUBLICK VENDUE*, it the Dwelling House of Maj. DAVID MACK, innholder, in said Middlefield, at 9 o'clock A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges. JOSEPH DICKINSON, Collector.

Middlefield, Sept. 21, 1789.

☞ All Persons indebted to the Printer hereof are requested to make payment immediately.

PROPOSAL
FOR
ISAIAH THOMAS,
For PRINTING, in Worcester, by SUBSCRIPTION,
In Four Volumes Duodecimo,
Page for Page with the last London Edition,
A neat AMERICAN EDITION of that truly celebrated Work,

COMMENTARIES
ON THE
LAWS OF ENGLAND.
IN FOUR BOOKS.

By that justly admired oracle of the Law, the late Sir WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, Knt. One of the Justices of his Britannick Majesty's Court of Common Pleas.

☞ This Edition will contain the last CORRECTIONS of the AUTHOR—the ADDITIONS by RICHARD BURN, L. L. D.—and CONTINUATIONS to the present Time, by JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be printed with a new Type, on good Paper, equal to the London Edition.

II. The Price to Subscribers will be only FOUR DOLLARS, in law Binding, lettered.

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IV. The Work shall immediately be committed to Press as soon as FOUR HUNDRED Copies are subscribed for.

V. The Money to be paid as soon as the Work is completed and ready for delivery.

TO THE PUBLICK.

SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES are so universally known, as to need no recommendation. These volumes grace not only the Libraries of the learned in the Law, but are necessary for every gentleman, in public or private life, who wishes to be acquainted with the nature of Law—The Rights of Persons—The rights of Things—Public Wrongs—and Private Wrongs. The British Editions in 8vo. have always been sold for Eight Dollars—The Editor of the intended American Edition hopes to receive the patronage and encouragement of every Gentleman of the Law—and Justice of the Peace, as well as Gentlemen in publick and private life,—as he now offers this valuable work at one half the price they have usually been sold at. Great care will be taken to have this Edition correct, and every way well executed, by the Publick's most obedient and very humble servant,

ISAIAH THOMAS.

Worcester, August 27, 1789.

☞ Subscriptions are taken in by ISAIAH THOMAS, the Publisher, at his Bookstore in Worcester, by Said Thomas and Co. No. 45, Newbury-street, Boston, and by all the Printers and Bookfellers in the U. States.

THE Collector of Excise for the county of Hampshire hereby gives notice, that he proposes to attend the duty of his said office in the several towns in the said County, in the following order, viz.

At Mr. Elihu White's, in Hatfield, on Monday the 2d day of November next, at 8 o'clock A.M. and at the same time (by his deputy) at Mr. Thayer's, in Williamsburgh. At Mr. Wait's, in Whately, and at Mr. Lyon's, in Gothen, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at Mr. Hoit's, in Deerfield, and at Mr. Wait's, in Ashfield, at 2 o'clock P. M. At Mr. Alvord's, in Greenfield, and at Mr. Billings's, in Conway, at 5 o'clock P.M.—On Tuesday the 3d, at Maj. Edwards's in Barnardston, and at Mr. Nims's, in Shelburne, at 10 o'clock A. M. At Capt. Hunt's, in Northfield, and at Mr. Lyon's, in Colrain, at 1 o'clock P. M. and at Col. Taylor's, in Charlemont, at 5 o'clock P. M. On Wednesday the 4th, at Capt. Kinsley's, in Montague, and at Mr. Sanford's, in Buckland, at 9 o'clock A. M. At Coload Leonard's, in Sunderland, and at Mr. Mitchel's, in Cummington, at noon—and at Mr. Cook's, in Hadley, and at Mr. Chapin's, in Worthington, at 4 o'clock P.M. On Thursday the 5th, at Mr. Woods's in Chester, at 9 o'clock A.M. and at Mr. Parsons's, in Norwich, at 11 o'clock, and at Mr. Wright's, in Westampton, at 2 o'clock P. M. and at Mr. Jonathan Clapp's, in Easthampton, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Friday the 6th, at his office in Northampton, at 9 o'clock A. M. On Monday the 9th, at Col. Dwight's, in Belchertown, at 10 o'clock A. M. and at Capt. Quintin's in Ware, at 1 o'clock P. M. and at Mr. Powers's, in Greenwich, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Tuesday the 10th, at Mr. Ashley's in Pelham, at 8 o'clock A. M. and at Mr. Allen's, in Shutesbury, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at Mr. Kendell's, in New-Salem, at 3 o'clock P. M. and on Wednesday the 11th, at Mr. Mayo's, in Orange, at 10 o'clock A.M. and at Mr. Mayo's, in Warwick, at noon—and at Mr. Prentice's, in Wendell, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Thursday the 12th, at Mr. Field's, in Leverett, at 10 o'clock A. M. and at Mr. Parsons's, in Amherst, and at Capt. Clapp's, at Southampton, at noon.

ELIJAH HUNT, *Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire.*

Northampton, October 12, 1789.

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

A lot of LAND, lying in Westampton, about 2 miles west of the Meeting-House, containing 185 acres, with a Barn on it. The terms of payment made easy for the purchaser—Said Vendue to be on Tuesday the 27th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. at the house of Mr. NATHAN CLARK, innholder, in said town. For further particulars enquire of Mr. AMASA STRONG, of Westampton, or of SAMUEL BILLINGS.

Conway, Oct. 1, 1789.

Vol. IV.] THE [Numb. 166.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

The Address of the Religious Society called Quakers, from their yearly meeting for Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and the western parts of Maryland and Virginia—

To the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

BEING met in this our annual Assembly, for the well ordering the affairs of our religious society, and the promotion of universal righteousness, our minds have been drawn to consider, that the Almighty, who ruleth in Heaven, and in the kingdoms of men, having permitted a great revolution to take place in the government of this country;—we are fervently concerned that the Rulers of the People may be favoured with the counsel of God—the only sure means of establishing them to fulfil the important trust committed to their charge; and in an especial manner, that divine wisdom and grace, vouchsafed from above, may qualify those to fill up the duties of the exalted station to which thou art appointed.

We are sensible thou hast obtained great place in the esteem and affections of people of all denominations over whom thou presidest; and many eminent talents being committed to thy trust, we must desire they may be fully devoted to the Lord's honor and service—that thou may'st be an happy instrument in his hand, for the suppression of vice, infidelity and irreligion, and every species of oppression on the persons or consciences of men, so that righteousness and peace which truly exalteth a nation, may prevail throughout the land, as the only solid foundation that can be laid for the prosperity and happiness of this our country.

The free toleration, which the citizens of these States enjoy in the public worship of the Almighty, agreeable to the dictates of their consciences we esteem among the choicest of blessings; and as we desire to be filled with fervent charity for those who differ from us in matters of faith and practice, believing that the general assembly of Saints is composed of the sincere and upright hearted of all nations, kindreds and people—so, we trust, we may justly claim it from others; and in a full persuasion that the divine principle we profess, leads unto harmony and concord, we can take no part in carrying on war on any occasion, or under any power, but are bound in conscience to lead quiet and peaceable lives, in godliness and honesty, amongst men, contributing freely our proportion to the indigences of the poor, and to the necessary support of civil government, acknowledging those that rule well to be worthy of double honor; and if any professing with us, are or have been of a contrary disposition or conduct, we own them not therein, having never been chargeable from our first establishment as a religious society, with fomenting or countenancing tumults or conspiracies, or disrespect to those who are placed in authority over us.

We wish not improperly to intrude on thy time or patience, nor is it our practice to offer adulation to any, but as we are a people whose principles and conduct have been misrepresented and traduced—we take the liberty to assure thee, that we feel our hearts effectionately drawn towards thee and those in authority over us, with prayers that thy Presidency may, under the blessing of Heaven, be happy to thyself and to the people; that through the encreals of morality and true religion, divine Providence may condescend to look down upon our land with a propitious eye, and bless the inhabitants with the continuance of peace, the dew of Heaven, and the fatness of the earth; and enable us gratefully to acknowledge his manifold mercies: and it is our earnest concern, that he may be pleased to grant thee every necessary qualification to fill thy weighty and important station to his glory, and that finally, when all terrestial honors shall fail and pass away, thou and thy respectable consort may be found worthy to receive a crown of unfading righteousness in the mansions of peace and joy forever.

Signed in and on behalf of the said meeting, held in Philadelphia, by adjournment from the 28th of the 9th month, to the 3d day of the 10th month inclusive, 1789.

RICHARD WALN, *Clerk.*

The Answer of the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES, *to the Address of the religious Society called* QUAKERS, *from their yearly meeting for Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and the western parts of Maryland, and Virginia.*

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE with pleasure your affectionate address, and thank you for the friendly sentiments and good wishes which you express for the success of my administration and for my personal happiness.

We have reason to rejoice in the prospect, that the national government, which by the favour of divine Providence was formed by the common councils, and peaceably established with the common consent of the people, will prove a blessing to every one of them; to render it such my best endeavours shall not be wanting. Government being among other purposes instituted to protect the persons and consciences of men from oppression, it certainly is the duty of rulers not only to abstain from it themselves, but according to their stations to prevent it in others.

The liberty enjoyed by the people of these States of worshiping Almighty God agreeably to their consciences is not only among the choicest of their blessings, but also of their rights—while men perform their social duties faithfully, they do all that society or the State can with propriety expect or demand, and certainly are entitled to their Maker for the religion or mode of faith which they may prefer or profess. Your principles and conduct are well known to me, and it is doing the people called Quakers no more than justice to say, that (except their declining to share with others the burthen of the common defence) there is no denomination among us who are more exemplary and useful citizens. I assure you very explicitly that in my opinion the conscientious scruples of all men should be treated with great delicacy and tenderness, and it is my wish and desire that the laws may always be as extensively accommodated to them as a due regard to the protection and essential interests of the nation may justify and permit.

(Signed,) GEORGE WASHINGTON.

LETTERS ON MARRIAGE.

Ascribed to the Reverend John Witherspoon.

LETTER II.

IT is by far the safest and most promising way to marry with a person nearly equal in rank, and perhaps in age; but if there is to be a difference, the risk is much greater when a man matches below his rank, than when a woman descends from hers.

The first part of this maxim has been in substance advanced by many writers, and therefore little will need to be said upon it. I must, however, explain its meaning, which is not as [illegible] equality in rank, must be understood, equality not in fortune, but in education, taste, and habits of life. I do not call it inequality when a gentleman of estate marries a lady who has been from the beginning brought-up in the same class of society with himself, and is in every respect as elegant in her sentiments and manners, but by some incidents, that perhaps have latelyhappened, is unequal to him in some points of fortune. I know that from the corrupt and selfish views, which prevail so generally in the world, a marriage of this kind is often considered as unequal, and an act of great condescension on the part of the man; but the sentiment is illiberal and unjust. In the same manner, when a lady marries a gentleman of character and capacity, and in every respect suitable to her, but that his estate is not equal to what he might expect, I do not call it unequal. It is true parents too frequently prefer circumstances to character, and the female friends of a lady at her own disposal, may say, in such a case, that she has made a poor bargain. But taking it till for granted that the fortune only is unequal, I affirm there is nothing in this circumstance that forbodes future dissention, but rather the contrary. An act of generosity never produced a fretful disposition in the person who did it, nor is it reasonable to suppose it will often have that effect on the one who receives it.

The importance, therefore, of equality, arises singly from this circumstance—that there is a greater probability, that the turn, taste, employments, amusements, & general carriage of two persons so intimately joined, & so frequently together, will be mutually agreeable. The occasion or motive of strife entering into the marriage contract, is not of so much consequence to the felicity of the parties, as what they find after they are fairly engaged and cannot return back. When I visit a new country my judgement of it may be influenced a little, but neither much nor long, by flattering hopes or hideous apprehensions, entertained before actual trial. It has been often said that dissentions between married people generally take their rise from very inconsiderable circumstances; to which I will add, that is most the case among persons of some station, taste and breeding. This may seem odd, but the difficulty is easily solved. Persons of this character have a delicacy on the subject of so close an union, and expect a sweetness and compliance in matters that would not be minded by the vulgar; so that the smallness of the circumstance appears in their eye an aggravation of the offence. I have known a gentleman of rank and a lady paid for life, by a difference arising from a thing said at supper, that was not so much as observed to be an impropriety by three fourths of the company.

This, then, is what I apprehend occasions the important distance and equality in rank. Without this equality, they do not understand one another sufficiently for continual intercourse.—Many causes of difference will arise, not only sudden and unexpected, but impossible to be foreseen, and therefore not provided against. I must also observe, that an application or expostulation, in the cases here in view, is more tedious and difficult than any other—perhaps more dangerous and uncertain in the issue. How shall the one attempt to convince the other of an incongruity of behaviour, in what all their former ideas have taught them to believe as innocent or decent, sometimes even laudable? The attempt is often considered as an insult on their former station, & instead of producing concord, lays the foundation of continual solicitude, of increasing aversion. A man may be guilty of speaking very unadvisedly through his temperate rage, or may perhaps come home flustered with liquor, and his wife, if prudent may find a season for mentioning them, when the admonition will be received with calmness, and followed by reformation; but if she discovers her displeasure at lustily of carriage, or meanness of sentiment, I think there is little hope that it will have any effect that is good. The habit cannot be mended, yet he may have sagacity enough to see that the wife of his bosom has despised him at her heart.

I am going to put a case. Suppose ther the late ———, who acquired so vast an estate, had married a lady of the first rank, education and taste, and that she had learned a few anecdotes of his public speeches—that he spoke of *this here* report of *that there* committee—or of a man's being *drowned* on the coast of the *island* of Pennsylvania. Now, I desire to know how she could help pouting, and being a little out of humour, especially if he came home full of inward satisfaction, he was honestly of opinion that he spoke *equally as well* as any other in the house? That things may be fairly balanced, I will put another case. Suppose a gentleman of rank, literature and taste, has married a tradesman's daughter for the sake of fortune, or from desire, which he calls love, kindled by an accidental glimpse of a fresh coloured young woman: suppose her bred to no more than the ordinary genteel, or rather would calls good company, and in consequence to be wholly ignorant of the modes that prevail there: suppose, at the same time, that her understanding has never been enlarged by reading or conversation. In such a case, how soon must passion be fated, and what innumerable causes of shame and mortification must every day produce? I am not certain whether the difficulty will be greater, if she continues in the manners of her former, or attempt to put on those of her present station. If any man thinks he can easily prevent the coldness and affection due to a wife in such circumstances, he will probably be mistaken; and no less so, if he expects to communicate refinement by a few lessons, or prevent misbehaviour by fretfulness, or peevish and satirical remarks.

But let me come to the latter part of the maxim, which I do not remember to have ever met with in any author—that there is a much greater risk when a man marries below his rank, than when a woman married below hers. As to the matter of fact, it depends entirely upon the justness and accuracy of my observations, of which every reader must be left to judge for himself. I must, however, take notice, that when I speak of a woman marrying below her station, I have no view at all to include what there have been some examples of—a gentleman's daughter running away with her father's footman, or a lady of quality with a player. This is, in every instance, an act of pure lasciviousness, and is, without any exception I ever heard of, followed by immediate shame and future beggary.—It has not, however, any more connection with marriage, than the transactions of a brothel, or the memoris of a kept mistress. The truth is, elopements in general are things of an eccentric nature; and when I hear of one, I seldom make any further inquiry after the felicity of the parties. But when marriages are contracted with any degree of deliberation, if there be a difference in point of rank, I think it is much better the advantage should be on the woman's side than on the man's: that is to say, marriages of the first kind are usually more happy than the other.

Supposing, therefore, the fact to be as now stated what remains for me, is to investigate a little the causes of it, and point out those circumstances in human temper and characters, or in the state of society, which give reason to expect that it will, in most cases, turn out so. Whenever any effect is general, in the moral as well as natural world; there must be some permanent cause or causes, sufficient to account for it. Shall we assign as one reason for it, that there is, taking them complexly, more of real virtue and commanding principle in the female sex than in the male; which makes them, upon the whole set a better part in the married

relation? I will not undertake to prove this opinion to be true, and far less will I take upt to refute or shew it to be false. Many authors of great penetration have affirmed it; and doubtless striking virtue to be the same thing with found Faith and good morals, much may be faid in its favour. But there does not appear to me so great a superiority in this respect, as fully to account for the effect in question. Besides, the advantages which men have in point of knowledge, from the usual course of education, may perhaps ballance the superiority of women, in point of virtue; for none surely can deny, that matrimonial discord may arise from ignorance and folly as well as vice. Allowing, therefore, as much influence to this cause, as every one from his experience and observation may think it due, I beg leave to suggest some other things which certainly do co-operate with it, and augment its force.

1. It is much easier in most cases for a man to improve or rise after marriage to a more elegant taste in life than a woman. I do not attribute this in the least to superior natural talents, but to the more frequent opportunities he has of seeing the world, and conversing with persons of different ranks. There is no instance in which the sphere of business and conversation is not more extensive to the husband than the wife; and therefore if a man is married to one of taste superior to his own, he may draw gradually nearer to her, though the descend very little. I think I can recollect more instances than one of a man in business married at first to his equal, and, on a second marriage, to one of higher breeding, when not only the house and family, but the man himself was speedily in a very different stile. I can also recollect instances in which married persons rose together to an opulent estate from almost nothing, and the man improved considerably in politeness, or fitness for public life, but the woman not at all. The old gossops and the old conversation continued to the very last. It is not even without example, that a plain woman, raised by the success of her husband, becomes impatient of the society forced upon her, takes refuge in the kitchen, and spends most of her agreeable hours with her servants, from whom, indeed the differs nothing but in name. A certain person in a trading city in Great-Britain, from being merely a mechanic, turned dealer and in a course of years acquired an immense fortune. He had a strong desire that his family should make a figure, and spared no expence in purchasing velvet, silks, laces, &c. but at last he found it was lost labour, and said very truly that all the money in Great-Britain would not make his wife and his daughters *ladies*.

2. When a woman marries below her rank, I think it is, generally speaking, upon better motives, than when a man marries below his, and therefore no wonder that it should be attended with greater comfort. I find it asserted in several papers of the Spectator, and I think it must be admitted by every patient observer, that women are not half so much governed in their love affairs, moments, by beauty or outward form, as the men. A man of very mean figure, if he has any talents, joined to a tolerable power of speech, will often make himself acceptable to a very lovely woman.—It is also generally thought that a woman rates a man [illegible] in by her own [illegible]; if this is the case, it is to be presumed that when a man succeeds in his addresses to a lady of higher breeding than his own, he is not altogether void of merit, and therefore will not [illegible] disgrace her choice. This will be confirmed by reflecting that many such marriages must be with persons of the learned professions, and it is past a doubt, that literature refines as well as enlarges the mind, and generally renders a man capable of appearing with tolerable dignity, whatever have been the place or circumstances of his birth. It is easy to see that the reverse of all this must happen upon the other supposition; for when a man marries below his rank, the very best motive to which it can be attributed, is an admiration of her beauty. Good sense, and other more valuable qualities are not easily seen under the disguise of low breeding; and when they are seen, have seldom justice done them. Now as beauty is much more fading than life, and fades sooner in a husband's eyes than any other, in a little time nothing will remain but what tends to create uneasiness and disgust.

3. The possession of the graces or taste and elegance of manners, is a much more important part of a female than a male character. Nature has given a much greater degree of beauty and sweetness to the outward form of women, than of men, and has by that means pointed out wherein their several excellencies should consist. From this, in conjunction with the former observation, it is manifest, that the man who finds in his wife a remarkable defect in point of politeness, or the art of pleasing, will be much more disappointed than the woman who finds a like defect in her husband. Many do not form any expectation of refinement in their husbands, even before marriage: not a few, if I am not much mistaken, are rather pleased than otherwise, to think that any one who enters the house, perceives the difference between the order and elegance of the wife, and the plainness, nor to say the awkwardness, of the husband. I have observed this, even down to the lowest rank. A tradesman or country farmer's wife will sometimes abuse and scold her husband for want of order or cleanliness, and there is no mark of inward malice or ill-humour in that scolding, because she is sensible it is her proper province to be accurate in that matter. I think also, that the husband in such cases is often gratified instead of being offended, because it pleases him to think that he has a wife who does just what she ought to do. But take the thing the other way, and there is no rank of life, from the prince to the peasant, in which the husband can take pleasure in a wife more awkward or more slovenly than himself.

To sum up the whole, if some conformity or similarity of manners is of the utmost consequence to matrimonial comfort—if taste and elegance are of more consequence to the wife than the husband, according to their station—and, if it is more difficult for her to acquire it after marriage, if she does not possess it before—I humbly conceive I have fully supported my proposition, that there is much greater risk in a man's marrying below his station than a woman's descending from hers.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 21.

On Saturday last the legislature of this state now in session in this city, having received information of the approach of the President of the United States of America, passed the following resolve, viz.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
STATE of CONNECTICUT.
New-Haven, October, A. D. 1789.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Edwards, Gov. Griswold, Mr. Tracy, Major Hart, Mr. Dana, Mr. Learned, Mr. Ingersol, Col. Seymour, Col. Lessingwell, Col. Grosvenor, Mr. Davenport, are appointed, with such gentlemen as the hon. council shall join, a committee to prepare and report an address from this legislature, to The President of the United States, on his arrival in this city, and to meet the President at some convenient distance from said city, and attend him to his lodgings, and to present such address as shall be ordered, and to attend The President on his journey as far as propriety in their opinion shall require.

Teste. JAMES DAVENPORT, Clerk.

In the UPPER HOUSE.

John Chester, and James Hillhouse, Esquires, are appointed to join the committee of the House of Representatives, in the affair above mentioned.

Teste. GEORGE WYLLYS, Sec'ry.

The Legislature also requested his Excellency the Governor to order his company of guards in this city, to attend the committee in escorting the President.

At the time appointed by the President, the committee presented him with the following address.

To GEORGE WASHINGTON,
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

IMPRESSED with the sentiments which animate the millions of our fellow citizens, WE, the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, cannot, on this occasion, be silent.

Your presence recalls to our admiration that assemblage of talents, which with impenetrable secrecy, and unvarying decision, under the smiles of divine Providence, guided to victory and peace, the complicated events of the late long and arduous war.

The scenes of perilous horror, through which you conducted the American arms, taught your country & mankind to revere you as the greatest hero. Your sacred regard to the rights of freemen and the virtues of humanity, inspired the united voice of all America to hail you as the first and worthiest of citizens.

With grateful veneration we behold the father of his country, [illegible] your supreme magistrate.

When peace had succeeded to the vicissitudes of war, your ardent desire for retirement was sanctioned by the voice of patriotism.

Your country has again solicited your aid. In obedience to her wishes, you have sacrificed the felicity of dignified retirement, and have hazarded on the tempestuous ocean of public life, the rich treasure of your fame. This display of patriot zeal gives you a new right to what you before possessed, the hearts of all your fellow citizens.

While we thus express our sentiments, and those of the freemen whom we represent, we beg the liberty to assure you of our zeal to support your public administrations.

May the Divine Being, who has given you as an example to the world, ever have you in his holy keeping: may he long preserve you, the happiness and the glory of your country; may the assurance, that the government formed under your auspices will bless future generations, rejoice the evening of your life:—and may you be finally rewarded with the full glories of immortality.

In the name and behalf of the legislature of the state of Connecticut,

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Governor.

To which the President was pleased to return the following answer:

To the Legislature of the State of Connecticut.

GENTLEMEN,

COULD any acknowledgment which language might convey, do justice to the feelings excited by your partial approbation of my past services, and your affectionate wishes for my future happiness, I would endeavour to thank you: But to minds disposed as your's are, it will suffice to observe, that your address meets a most grateful reception, and is reciprocated in all its wishes with an unfeigned sincerity.

If the prosperity of our common country has in any degree been promoted by my military exertions, the toils which attended them, have been amply rewarded by the approving voice of my fellow citizens. I was but the humble agent of favoring Heaven, whose benign interference was so often manifested in our behalf, and to whom the praise of victory alone is due.

In launching again on the ocean of events, I have obeyed a summons to which I can never be insensible.—When my country demands the sacrifice, personal ease will always be a secondary consideration.

I cannot forego this opportunity to felicitate the Legislature of Connecticut on the pleasing prospect which an abundant harvest presents to its citizens. May industry like theirs, ever receive its reward, and may the smile of Heaven, crown all endeavours which are prompted by virtue, among which it is justice to estimate your assurance of supporting our equal government.

G. WASHINGTON.

New-Haven, October 17, 1789.

The Address of the Congregational Ministers of the City of New-Haven.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE Congregational Ministers of the City of New-Haven, beg leave to make their most respectful address to the President of the United States. We presume that we join with the whole collective body of the congregational Pastors and Presbyterian Ministers throughout these states, in the most cordial congratulations of themselves, of their country, and of mankind, on your elevation to the head of the combined American republic. As Ministers of the blessed Jesus, the Prince of peace, we rejoice, & have inexpressible pleasure in the demonstrations you have given of your sincere affection towards that holy religion, which is the glory of christian states, and will become the glory of the world itself, at their happy period, when liberty, public right, and the veneration of the Most High, who presides in the universe with a most holy and benevolent sovereignty, shall triumph among all the nations, kingdoms, Empires and republics on earth. We most sincerely rejoice in the kind and gracious Providence of Almighty God, who hath been pleased to preserve your life during your late dangerous sickness, and to restore you to such a degree of health; as gives us this opportunity to express our joy; and affords us the pleasing hopes that your health may be finally established. We pray the Lord of Hosts, by whose counsels and wisdom you have been carried triumphantly and gloriously through the late war, terminating in the establishment of American liberty, and perhaps in the liberty of all nations, that he would be pleased ever to have you under his holy protection, continue you a blessing to church and state, support you under your arduous cares, and perpetuate that estimation and honor which you have justly acquired of your country. May this new and rising republic become, under your auspices, the most glorious for population, perfection of policy, and happy administration of government that ever appeared on earth. And may you, sir, having finished a course of distinguished usefulness, receive the reward of public virtue in the kingdom of eternal glory.

EZRA STILES,
JAMES DANA,
JONATHAN EDWARDS,
SAMUEL WALES,
SAMUEL AUSTIN, jun.

City of New-Haven, October 17, 1789.

To which The PRESIDENT was pleased to return the following answer.

To the congregational Ministers of the city of New-Haven.

GENTLEMEN,

THE kind congratulations contained in your address, claim and receive my grateful and affectionate thanks. Respecting as I do, the favourable opinion of men distinguished for science and piety, it would be false delicacy to disavow the satisfaction which I derive from their approbation of my past services, and private conduct.

Regarding that deportment, which consists with true religion, as the best security of temporal peace and the mean of attaining eternal felicity, it will be my earnest endeavour (as far as human frailty can resolve) to inculcate the belief and practice of opinions which lead to the consummation of those desirable objects.

The tender interest which you have taken in my personal happiness, and the obliging manner in which you express yourselves on the restoration of my health, are so forcibly impressed on my mind—as to render language inadequate to the utterance of my feelings. If it shall please the Great Disposer of Events to listen to the pious supplications which you have presented in my behalf, I trust the remainder of my days will evince the gratitude of a heart devoted to the advancement of those objects which receive the approbation of Heaven, and promote the happiness of our fellow-men.

My best prayers are offered to the Throne of Grace for your happiness, and that of the congregations committed to your care.

G. WASHINGTON.

City of New-Haven, October 17, 1789.

DUBLIN, July 28.

The blustering Briton dates his own bravery from his beef and beer, as he does a Frenchman's timidity from frogs and *soup maigre*. Frenchmen now, however, can demonstrate, that courage is generated in the *heart*, and not in the *guts*; and if that heart be a brave one, it is very immaterial whether it floats in *broth* or *burgundy*.

A PUN.—A gentleman, a few evenings ago, drank, "*The* King, *forgetting* the Prince of Wales." Being called on to explain, he did, by dividing the word *forgetting* into two, making it, "*The* King, for *getting* the Prince of Wales."

PARIS, August 26.

This day, being the Anniversary of St. Louis and kept as the King's birth day; the National Assembly sent a deputation of 60 members, headed by their President, to compliment his Majesty in the following speech:

"SIRE, The Monarch whose revered name bore by your Majesty, whose virtues are this day celebrated by religion, was, like you, the friend of his people.

"Like you, Sire, he was friendly to French liberty, he protected it by laws which do honor to our annals, but it was not in his power to be its restorer.

"This glory, referved for your Majesty, gives you an immortal right to the gratitude and tender veneration of the French.

"Accordingly the names of two Kings shall be forever united, who, in the distance of ages, are appropriated by the most signal acts of justice in favor of their people.

"Sire, the National Assembly has suspended its operations for a moment, to satisfy a duty which is dear to it, or rather, it does not deviate from the object of its mission. To speak to its King of the love and fidelity of the French, is a business of truly national interest, it is fulfilling the most ardent of their wishes."

His Majesty made the following answer to the President:

"I receive with sensibility the testimonials of the attachment of the National Assembly; it may always reckon on my confidence and my affection.

The King received the deputation with great affability. The Duke of Orleans was the only Prince of the blood present at the procession.—His Highness, with all his family, were at Court to pay their compliments to the King; and the Dutchess of Orleans and Bourbon (the Duke of Orleans sister) were the only women who entered the King's cabinet.

M. Bailley, in taking his new oath before the King, said, "Sire, I swear to your Majesty to respect, and cause to be respected, your legislative authority; I swear to maintain and protect the rights of the citizens, and do just ice to all.

LONDON, August 28.

According to letters of a very recent date from Madrid, his Catholic Majesty has taken the precaution of drawing a line of troops from St. Sebastian to Girona, which is across the kingdom where it communicates with France. Instructions have also been sent to the dockyards, and every seaport of the kingdom, to be very particular in examining strangers, and obliging such as have not real business to depart the kingdom.

It appears rather extraordinary that no detailed accounts is yet published of the engagement between the Swedes and Russians on the 26th ult. but every information confirms that it was a drawn battle, no ship being taken or sunk on either side, about 50 men were killed on board the Swedish fleet.

The Swedes are preparing for the assault of Frederickstham both by sea and land. The attack will probably be decisive one way or the other. The King is to command in person.

Frederickstham is the capital of Russian Finland, and egarrison of the utmost importance.

In the late running fight between the Swedes and Russians, two frigates of the former power absolutely fenced two sixty-fours of the latter. The Duke of Sudermania, with two others ships, were attacked closely by three of the largest Russian men of war; during which time the Duke made fifteen different signals to the Vice-Admiral to attack such ships as were pointed out before the engagement, but the Admiral did not obey the signals, nor fire a single gun: If he had, the Duke avers, that he should most assuredly have been master of at least five Russian men of war.

SEPTEMBER 1.

A gentleman who thought proper to withdraw from this, where he has resided some years, reports, that if any foreign auxiliaries should attempt to enter France, it is the determined resolution of the armed citizens of Paris, Versailles, Meudon, St. Cloud, Marolles, Sevres, St. Denis, Pady, and the whole Isle of France, or province of Paris, to seize the King and Queen, and retain them as hostages, till the foreigners shall return the way they came, and leave them at liberty to settle their own affairs as they shall think best.

The noble Gallic contest for freedom becomes an interesting object to Britannia's sons—whose generous sentiments are thus happily expressed by General Conway.

"And shou'd the Genius of this happy isle,
"On Gallia's fons at length propitious smile;
"While in each breast the patriot spirit glows,
"We'd hail as brothers, whom we've met as foes;
"To the same point their generous ardor tends:
"The friends to FREEDOM mut be BRITAIN's friends."

RICHMOND, (Virginia) October 8.

The frosts on Friday evening last was so severe as to kill the latter corn and tobacco which were growing, & destroy other tender plant.

We learn from Kentuckey, that the inhabitants of that country have associated, that they will not, after the first of February next, make use of any foreign commodities, unless in case of sickness.

PETERSBURG, October 8.

In the nights of Thursday and Friday last, we had a very uncommon and severe frost, which has destroyed one half of the crop of tobacco, and very much injured the crop of corn—and vegetation in general.

NEW-YORK, October 24.

We are informed that the Legislature of Vermont, have appointed Moses Robinson, Esq. Governor of that State.

Yesterday were executed pursuant to their sentence Jacob Butler, for Burglary, William Paris, Michael Fisher, William Kearney, for robbery, and Charles Lee, for Forgery.

BOSTON, October 24.

When an occasion presents itself, in which the people of the United States can testify to distinguished merit, their respect and esteem—they have never been known to let it pass unimproved. What then were to be expected from them, when an opportunity offered of personally paying these tributes to a Man, in whose character, whatever is Great and Good—whatever dignifies and adorns human nature, are so happily united? All that a grateful people could pay. And all this has been paid.

In every part of the country through which our beloved President has passed, the roads have been lined with citizens, to hail him welcome—and the military have escorted him from place to place. Particularly in Connecticut, we learn, besides the spontaneous gratulations of the People and honours of the Military, the Governor and Assistants of the State met him 20 miles from New-Haven, into which city he was conducted by the Members of the General Assembly, which was then in session, who respectfully addressed him.

In this State—the same feelings having excited similar demonstrations of attention and esteem.

His Excellency the Governor, on the first intimation of the intention of the President, issued his orders for paying every military honour to the illustrious visitant—gave him a cordial invitation to his Excellency's house—and requested his Honour the Lieut. Governor and the Council to meet him at Cambridge, and accompany him into the capital.

Not less grateful than their fellow countrymen, are the citizens of the town of Boston. As soon as a confirmation of The President's intention was received, a Committee was immediately appointed to draft an address to be presented him, in behalf of the town, by the Selectmen: And a considerable number of citizens contened together for the purpose, appointed a Committee of fourteen, to recommend such arrangements for the reception of so illustrious a character, as should be practicable. This Committee having met, recommended the arrangements which took place—which were approved of in Town Meeting, and made the order of the town by the re-appointment of the Committee to which the Selectmen and another gentleman were joined.

These arrangements being completed—and information being received, that The President would enter the Town on Saturday at noon, at ten o'clock the inhabitants assembled and formed their PROCESSION in the Mall—from whence, preceded by the Band of his Most Christian Majesty's Squadron—they proceeded to the Fortification—where his Excellency the Governour had previously ordered the several military corps of this metropolis to parade. On the arrival of the head of the Procession at the entrance of the town—the whole were ordered to halt—to open ranks, and face inwards—which being done, an avenue was formed, which reached from the fork to the State House: for The President, &c. to pass through. At 10 o'clock The President's approach was announced by federal discharges from Capt. Warner's artillery at Roxbury, from the Dorchester artillery posted on the celebrated heights of that town—from Capt. Johnson's Artillery at the entrance of this town—and from Castle William, by a royal salute from the ships of his Most Christian Majesty's squadron, and by the riging of all the bells.

After the Selectmen had waited on the President—expressed to him the pleasure the citizens enjoyed on his arrival—they gave him a hearty welcome.

(We are obliged to omit the procession for want of room.)

An ADDRESS of the GOVERNOUR and COUNCIL of the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS, to THE PRESIDENT of the United States.

SIR,

WE meet you at this time with our hearts replete with the warmest affection and esteem, to express the high satisfaction we feel in your visit to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

We can never forget the *time* when in the earliest stage of the war, and the day of our greatest calamity, we saw you at the head of the army of the United States, commanding troops, determined, though then undisciplined; by your wisdom and valour preventing a sanguinary and well appointed army of our enemies from spreading devastation though our country, and sooner than we had reason to expect, obliging them to abandon the capital.

We have since seen you in your high command, superior to the greatest fatigues and hardships, successfully conducting our armies through a long war, until our enemies were compelled to submit to terms of peace, and acknowledged that independence which the United States in Congress assembled, had before asserted & proclaimed.

We now have the pleasure of seeing you in a more exalted station, in which you have been elected by the unanimous suffrages of a free, virtuous and grateful country. From that attachment which you manifestly discovered while in your military command, to the civil liberties of your country, we do assure ourselves that you will ever retain this great object in your view, and that your administration will be happy and prosperous.

It is our earnest prayer that the Divine Benediction may attend you here and hereafter; and we do sincerely wish that you may, through this life, continue to enjoy that greatest of earthly blessings, to be accepted by the multitude of your brethren.

By order of the Council-Chamber, Boston, October 27, 1789.

THE ANSWER.

To His Excellency the GOVERNOUR and the Honourable the Members of the Council of the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

GENTLEMEN,

TO communicate the peculiar pleasure which I derive from your affectionate welcome of me to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, requires a force of expression beyond that which I possess.—I am truly grateful for your goodness towards me, and I desire to thank you with the unfeigned sincerity of a feeling heart.

Your obliging remembrance of my military services is among the highest compensations they can receive—and, if rectitude of intention may authorize the hope, the favourable anticipation, which you are pleased to express of my civil administration, will not, I trust, be disappointed.

It is your happiness, Gentlemen, to preside in the councils of a Commonwealth, where the pride of independence is well affimilated with the duties of society—and where the industry of the citizen gives the fullest assurance of publick respect and private prosperity. I have observed too, with singular satisfaction, so becoming an attention to the Militia of the State, as presents the fairest prospect of support to the invaluable object of national safety and peace.—Long may these blessings be continued to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts! and may you, Gentlemen, in your individual capacities, experience every satisfaction, which can result from publick honour and private happiness.

G. WASHINGTON.

Boston, October 27, 1789.

The following very affecting scene took place at Dorchester, last week. As Mr. *Thomas Pierce*, of that place was cleaning his gun; he, not knowing it was loaded, snapped it several times, it at length went off, and instantly killed an Infant then in the cradle, the ball passing through its heart.

NORTHAMPTON, November 4.

NEWS FROM GEORGIA.

By a gentleman from New-York we learn, that news had been received in that city from *Georgia*, which state, that the *Treaty* with the *southern Indians* was at a stand at the date of the last accounts:—That the cause of it was the conduct of *Gillaway* and others; who had taken umbrage at some proposition of the Commissioners, and had immediately withdrawn themselves from the meeting:—That Col. *Few* had been sent to desire *M'Gillaway* to return;—whether he had accomplished the object was not known—but from all accounts, things in that quarter do not appear so auspicious as the friends of tranquility could wish.

Strong's and *Beers's*

ALMANACK,

By the groce, dozen, or single, for sale at this office.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of MOSES WHITE, late of South-Hadley, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give Notice, That we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the first Tuesdays of December and January next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each day, at the house of Joseph White, in South-Hadley. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

NOAH GOODMAN, } Commissioners.
JOSIAH WHITE, }

☞ ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

ABIGAIL WHITE, Administratrix.

South-Hadley, Nov. 3d, 1789.

ALL Persons indebted by Note or Book to the subscriber, are hereby informed, that he is about leaving the town, and has lodged his accounts in the hands of Major John Smith, to whom application must be made for settlement without loss of time.

EZRA POMEROY.

Hadley, Nov. 3d, 1789.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Norwich, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the list for 1788, as follows, viz.

	State Tax.	*Town Tax.*
	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
George Green,	0 12 8	1 1 7
Joshua Bracket,	0 6 8	0 12 3

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 15th day of January next, so much of said lands will be then sold at *PUBLICK VENDUE*, at the Dwelling-House of Mr. Rachel Parkes, innholder, in said Norwich, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JESSE JOY, Collector.

Norwich, October 24th, 1789. (6w

ON CONTENT.

FALSELY we think that change of place,
Or alter'd circumstance, can please,
Can from the soul its canker chace,
When discontent's the dire disease.

In vain the wretch his native land
Forsakes, and seeks a foreign sky;
Care follows to the distant strand,
He never from himself can fly.

The weak, the avaricious mind,
That wishes it is time in anxious thought,
Vast wealth to hoard, shall sadly find,
With gold Contentment is not bought.

Content's a gem but rarely found
Amid the splendour of a crown,
She shuns Fame's noisy trumpet's sound,
Too copious draughts the blessing drown.

But in the humble cot she lies;
Though seasons various changes bring,
Though Nature round her droops and dies,
Her presence makes it constant spring.

FEMALE KNOWLEDGE.

FROM THE SPANISH.

WHEN knowledge was forbidden fruit,
A woman pluck'd the store;
No fair now makes it her pursuit,
A thing—forbid no more.

But could the fatal tree remain,
The fruit would still entice;
Woman would pluck the spoil again,
And pant for knowledge twice.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Begun and held at the city of New-York, on Wednesday the Fourth of March, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, and Eighty-Nine.

An ACT to provide for the payment of the INVALID PENSIONERS of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the military pensions which have been granted and paid by the States respectively, in pursuance of the acts of the United States in Congress assembled, to the invalids who were wounded and disabled during the war, shall be continued to be paid by the United States, from the fourth day of March last, for the space of one year, under such regulations as the President of the United States may direct.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved——*Sept.* 11, 1789.

George Washington.
President of the United States.

IN pursuance of the above recited law, information is hereby given to all the invalid pensioners of the United States, that the amount of one year's pension from the fourth day of March last will be paid to them, or their attornies respectively, in two equal payments, the first of which will be made on the 5th day of March, 1790; and the second on the 5th day of June following; at such places in each state, and by such persons as shall hereafter in due season be publickly made known.

The payments will be made agreeably to the following regulations: To wit:

The returns which have been or shall be made to the Secretary for the department of War by the several States of the Pensions which have been granted, and paid by them respectively, will, together with the vouchers herein required, be considered as the evidence whereon the payments are to be made.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the State specifying that the person possessing it, is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2dly. An affidavit agreeably to the following form: To wit: A. B. came before me one of the Justices of the peace for the county of in the State of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy, (the certificate given by the State to be recited)

That he served in (regiment or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the State of and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney must, besides the certificate and oath before recited, produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form: I A. B. of county of State of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney to receive in my behalf of (the first or second moiety) of my annual Pension, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this

Signed and sealed
in the presence of

Acknowledged before me

Applications of executors or administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalid died, whose Pension they may claim.

By Command of the President of the United States of America.

H KNOX. *Secretary for the Department of War.*

War-Office, October 13, 1789.

Blackstone's Commentaries.

PROPOSAL

OF

ISAIAH THOMAS,

FOR PRINTING, in Worcester, by SUBSCRIPTION,

In Four Volumes Duodecimo,

Page for Page with the last London Edition,

A neat AMERICAN EDITION of that truly celebrated Work,

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ON THE

LAWS of ENGLAND.

IN FOUR BOOKS.

By that justly admired oracle of the Law, the late Sir WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, Knt. One of the Justices of his Britannick Majesty's Court of Common Pleas.

☞ This Edition will contain the last CORRECTIONS of the AUTHOR—the ADDITIONS by RICHARD BURN, L. L. D.—and CONTINUATIONS to the present Time, by JOHN WILLIAMS, Esquire.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be printed with a new Type, on good Paper, equal to the London Edition.

II. The Price to Subscribers will be only FOUR DOLLARS, in law binding, lettered.

III. Those who subscribe for six sets shall have a seventh gratis.

IV. The Work shall immediately be committed to Press as soon as FOUR HUNDRED Copies are subscribed for.

V. The Money to be paid as soon as the Work is completed and ready for delivery.

TO THE PUBLICK.

SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, are so universally known, as to need no recommendation. These volumes grace not only the Libraries of the learned in the Law, but are necessary for every gentleman, in public or private life, who wishes to be acquainted with the nature of Law—The Rights of Persons—The rights of Things—Public Wrongs—and Private Wrongs. The British Editions in 8vo. have always been sold for Eight Dollars—The Editor of this intended American Edition hopes to receive the patronage and encouragement of every Gentleman of the Law—and Justice of the Peace, as well as Gentlemen in publick and private life, as he now offers this valuable work at one half the price they have usually been sold at. Great care will be taken to have this Edition correct, and every way well executed, by the Publick's most obedient and very humble servant,

ISAIAH THOMAS.

Worcester, August 27, 1789.

☞ Subscriptions are taken in by ISAIAH THOMAS, the Publisher, at his Bookstore in Worcester, by said Thomas and Co. No. 45, Newbury-street, Boston, and by all the Printers and Booksellers in the U. States.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscribers, on the 5th inst. a dark brown

MARE,

three years old, trots and paces. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

SAM'L. STILES.
JOB WHITE,

Northampton, October 20, 1789.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land lying in Westhampton, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a State & Town tax, for the year 1788, as follows, viz.

	State tax. £.	d.	*Town tax.* £.	d.	q.
Solomon Wright,	4	8	1	2	
Jonathan Clapp,	3	6	0	10	2
Benjamin Clapp,	4	6	1	1	2
Lucy Clapp,	2	11	0	8	3
Proprietors of the Mines,	2	7	0	8	1
John King,	1	8	0	5	0
Elias Sheldon,	7	8	1	9	1
Moses Bartlett,	1	8	0	5	0
Elijah Allen,	1	10	0	5	2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 23d day of November next, so much of said land will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Nathan Clark, innholder, in Westampton, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

JONATHAN CLARK, Collector.

Westampton, October 5, 1789.

CASH or SALT

GIVEN FOR ANY QUANTITY OF

FLAX-SEED,

BY

JAMES & HEZEKIAH BULL.

Hartford, October, 1789.

James Byers, & Co.

INFORM the publick, that their Furnace at *Springfield* is now commencing a blast—any orders for IRON-CASTINGS will be attended to, and executed with exactness.

They have for sale as usual, an assortment of

HOLLOW-WARE.

ALSO

POT-ASH KETTLES,

of the best and most approved kind.

Sept. 1789.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JOEL LEONARD, late of West-Springfield, deceased, represented insolvent, eleven months being allowed to the creditors to settle state to bring in their claims—Do hereby give NOTICE, that we shall attend said business at the dwelling house of Col. Flowers, in West-Springfield, on the second Wednesday of February next, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.—And at the house of Mr. Nathan Dickinson, in Amherst, on the last Tuesday of said February, from 12 o'clock till 4 P. M. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

E. MATTOON, jun.
RUFUS LEONARD,
HEZEKIAH BELDING.

Amherst, Sept. 30, 1789.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Middlefield, formerly belonging to the town of Becket, Worthington, and Chester, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a town and county tax, for the year 1787, as follows, viz.

Division.	*Lot.*	£.	*d.*	*q.*
2	33	1	0	1
5	38	0	5	0
5	41	0	2	3
5	44	0	6	2
5	53	0	5	2
5	62	0	7	3
5	35	0	7	2
5	31	0	8	2
5	19	0	1	3
	42	0	5	2
	98	2	0	1
	206	2	0	1
	129	0	9	0
Selah Barnard,	8	0	1	
Simson Bell,	1	7	1	
Robert Henry,	2	0	1	
Caleb Jones,	0	7	2	
Thomas Martin,	1	9	3	
Shadrach Noble,	0	9	3	
Isaac Rhoades,	2	0	1	
Eli Skinner,	0	5	0	

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 30th day of November next, so much of said lands will be then sold at *PUBLICK VENDUE*, at the Dwelling House of Maj. DAVID MACK, innholder, in said Middlefield, at 9 o'clock A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges. JOSEPH DICKINSON, Collector.

Middlefield, Sept. 21, 1789.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of NATHANIEL PARKER, late of NO. 7, deceased, represented insolvent, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That we shall attend the business of our appointment on the second Tuesday of February and April next, from 10 to 4 o'clock P. M. on each day, at the house of ABLE PARKER, in NO. 7. No accounts will be allowed after said terms.

SAMUEL HITCHCOCK, } Commiss-
OLIVER SHATTUCK, } ioners.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

ABLE PARKER, Adm'r.

NO. 7, October 19, 1789.

Whereas MARY the wife of me the subscriber hath for some considerable time conducted herself in a manner perfectly inconsistent with the articles of the marriage covenant, and wholly refusing to live with me at such place as appears most convenient for the benefit of us both—This is therefore to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting after the date hereof.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

Shelburne, Octob. 20th, 1789.

Vol. IV.] THE [Num. 167.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

LETTERS ON MARRIAGE.

Ascribed to the Reverend John Witherspoone.

LETTER III.

SIR,

I Have not yet done with the maxims on matrimonial happiness; therefore observe,

4. That it is not by fat of so much consequence, what are the talents, temper, turn of mind, character, or circumstances of both or either of the parties, as that there be a certain suitableness or correspondence of those of the one to those of the other.

Those essay writers, who have taken human nature and life as their general subject, have many remarks on the causes of infelicity in the marriage union; as well as many beautiful and striking pictures of what would be just, generous, prudent, and dutiful conduct, or their contraries in particular circumstances. Great pains also have been taken to point out what ought to be the motives of choice to both parties, if they expect happiness. Without entering into a full detail of what has been said upon this subject, I think the two chief competitors for preference, have generally been—good nature and good sense. The advocates for the first, say, that as the happiness of married people must arise from a continual interchange of kind offices, and from a number of small circumstances, that occur every hour, a gentle and easy disposition—a temper that is happy in itself—must be the cause of happiness to another.—The advocates for good sense say, that the sweetness of good nature is only for the honey-moon; that it will either change its nature, and become four by long standing, or become wholly insipid; so that if it does not generate hatred, it will at least incur indifference or contempt; whereas good sense is a sterling quality, which cannot fail to produce and preserve esteem—the true foundation of rational love.

If I may, as I believe most people do, take the prevailing sentiments within the compass of my own reading and conversation, for the general opinion, I think it is in favour of good sense. And if we must determine between these two, and decide which of them is of the most importance when separated from the other, I have very little to say against the public judgment.—For in this, as in many other cases, it is only imperfect and general, and often ill understood and falsely applied. There is hardly a more noted saying than that a man of sense will never use a woman ill, which is true in fact, according to the meaning that is put upon the sense, using a woman ill. If it be meant, that he will not so probably beat his wife, as a fool, that he will not scold or curse her, or treat her with ill manners before company, or indeed that he will not so probably keep a continual wrangling either in public or private, I admit that it is true. Good sense is the best security against indecencies of every kind. But if it be meant, that a man of sense will not make his wife in any case truly miserable, I utterly deny it. On the contrary, there are many instances in which men make use of their sense itself, their judgment, penetration, and knowledge of human life, to make their wives exquisitely unhappy. What shall we say of those, who use sling them with reflections so artfully guarded that it is impossible not to feel them, and yet almost as impossible with propriety to complain of them?

I must also observe that a high degree of delicacy in sentiment, although this is the prevailing ingredient when men attempt to paint refined felicity in the married state, is one of the most dangerous qualities that can be mentioned. It is like certain medicines that are powerful in their operation, but at the same time require the utmost caution and prudence, as to the time and manner of their being applied. A man or woman of extreme delicacy is a delightful companion for a visit or a day. But there are many other characters which I would greatly prefer in a partner, or a child, or other near relation, in whose permanent happiness I feel myself deeply concerned. I hope nobody will think me so clownish as to exclude sentiment altogether. I have already declared my opinion on this subject, and also my desire that the woman should be the more refined of the two. But I adhere to it, that carrying this matter to an extreme is of the most dangerous consequence. Your high sentimentalists form expectations which it is impossible to gratify. The gallantry of courtship, and the conference of general conversation in the beau monde, are so promise what the downright reality of matrimony cannot afford.

I will here relate a case that fell within my own observation. A person of noble birth had been some years married to a merchant's daughter of immense fortune, by which his estate had been saved from ruin. Her education had been as good as money could make it, from her infancy; so that she knew every mode of high life as well as he. They were upon a visit to a family of refined taste, intimately connected with the author of this letter. The manner of the man was distinguished and exemplary. His behaviour to his lady was with the most perfect delicacy. He spoke to her as often as to any other, and treated her not only with the same complacency, but with the same decency and reserve, that he did other ladies. To this he added the most tender solicitude about her not taking cold, about her place in the chamber, and her covering when going abroad, &c. &c. After their departure, the whole family they had left, excepting one, were two or three days expatiating on the beauty of his behaviour. One lady in particular said at last, "Oh! how happy a married woman have I seen." The single dissenter, who was an elderly lady, then said, "Well you may be right; but I am of a different opinion. I do not like so perfect & finished a ceremonial between persons who have been married five or six years at least. I observed that he did every thing that he ought to have done, and like-wise that she received his civilities with much dignity and good manners, but with great gravity. I would rather have seen him less punctual, and her more cheerful. If therefore that lady is as happy in her heart as you suppose, I am mistaken; that is all. But if I were to take a bet upon it, I would bet as much on the trader and his wife, according to the common description, walking to church, the one three or four yards before the other, and never looking back." What did time discover? that nobleman and his lady parted within 2 years, and never re-united.

Let me now establish my maxim, that it is not the fine qualities of both or either party that will insure happiness, but that the one be suitable to the other. By their being suitable, is not to be understood their being both of the same turn; but that the defects of the one be supplied or submitted to by some correspondent quality of the other. I think I have seen many instances, in which gravity, severity, and even moroseness in a husband, where there has been virtue at bottom, has been so tempered with meekness, gentleness, and compliance in the wife, as has produced real and lasting comfort to both. I have also seen some instances, in which sourness and want of female softness in a woman, has been so happily compensated by easiness and good humour in a husband, that no appearance of rankling hatred was to be seen in a whole life. I have seen multitudes of instances, in which vulgarity, and even illiberal freedom, not far from brutality, in a husband, has been borne with perfect patience and serenity by a wife, who, by long custom, had become, as it were, insensible of the impropriety, and yet never inattentive to her own behaviour.

As a farther illustration, I will relate two or three cases from real life, which have appeared to me the most singular in my experience. I spent some time, many years ago, in the neighbourhood of, and frequent intercourse with a husband and his wife in the following state. She was not handsome, and at the same time was valetudinary, fretful, and peevish—constantly talking of her ailments, dissatisfied with every thing about her, & what appeared most surprising, the vented those complaints most when her husband was present. He on the other hand, was most affectionate and sympathizing, constantly upon the watch for any thing that could gratify her desires, or alleviate her distresses. The appearance for a while surprised me, and I thought he led the life of a slave. But at last I discovered that there are two ways of complaining, not distinguishable by common observers: the one is an expression of confidence, and the other of discontent. When a woman opens all her complaints to her husband, in full confidence that he will sympathize with her, and seeing the relief which such sympathy affords, taking care to keep to the proportion which experience hath taught her will not be disagreeable to him, it frequently increases instead of extinguishing affection.

Take another case as follows: Sylvia was a young woman the reverse of a beauty. She got her living in a trading city, by keeping a small shop, not of the millinary kind, which is nearly allied to elegance and high life, but of common grocery goods, for that the poor were her chief customers. By the death of a brother in the East-Indies, she came suddenly and unexpectedly to a fortune of many thousand pounds.—The moment this was known, a knight's lady in the neighbourhood destined Sylvia as a prize for Horatio, her own brother, of the military profession, on half-pay, and rather past the middle of life. For this purpose she made her a visit, carried her to her house, assisted, no doubt in bringing her home and properly securing her fortune—& in as short time as could be expected, completed her purpose. They lived together on an estate in the country, often visited by the great relations of the husband. Sylvia was good natured and talkative, and therefore often betrayed the meanness of her birth and education, but was not so sensible of it. Good will supplied the place of good breeding with her; & the did not know the difference. Horatio had generosity and good sense, treated her with the greatest tenderness, and having a great fund of facetiousness and good humour, acquired a happy talent of giving a lively or sprightly turn to every thing said by his wife, or diverting the attention of the company to another subject. The reader will probably see, he took the way that was pointed out by reason, and was most conducive to his own comfort. I say so to me: but at the same time affirm, that there are multitudes who could not, or would not, have followed his example.

I give one piece of history more, but with some fear, that nice readers will be offended, & call it a caricature. However, let it go. Agrestis was a gentleman of an ancient family, but the estate was almost gone: little more of it remained but what he farmed himself, and indeed his habitation did not differ from that of a farmer, but by having an old tower and battlements. He had either received no education or had been incapable of profiting by it, for he was the most illiterate man I ever knew, who kept any company. His conversation did not rise even to politics, for he found such insuperable difficulty in pronouncing the names of generals, admirals, countries, and cities, constantly occurring in the newspapers, that he was obliged to give them up altogether. Of cows, waggons, cows, and horses, he knew as much as most men: what related to these, with the prices of grain, and the news of births and marriages in the parish and neighbourhood, completed the circle of his conversation.

About the age of forty, he married Lætia, a young woman of a family equal to him in rank, but somewhat superior in wealth. She knew a little more of the strain of fashionable conversation, and not a whit more of any thing else. She was a flatterer in her person and of consequence there was neither order nor cleanliness in the family. They had many children: the bore him twins twice, a circumstance of which he was very proud, and boasted of it, in a manner not over delicate, to those who had not been so fortunate in that particular. They were both good natured and hospitable: if a stranger came, he was made heartily welcome, though sometimes a little incommoded by an uproar among the children and the dogs, when striving about the fire in a cold day; the noise was however little less dissonant, than the clamours of Agrestis himself, when rebuking the one, or chastising the other, out of complaisance to his guests. This couple lived many years in the most perfect amity, by their being perfectly suitable the one to the other, and I am confident not a woman envided the wife, nor a man the husband, while the union lasted.

It is very easy to see from these examples, the vast importance of the temper and manner of the one being truly suitable to those of the other. If I had not given hitherto enough satisfactorily, I could mention some in which such pairs I think could have made some other man or woman perfectly happy, and yet they never could arrive at happiness, or indeed be at peace with one another. Certainly, therefore, this should be an object particularly attended to in courtship, or while marriage is on the tapis, as politicians say. If I look out for a wife I ought to consider, not whether a lady has fine qualities for which she ought to be esteemed or admired, but whether she has such a deportment as I will take continual delight in, and such a taste as gives reason to think she will take delight in me; I may pitch too high, as well as too low, and the issue may be equally unfortunate. Perhaps I shall be told there lies the great difficulty: how shall we make this discovery? in time of youth and courtship, there is so much studied attention to please; from interested views, and so much restraint from fashion, and the observation of others, that it is hard to judge how they will turn out afterwards.

This I confess to be a considerable difficulty, and at the time time queried upon the man's side. The maid being generally the chief, his character, temper, and habits may be nearly certainly known. Whereas there are sometimes great disappointments on the other side, and that happily both ways. I am also sure now to recollect one or two instances of giddy and foolish, nay of idle lazy, drowsy girls, who, after marriage, felt themselves interested, and became as active heads of families as any whatever, and also some of the most elegant and exemplary, who after marriage fell into a languid inactivity, and contracted habits of the most odious and disgustful kind. These instances however are rare, and those who will take the pains to examine, in general obtain satisfaction. It is also proper to observe, that if a man finds it difficult to judge of the temper and character of a woman, he has a great advantage on his side, that the right of selection belongs to him. He may ask any woman he pleases, after due mature deliberation, and need ask no other; whereas a woman must make the best choice she can, of those only who do or probably will ask her. But with these reflections in our view, what shall we say of the incon-

reivable folly of those who in time of courtship are cringing and then taking things in high dudgeon, and so metimes very great submissions are necessary to make up the breaches? If such persons marry, and do not agree, shall we pity them? I think not. After the most serene courtship, there may possibly be a rough enough passage through life; but after a courtship of storms, to expect a marriage of calm weather, is certainly more than common presumption; therefore they ought to take the consequences.

On the whole I think that the calamities of the married state are generally to be imputed to the persons themselves in the following proportion—three fourths to the man for want of care or judgment in the choice, and one fourth to the woman on the same score. Suppose a man had bought a farm, and after a year or two, should, in conversation with his neighbour, make heavy complaints how much he had been disappointed, I imagine his friend might say to him, did you not see this land before you bought it? O yes; I saw it often. Do you not understand soils? I think I do tolerably. Did you not examine it with care? not so much as I should have done: standing at a certain place, it looked admirably well; the fences too were new, & looked exceedingly neat: the house had been just painted a stone colour, with pannelling; the windows were large and elegant; but I neglected entirely to examine the sufficiency of the materials, or the dispositions of the appartments. There were in the month of April, two beautiful springs, but since I have lived here, they have been dry every year before the middle of June. Did you inquire of those who had lived on the place, of the permanency of the springs? No indeed: I omitted it. Had you the full measure you were promised? Yes every acre. Was the right complete and valid? Yes, yes perfectly good. No man in America can take it from me. Were you obliged to take it up in part of a bad debt? No, nothing like it. I took such a fancy for it all at once that I pestered the man from week to week to let me have it. Why really, then, says his friend, I think you had better keep your complaints to yourself. Curing and fretfulness will never turn stones into earth, or sand into loam; but I can assure you, that frugality, industry, & good culture will make a bad farm very tolerable, and an indifferent one truly good.

I am, sir, your's, &c.

Order of the PROCESSION at Boston, formed in consequence of the arrival there of the President of the United States, on the 24th ult.

MILITARY.

Commanded by Col. BRADFORD—
Independent Light-Infantry—under Major OTIS.
Independent Fusiliers, under Capt.-Lieut. LAUGHTON.
Capt. JOHNSON's Artillery.
Independent Cadets—under Major SCOLLAY.

THE CIVIL.

SELECTMEN and Town-Clerk.
Deputy Sheriffs.
Sheriffs of Suffolk and Middlesex, on horseback.
The COUNCIL, and
The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOUR, in carriages.
The MARSHAL of *Massachusetts* district.

THE PRESIDENT.

On an elegant white Horse, attended by Major JACKSON, and Mr. LEAR, his Secretaries.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Mr. BOWDOIN, and others, in two carriages.

Committee of Arrangements.
Commissary General, and Treasurer of the State.
Representatives.
Overseers of the Poor.
Town Treasurer.
Magistrates of the Town.
Consul of Holland.
Rev. Clergy of this, and other towns.
Lawyers and Physicians.

Merchants and *Traders*, preceded by John Coffin Jones, Esq. carrying a Flag—The Device—A quay, with a ship coming in, and another loading. Motto—*Centrial Commerce binds the nations by a golden chain.*

Marine Society, preceded by Capt. Dunn, with a flag. The Device—*A ship passing the Light-House, and a boat going to her.*

Masters of vessels.
Revenue Officers.
Officers of the late American Army, preceded by Dr. EUSTIS.
A Flag with the *Union Cockade.*
Strangers.

Artizans, Tradesmen and Manufacturers, alphabetically arranged.

Bakers, preceded by Mr. John Jenkins, with a flag. Device—Three Wheat Sheaves.

Blacksmiths, preceded by Mr. Clough, with a flag. Device—The Blacksmith's Arms.

Blackmakers, preceded by Mr. Skillings. Device on the flag—A Lignumvitæ tree, with Blocks, pumplogs and sheaves.

Boat Builders, preceded by Mr. T. Hichborn.—Device on the flag—A Boat.

Cabinet and *Chair Makers*, preceded by Mr. George Bright. Device on the flag—A Cabinet and Chaise.

Card Makers, preceded by Mr. Giles Richards.—Device on the flag—Seven links, held by seven hands, representing the Company of Cardmakers, with a pair of Cards in the centre. Motto—*United to extend the Manufactures of our Country.*

Carvers, preceded by Mr. Skillings. Device on their flag—A Tree, and a Carver at work. Motto—*The arts flourish under liberty.*

Chaise and *Coach Makers*, preceded by Mr. Thomas Bomstead. Device on the flag—The Coachmaker's Arms.

Clock and *Watch Makers*, preceded by Mr. M. Peck. Device on the flag—Truth sitting in a cloud, pointing to the sun, and Time underneath, pointing to a time piece; shewing the apparent and true time. Motto—TEMPUS RERUM IMPERATOR.—*Time governeth all things.*

Coopers, preceded by Capt. Job Wheelwright.—Device on the flag—The Cooper's Arms.

Coppersmiths, Brassiers, &c. preceded by Mr. William Caldwell. Device on the flag—A circle of eleven bells, with three black lead Pots, a Still, &c. Motto—*Unison.*

Cordwainers, &c. preceded by Mr. Samuel Bange. Device on the flag—The Cordwainer's Arms—Crispin Crispianus.

Distillers, preceded by Mr. Thomas Hill. Device on the flag—A Still, with the Distiller's Arms. Motto—*Drop as rain—Distill as dew.*

Duck Manufacturers, preceded by Mr. Alker.—Device on the flag—A Loom, with a man weaving.—Motto—*Boston Soil-Chiefe Manufacturers.* The workmen carrying flax, &c. and a specimen of their cloth.

Glaziers and *Plumbers*, preceded by Mr. Caleb Champey. Device on the flag—The Glazier's Arms.

Goldsmiths and *Jewellers*, preceded by Mr. Benjamin Burt. Device on the flag—The Goldsmith's Arms.

Hair Dressers, preceded by Mr. Jonathan Farnham. Device on the flag—A Wig, Razor and Comb. Motto—*By Fashions we live.*

Hatters, preceded by Capt. N. Balch. Device on the flag—An arm supporting a Hat.

House Carpenters preceded by Mr. William Crafts. Device on the flag—The Carpenter's Arms. Motto—*Honour God.*

Leather Dressers, preceded by Mr. Adam Colson.—Device on the flag—A Buck and Glove.

Lemon Dealers, preceded by Mr. James Wheling.—Device on the flag—Three Lemons, with an Orange in the centre, and a Pine Apple at the top. An Orange and Lime tree forming the shield. Motto—*Success to trade.*

Limners and *Painters*, preceded by Col. Mason. Device on the flag—The Painter's Arms.

Masons, preceded by Major Bell. Device on the flag—The Mason's Arms.

Mast Makers, preceded by Mr. Samuel Harris. Device on the flag—A Bowsprit, Top and Cap.

Mathematical Instrument Makers, preceded by Wm. Hager. Device on the flag—A Quadrant and Compass Card. Motto—*The Artist's pride, and Seaman's Guide.*

Paper Stainers, preceded by Mr. Joseph Hovey.—Device on the flag—The Paper Stainer's Arms.—Motto—*May the fair daughters of Columbia deck themselves and their walls with our own manufactures.*—Boys dreffed with paper of all colours, carrying a Lady's Shawl, neatly executed at Hovey's Manufactory, with prints, &c.

Pewterers, preceded by Mr. Thomas Green. Device—The Pewterer's Arms.

Printers and *Bookbinders*, preceded by Mr. Benjamin Edes. Device on the flag—A Printing Press on one side. Motto—*The Art which preserves all Arts.* Reverse—The Stationer's Arms.

Riggers, preceded by Mr. Wyer. Device on the flag—A Ship with her bare masts.

Rope-Makers, preceded by Mr. William M'Neil.—Device on the flag—Queen Catharine, patroness of Rope-makers, with hemp round her waist—pointing at a spinning wheel, at which 11 spinners are at work—a coil of cable. Motto—*Success to American manufactures.*

Saddlers, preceded by Mr. Zechariah Hicks. Device on the flag—Three Pack Saddles.

Sail-Makers, preceded by Capt. Samuel Barrett.—Device on the flag—A bench, tarring of Twine, and roping a Sail.

Ship-Joiners, preceded by Capt. John Ballard. Device on the flag—The Ship-Joiner's Arms.

Shipwrights, &c. preceded by Deacon Gibbon Sharp.—Device on the flag—The Hull of a Ship, and thirteen Stars on a cross.

Sugar-Boilers, preceded by Mr. Samuel Snelling—Device on the flag—The Sugar-Boiler's Arms.

Tallow-Chandlers, &c. preceded by Mr. William Frobisher. Device on the flag—Three Doves with Olive Branches in their mouths, and two wax candles. Motto—*As lives* THE PRESIDENT, *so let your Lights shine.*

Tanners and *Curriers*, preceded by Mr. Samuel Bass, Device on the flag—The Tanner's Arms.

Taylors, preceded by Mr. Ballard. Device on the flag—The Taylor's Arms.

Tin-Plate Workers, preceded by Mr. Howe. Device on the flag—The Tinman's Arms.

Tobacconists, preceded by Mr. M'Kean. Device on the flag—A Hand supporting a Hand of Tobacco, a Roll and a Paper of Tobacco.

Truckmen, preceded by Mr. Jeremiah Gore. Device on the flag—Two Horses with a Truck loaded, & a man driving.

Wharfingers, preceded by Mr. Thomas Moore.—Device on the flag—A Cart loaded with Wood, drawn by three Horses. Motto—*Wood Wharfingers get.*

Wheelwrights, preceded by Mr. Jennings. Device on the flag—The Wheelwright's Arms.

Seamen, under the orders of Captains Job Prince & Allen Haller, carrying a blue Ensign.

Scholars of the respective Schools, under the care of their respective Masters, each with a Quil.

On the arrival of the front of the Procession at the Old Brick Meeting-House, the whole halted—and the Military, the Selectmen and Council conducted THE PRESIDENT through the Triumphal Arch erected across the Main-street, to the Senate Chamber, by the East door of the State-House, from whence the President passed through the Representatives' Chamber to

THE COLONNADE

erected for the occasion in the West end of the State House, composed of six large columns, fifteen feet high, and a balluftrade hung in front with Persian carpets, on which were wrought thirteen roses. The circle of the colonnade measured forty-four feet, and projected boldly into the Main-street, so as to exhibit in a strong light, "THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE." The central West window of the State House was the door through which the President passed to the balcony, descending from a platform four easy steps to the floor of the gallery, which was furnished with armed chairs, and spread with rich carpets. On this platform was a pedestal, covered with green, supporting the figure of PLENTY with her Cornucopiæ and other emblems. As soon as the President entered this Colonnade, he was saluted by three huzzas from the citizens; & by an ODE sung by a select choir of singers, with Mr. RAY at their head, in

THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

which was adjacent to the Colonnade. This Arch is 18 feet high, composed of a center arch 12 feet wide, and one on each side, of 7 feet, with an Ionick pilaster and proper imposts between them. The freeze exhibits 13 stars on a blue ground, and a handsome wreathed cornice is carried to the height of the pinnacles, above is painted a balluftrade of interlaced work, in the center of which is an oval tablet, with the following inscriptions—On one side, "*To the Man who unites all hearts*"—and on the other, "*To Columbia's favourite Son.*" At the end adjoining the State-House is a pannel decorated with a *Trophy*, composed of the arms of the United States, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and our French Allies, crowned with a laurel wreath; over these an inscription, "*Boston relieved March 17, 1776*"—as a proof of a grateful remembrance of the services rendered this town by the illustrious President in his military character. On the center arch, a rich cannopy of 20 feet in height was erected, with the American Eagle perched above; the whole forming a spectacle, which, while it expanded the eye of the beholder, added much to the refinement of the respect of the day.

After the Ode was sung, the Procession passed the President, and proceeded into Court-Street, after which they returned into State-Street, gave three volleys, and were dismissed.

The number of people collected to see their beloved President, it is almost impossible to compute—The streets were crowded—

You would have thought the very windows would
To see him as he past'd, so many young and old,
Through casements darted their desiring eyes.

But from the precautions taken, and more form the occasion of their meeting, no one accident happened to mar the pleasure enjoyed on the auspicious day.

ILLUMINATIONS

And fireworks were exhibited in several parts of the town—In State-Street, the Bunch of Grapes, the Eastern Coffee-House, HAYT's and JONAS's Rooms, &c. made a handsome appearance; and several fireworks were let off from the Castle, and from the French ships, which were very beautifully illuminated.

The ADDRESS of the INHABITANTS of the Town of BOSTON, to THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

SIR,

WE beg leave to express the pleasure we receive in the honour you confer upon us by your visit to this capital.

We are happy in the opportunity of again making our personal acknowledgements to a character, to which, on every principle, we are so deeply indebted.

Every motive of esteem, duty and affection have conspired to form in our minds the strongest attachment which the freest people can feel to the most deserving citizen.

As men—we have long since considered you, under God, as the great and glorious avenger of the violated rights of humanity;—As citizens—we have observed with peculiar satisfaction, that you have invariably respected those liberties, which you have so successfully defended;—And as inhabitants of a great Commercial town—we attribute the security we enjoy, to the singular merit and success of those measures, in the progress of the war, which you had the honour to conduct.

It cannot but afford you the highest pleasure, when you compare our present situation with the signal distresses to which we were exposed during the period in which this town was in the possession of an exasperated enemy. Indignant at the multiplied refinements of hostile domination, we sought an asylum among our friends and connections in the country, and cheerfully abandoned our property and possessions in the common cause of America:—that we were so soon happily reinstated, may be justly imputed to the wisdom of their arrangements which compelled our invaders, in their retreat, to adopt a less destructive policy than that, which on other occasions, they so wantonly practised.

In every trying vicissitude we have remarked the conspicuous and unaffected piety of your heart, and the wisdom and moderation of your councils.

We have seen you relinquish the ease and independence of private fortune, to lead in the untried dangers of the war, at the risque of your life and reputation. With pleasure we have viewed you retiring in victory, and exhibiting a new example of patriotick virtue to an admiring world; and we now feel a still higher satisfaction at your having once more sacrificed the sweets of domestic retirement, in obedience to the united voice of your countrymen.

These, sir, are the sentiments and reflections which naturally occur on an attentive consideration of your past conduct. To the future we look for those virtues which adorn the man, and mark the wise and accomplished Legislator. We anticipate from your discernment, the happy union of liberty and law, lenity and vigour, mercy and justice: The enlightened policy of a mind calm amidst the influence of power, and uncorrupted by the fascinating allurements of avarice or ambition.

With these impressions the preservation of your life through the varied scenes in which you have been engaged, demands our grateful acknowledgments to the beneficent director of human events.

It is one of the first wishes of our hearts, that you may be as happy in your present elevated station, as you have been distinguished in your military character, and it is our fervant prayer to the Almighty Ruler of the universe, that the invisible hand which led the citizens of America through the dangers and calamities of war, may still guard and protect you as an ornament to your country.

THE ANSWER.

To the INHABITANTS of the Town of BOSTON.

GENTLEMEN,

THE obligations which your goodness has imposed upon me, demand my grateful, and receive my sincere acknowledgments.—Your esteem does me honour, and your affection communicates the truest pleasure—by endeavoring to deserve, I will indulge the hope of retaining them.

Overating my services you have ascribed consequences to them, in which it would be injustice to deny a participation to the virtue and firmness of my worthy fellow-citizens of this respectable Town, and Commonwealth.

If the exercise of my military commission has contributed to vindicate the rights of humanity, and to secure the freedom and happiness of my country, the purpose for which it was assumed has been completed, and I am amply rewared.—If in the prosecution of my civil duties, I shall be so fortunate as to meet the wishes of my fellow citizens, and to promote the advantage of our common interests, I shall not regret the sacrifice, which you are pleased to mention in terms so obliging.

The numerous sensations of heartfelt satisfaction, which a review of past scenes affords to my mind, in a comparision with the present happy hour, are far beyond my powers of utterance to express.

I rejoice with you, my fellow-citizens, in every circumstance that declares your prosperity—and I do so, most cordially, because you have well deserved to be happy.

Your love of liberty—your respect for the laws—your habits of industry, & your practice of the moral & religious obligations, are the strongest claims to national and individual happiness—and they will, I trust, be firmly and lastingly established.

Your wishes for my personal felicity impress a deep and affectionate gratitude—and your prayer to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, in my behalf, calls forth my fervent supplication, to that gracious and beneficent Being, for every blessing on your temporal purposes, and for the perfection of your happiness hereafter.

G. WASHINGTON.

Boston, Oct. 27 1789.

PITTSBURGH, October 3.

By a gentleman who arrived here on Wednesday last from the Falls of the Ohio, we are informed, that the expedition which left that place, under the command of Major Harding, had returned—that they had killed eight Indians, and took two prisoners, without the loss of a single man.

He also further informs us, that another expedition, consisting of 1500 volunteers, was to leave Kentucky on the first of this month against the Indian towns on the Wabash river.

A gentleman from Clarksburgh, informs us, that on the 10th of September last, a certain William Johnston, who lives on ten mile creek, about 8 miles from that place, went to watch a deer lick, on his return found his family were missing, and his cows, hogs and sheep lying killed about his house, he immediately went to Clarksburgh, and got a party of men to return with him to search for his family, when a small distance from his house they found four of them killed and scalped, the others, viz. two young women and two boys, could not be found, and were supposed to have been taken prisoners. It is not known what nation of Indians this party belonged to, or the number it consisted of.

We also learn, that a few days before this affair, two men were killed and one wounded, on Grave Creek.

NEW-YORK, October 29.

By the arrival of Capt. Carpenter, in 7 days from Savannah, in Georga, we learn, that the commissioners for negociating with the southern Indians could not effect the object of their mission, and that they were preparing to return, and may be shortly expected. It is said, that M'Gillivray was opposed to any pacific measures, and that to him alone may be attributed the ill success the commissioners met with, in restoring peace and harmony to a country long exposed to all the cruelties of a merciless enemy.

PORTSMOUTH, October 31.

The PRESIDENT of the United States of America, will arrive in town this day.

IMPROMPTU *on the Approach of the* PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

—Fame stretch'd her wings, and with her trumpet blew!
Great WASHINGTON, is near:—What praise is due,
What Title shall he have? She paus'd and said,
Not one; HIS NAME alone strikes every Title dead.

SALEM, November 2.

At 10 o'clock on Thursday last, the inhabitants of this town, assembled in Court-Street, and formed a PROCESSION, under the directions of the Marshals for the day; and preceded by a Band of Music, were conducted to the west end of the Main-Street.

The Militia were formed in Federal Street, on the command of Brig. Gen. Fisk—Capt. Brown's horse on the right; then the Salem Cadets, Capt. Saunders; Salem Artillery, Capt.-Lieutenant Hervey; 1st Regiment, Col. Abbot; 7th Regiment, Col. Boyd.

The President arrived at the bounds of Salem (where he was received by the Committee of Arrangements) was announced by a Federal discharge from the Fort, and another from the artillery in Federal Street. Here he quitted his carriage, and mounted a beautiful white horse. On his nearer approach, the bells began and continued ringing for 15 minutes. The Committee conducted him to the line of troops, who saluted him as he passed; and when he came on the left of the line, the firings of the artillery and musketry took place.

From Federal Street he proceeded to the Main Street where the escort comming to open order, he passed through the avenue, and was received by the Selectmen,* at the head of the PROCESSION, which then moved on in the following order:

Salem Cadets.
Music.
Selectmen.
Sheriff of Essex County, on horse-back.
Marshal of Massachusetts District, on horse-back.
THE PRESIDENT,
on horseback, attended by Major Jackson, his Secretary.
Overseers of the Poor.
Town-Treasurer and Town-Clerk.
School Committee.
Magistrates and Lawyers,
Clergy.
Physicians.
Merchants and Traders.
Marine Society.
Masters of Vessels.
Revenue Officers.
Continental and Militia Officers.
Strangers.
Mechanicks.
Seamen.
Laborers.

The several Schoolmasters, each at the head of his own scholars.

The front of the Procession having reached the Court-House, the President was conducted by the Selectmen and the Committee into the balcony, where he paid his respects to the innumerable crowd who pressed to see him—immediately the air rang with their acclamations—he was then saluted with an Ode, adapted to the occasion, by a select choir of singers in a temporary gallery, covered with rich Persian carpets, and hung with damask curtains. After which, he received the affecting Address of the town, to which he returned a kind and elegant answer. The Cadets then escorted him to his residence in *Washington-Street*; after which, they fired a salute, and having received the thanks of the President by his Secretary, for their services, were dismissed.

At dark, the Court-house was beautifully illuminated, and made a most elegant appearance.

In the evening there was a brilliant Assembly at Concert-Hall, which the President honoured with his presence. As he came from his door to the carriage, 13 beautiful rockets appeared at once in the air, and 13 others when he alighted at the door of the Hall—these had a most pleasing effect: When he retired from the company which was at an early hour, the same compliment was again paid him.

The President appeared to be perfectly satisfied with every thing which took place. He declared to those who attended him, that he wanted words to express his gratitude for the attentions he had received. He was particularly gratified by the military exhibition—spoke handsomely of the Militia, and of their firings—of the Artillery, whose conduct was highly applauded—and passed some very flattering compliments on the Cadets (which is undoubtedly the best disciplined light corps in the United States) who acted as an escort, and were therefore more immediately under his observation. He was highly delighted with the company at the Hall in the evening, the numbers and brilliancy of the ladies far exceeded his expectation.

To the committee of arrangements, and to the gentlemen who acted as Marshals, the town is under great obligations, for that decency with which every thing was conducted, and that no unfortunate accident happened to mar the joy of the day.

Friday morning, about nine o'clock, the President set off on his journey eastward, escorted by Capt Osgood's and Capt. Brown's Horse, and accompanied by

* *No particular circumstance of the day seems to have pleased more, than the plain and hearty manner in which Mr. North, the Chairman of the Selectmen, received the President. This gentleman is of the Society of Friends; and when the President was presented to the Selectmen, Mr. Northey took him by the hand, being covered, and said, "Friend Washington, we are glad to see thee, and "in behalf of the inhabitants bid thee a hearty welcome "to Salem."*

many respectable gentlemen. To gratify the people he rode out of town on horseback. Essex Bridge was beautifully dressed with the flags of different nations; and the cavalcade passed it free of toll. In Ipswich, the President passed Col. Wade's regiment which was under arms. He arrived at Newbury-Port, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, where he was received in a very respectful manner: The inhabitants formed a procession; the military were under arms; an address was presented by the town; fire-works were let off in the evening, and the joy of the inhabitants was extreme: and their hospitality was equal to their joy, for all who came into town on the occasion, man and beast, were provided for gratis.

Saturday morning the President set off for Portsmouth. He was conveyed across Amesbury Ferry in an elegant barge, liveried by the Marine Society of Newbury-Port—covered with rich carpets, and having a canopy over her stern—She was towed by four young men in uniform, a Member of the Society acting as Cockswain. As the President crossed the ferry, he was saluted from a ship on the stocks, just ready for launching, and which was gaily dressed on the occasion.

The President reached the bounds of New-Hampshire about ten o'clock, where he dismounted, and politely took leave of his escort: then, passing thro' them was received by the First Magistrate of New-Hampshire, at the head of about 300 cavalry, accompanied by many public and private characters.—They then proceeded on rapidly for Portsmouth, where we understand great preparations had been made by the inhabitants to demonstrate their love and veneration for the President of the United States.

BOSTON, November 5.

Our beloved PRESIDENT, neglects no opportunity of examining whatever is new and curious in the useful arts, &c.

When he had passed Essex-Bridge, he dismounted, and returned to the draw to examine its mechanism, which was raised for that purpose. At Beverly, he visited the Cotton Manufactory.

On Thursday morning last, at 8 o'clock, THE PRESIDENT of the United States set out from his residence in Court-Street, on his journey eastward, escorted by Major *Gibbs'* troops of horse, and accompanied by the Hon. Mr. *Bowdoin*, Hon. Mr. *Russell*, Hon. Mr. *Breck*, *Patrick Jeffrey*, Esq. and *Joseph Barrell*, Esq. in their several coaches—a number of other gentlemen, on horseback, among whom were the Adjutant General, *Cassin Jones*, Esq. Col. *Greene*, and Capt. *Linzee*. On passing Charles-river-Bridge, which was finely decorated with flags of all nations, and of the confirmation of which he was pleased to express his approbation, he was saluted by a discharge of 17 guns from Capt. *Calder's* artillery, posted on the celebrated heights of Charlestown, where the battle was fought. At Cambridge he was received in the Philosophy-Room of the University, by the President and Corporation, and after breakfasting he viewed the Library, Museum, &c. He then continued his journey and having halted for a few minuets at Lynn, the gentlemen who were in their carriages took their leave.

NORTHAMPTON, November 11.

DIED.]—On the 29th ult. in this town, Mr. NATHANIEL PHELPS, aged 67 years.

—On Tuesday the 3d inst. Mrs. ABIGAIL PARSONS, aged 85 years.

WHEREAS we the subscribers were appointed Guardians by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, unto JOHN WORKMAN, of Colrain, in said County, on the 20th day of May 1788.—These are therefore to notify and warn all persons from having any dealings with, or buying any things or things of the said WORKMAN—And those who have bought of the said WORKMAN since the above date, are desired to return the same to us the subscribers, or they may expect to meet with trouble.

☞ ALL Persons are hereby forbid harbouring or concealing the said JOHN WORKMAN, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

HUGH M'CLELLEN,
JONATHAN M'GEE,
DAVID WILLSON.

Colrain, Nov. 3, 1789. [7-3w.]

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of OLIVER WHITE, late of Hadley, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, That we shall attend the business of our appointment at the house of said deceased, on the first Mondays of January and March next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

ENOS SMITH,
ENOS NASH.

☞ ALL persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

ABIGAIL WHITE, Adm'x.

Hadley, October 15th, 1789. [7-3w.]

Whereas MARY the wife of me the subscriber hath for some considerable time conducted herself in a manner perfectly inconsistent with the articles of the marriage covenant, and wholly refusing to live with me at such place as appears most conducive for the benefit of us both—This is therefore to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

Shelburne, Octob. 20th, 1789.

FAVOURITE SONG.

TUNE—"*The Sons of Alkmaach.*"

THE Power that created the night and the day
Gave his image divine each model of clay:
Tho' on different features the God be impress'd,
One spirit immortal pervades every breast.

And Nature's great charter the right never gave,
That one mortal another should dare to enslave.

The same genial rays that the lilly unfold
Give the rose its full fragrance, the tulip its gold;
That Europe's fond bosoms to rapture inspire,
Warm each African Breast with as gen'rous a fire.

And Nature's, &c.

May the head be corrected, subdu'd the proud soul,
Who would fetter free limbs and free spirits controul!
Be th' gem or in ebon or in ivory enshrined,
The same form of heart warms the whole human kind.

And Nature's, &c.

May freedom, whose rays we are taught to adore,
Beam bright as the sun, and bless ev'ry shore;
No charter that pleads for the rights of mankind
To invest these with gold, those in fetters can bind.

And Nature's, &c.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

AS the publick curiosity has again been excited respecting the MAN with the IRON MASK, who was so long confined in the Bastile, the following account of whom the person was, published many years since, which appears very plausible at least, may not be unacceptable.

IT must be recollected that LEWIS XIV. was excessively amorous, and had several mistresses. Among the rest was one without beauty, but tall and well shaped, and whose wit and fine sense made more than amends for the deficiency of her personal graces. The King loved her to distraction, and by her had a son, on whom he conferred the title of Duke de Vermandois, and caused him to be educated with all imaginable care. He was handsome, well made, full of vivacity, but haughty and passionate, and could not bear to pay the Dauphin, the only legitimate son of Lewis XIV. the respect due to a Prince born to be his King. These two young princes, near the same age, were of very opposite characters. The Dauphin, possessed of the same personal advantages as the Duke, excelled him by his mildness, his affability, and a heart full of goodness and generosity. These qualities, as estimable as uncommon in a prince born to hereditary power, rendered the Dauphin the object of the Duke's contempt, who missed no occasion of expressing his concern for the French nation, destined one day to obey a Prince without spirit, and unworthy to rule. The King was informed of this behaviour of the Duke, saw how blamable it was; but authority yielding to parental affection, deprived him of the power to correct his favourite son.—The Duke, encouraged by this indulgence, so far forgot himself as one day to give the Dauphin a blow. The King was presently acquainted with it, and trembled for the criminal. Whatever inclination he had to dissemble this affront, the dignity of the crown, and the disturbance it made at court, got the better of his tenderness. He assembled, not without reluctance, his favourite ministers, to whom he disclosed his concern, and demanded their advice. In proportion to the enormity of the crime, and according to the maxims of State, they all judged it merited death. However, one of the council, more sensible of the King's affection than the rest, said, there was a way to punish the Duke without taking his life. He proposed the King should immediately send him to the army then on the frontiers of Flanders; that soon after his arrival there, it should be given out he was seized with the plague, to prevent his being visited by persons of distinction: that after a few days' pretended illness, it should be reported he was dead; and that, while in the sight of the army, his funeral ceremonies being performed in a manner suitable to his birth, he should by night be secretly conveyed to the island of St. Margaret, where he should be imprisoned for life. This advice was approved by the King. Faithful persons were entrusted with the execution of it. The Duke set out for the army with a splendid equipage. The rest of the scheme was executed as laid down; and while the whole camp bewailed the death of this unhappy prince, he was conducted through bye-ways to the castle of St. Margaret and put into the hands of the governour, who had before hand received orders from the King to suffer his prisoner to be seen by no other person whatever. The Duke was allowed one single domestick, who was in the secret; but he dying on the road, the guards disfigured him with their sabres, to prevent his being known; and leaving him stripped for the same reason, continued their journey. The governor received and treated his prisoner with the greatest respect. He served him in person, receiving whatever he wanted from the servants at the door of the Duke's apartment, without suffering any of them to enter—so that he remained invisible to all about him. One day, however, he bethought himself of graving his name on the back of a silver plate, with the point of his knife; the servant who discovered this, brought it to his master, in hopes of a reward; but the unhappy wretch was killed on the spot, that the secret might die with him. The Duke remained for some years in this prison, until the governour being advanced to the government of the Bastile, at Paris, it was thought proper to transfer with him his illustrious prisoner. Both at St. Margaret's and the Bastile, whenever, on account of sickness, or any other occasion, they were obliged to let the Duke be seen, he was constrained to wear a mask. Several persons worthy of credit affirm they have seen him thus. If it be queried why the Duke, having so long outlived both the King and Dauphin, was not released, it must be considered as impossible to restore to his rank, dignity or estate, a prince, whose tomb existed, and of whose obsequies so many then living were witnesses; so that it would have been scarce possible to undeceive the people, who to this day believe he died of the plague in the camp of Flanders.

ANECDOTE.

A Couple of Irishmen from the Country of Kilkenny, meeting together, one had got lately married, Arrah, (says the first) an how d'ye, and so I hear you've after being married. Yes, Faith says the other (this eight weeks of two months) Ah, Faith says Patrick, swash very unkindly done of you, not to invite me to the wedding after it was over, that I might ha' been after throwing the stocking. Well, now, and what sort of a wife have you got, for upon me shoul, I shall never recover my surprise if you don't tell me, & what sort of a family you are after getting. (Why Patrick, says Conno) *you know I am Gose white, and she is Cole black, and all our family are like to be Pye Balls.*

CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT.

NUMEROUS as matrimonial advertisements have been in the London newspapers, we never saw a more singular one than the following, extracted from an evening paper of March last:—Advertisement for a wife.—"Sir John Dinely, Baronet, of Charleton, near Worcester, and of Henly Castle, near Malvern Wells, engages to execute a marriage settlement of 192,000l. value on any lady of three hundred guineas fortune, who will accept of Sir John for her husband, although such lady should be with child by her former husband. Sufficient satisfaction may be had, by seeing Sir John, who is a Guild Brother, in Stirling, Scotland, or by directing letters there, post paid, for his printed marriage offer."

[From a late Hartford paper.]

ELECTRIC RODS.

THE power of metallic rods to attract and conduct Lightning into the earth, with safety to the buildings on which they are affixed, is now generally known. These rods, as they are commonly made in the country, are not of sufficient bigness to conduct such discharges of electric fire as are sometimes made from the clouds, and in such cases may attract the danger without the power to conduct it off. Every fact of this kind ought to be communicated for the public information. Thursday the 16th instant an electric rod in this town was struck by lightning from the clouds. One of the pointers was melted—a great blaze of fire for several instants appeared to involve the top of the rod—the rod through its whole length to the earth, emitted an immense number of large sparks—part of the lightning descended by two chimnies, one contiguous to the rod and the other thirty feet distance. This rod weighs more than one hundred pounds, and in diameter is an inch and one third nearly, a size larger than is commonly used. The expansive blaze which for a very short space surrounded the top of the rod arose from its incapacity instantly to receive and conduct so great a charge—the emission of sparks and the descent of lightning by the chimnies, are evidences of the same fact. A small rod which attracts the lightning and is insufficient to conduct it into the earth, may in some instances increase the danger. An inch and an half diameter is the smallest size which ought to be used.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of MOSES WHITE, 2d. late of South-Hadley, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give Notice, That we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the first Tuesdays of December and January next, *from* 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. each day, at the house of Joseph White, in South-Hadley. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

NOAH GOODMAN, } Commiss-
JOSIAH WHITE, } sioners.

☞ ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

ABIGAIL WHITE, Administratrix.

South-Hadley, Nov. 3d, 1789.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Norwich, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the list for 1788, as follows, viz.

	State Tax.		*Town Tax.*	
	l.	s. d.	l.	s. d.
George Green,	0	12 2	1	1 7
Joshua Bracket,	0	6 8	0	12 3

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 15th day of January next, so much of said lands will be then sold at *PUBLICK VENDUE*, at the Dwelling House of Mr. Samuel Parsons, innholder, in said Norwich, at one o'clock P.M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JESSE JOY, Collector.

Norwich, October 24th, 1789. (6w

ALL Persons indebted by Note or Book to the subscriber, are hereby informed, that he is about leaving the town, and has lodged his accounts in the hands of Major John Smith, to whom application must be made for settlement without loss of time.

ENOS. POMEROY.

Hadley, Nov. 3d, 1789.

Blackstone's Commentaries,

PROPOSAL

OF

ISAIAH THOMAS,

For Printing, in Worcester, by Subscription,

In Four Volumes Duodecimo,

Page for Page with the last London Edition,

A neat AMERICAN EDITION of that truly celebrated Work,

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☞ This Edition will contain the last CORRECTIONS of the AUTHOR—the ADDITIONS by RICHARD BURN, L. L. D.—and CONTINUATIONS to the present Time; by JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq.

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SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES are so universally known, as to need no recommendation. These volumes grace not only the Libraries of the learned in the Law, but are necessary for every gentleman, in public or private life, who wishes to be acquainted with the nature of Law—The Rights of Persons—The rights of Things—Public Wrongs—and Private Wrongs. The British Editions in 8vo. have always been sold for Eight Dollars—The Editor of this intended American Edition hopes to receive the patronage and encouragement of every Gentleman of the Law—and Justice of the Peace, as well as Gentlemen in publick and private life, as he now offers this valuable work at one half the price they have usually been sold at. Great care will be taken to have this Edition correct, and every way well executed, by the Publick's most obedient and very humble servant,

ISAIAH THOMAS.

Worcester, August 27, 1789.

☞ Subscriptions are taken in by ISAIAH THOMAS, the Publisher, at his Bookstore in Worcester, by said Thomas and Co. No. 45, Newbury-street, Boston, and by all the Printers and Booksellers in the U. States.

CASH or SALT

GIVEN FOR ANY QUANTITY OF

FLAX-SEED,

BY

JAMES & HEZEKIAH BULL.

Hartford, October, 1789. (6tfw.)

James Byers, & Co.

INFORM the publick, that their Furnace at *Springfield* is now commencing a blast—any orders for IRON-CASTINGS will be attended to, and executed with exactness

They have for sale as usual, an assortment of

HOLLOW-WARE.

ALSO

POT-ASH KETTLES,

of the best and most approved kind.

Sept. 1789.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of NATHANIEL PARKER, late of N°. 7, deceased, represented insolvent, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That we shall attend the business of our appointment on the second Tuesdays of February and April next, from 10 to 40'clock P. M. on each day, at the house of ABLE PARKER, in N°. 7. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

SAMUEL HITCHCOCK, } Commis-
OLIVER SHATTUCK, } sioners.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

ABLE PARKER, Adm'r.

N°. 7, October 19, 1789.

Strong's and *Beers's*

ALMANACK,

By the gross, dozen, or single, for sale at this office.

Vol. IV.] THE [NUMB. 168.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS:) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

An ACT to provide for the instruction of Youth, and for the promotion of good Education.

WHEREAS the Constitution of this Commonwealth hath declared it to be the duty of the General Court, to provide for the education of youth; and whereas a general dissemination of knowledge and virtue is necessary to the prosperity of every State, and to the very existence of a Commonwealth:

Be it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That every town or district within this Commonwealth, containing *fifty* families, or householders, shall be provided with a schoolmaster or schoolmasters, of good morals, to teach children to read and write, and to instruct them in the English language, as well as in arithmetic, orthography, and decent behaviour; for such term of time as shall be equivalent *to six months* for the same school in each year. And every town or district, containing *one hundred* families, or householders, shall be provided with such schoolmaster or schoolmasters, for such term of time, as shall be equivalent to twelve months for one school in each year. And every town or district, containing *one hundred and fifty* families or householders, shall be provided with such schoolmaster or schoolmasters, for such term of time as shall be equivalent to twelve months for each of said schools in each year.

And whereas by means of the dispersed situation of the inhabitants of several towns and districts in this Commonwealth, the children and youth cannot be collected in any one place for their instruction, and it has been found expedient that the towns and districts thence become expedient that the towns and districts in the circumstances aforesaid, should be divided into separate districts for the purposes aforesaid:

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several towns and districts in this Commonwealth, be and they are hereby authorised and impowered, in town-meeting, to be called for that purpose, to determine and define the limits of school districts, within their towns and districts respectively.

And to the end that grammar schoolmasters may not be prevented in their endeavours to discharge their trust in the most useful manner:

Be it further enacted, That no youth shall be sent to such grammar schools, unless they shall have learned in some other school, or in some other way, to read the English language, by spelling the same; or the Selectmen of the town where such grammar school is, shall inform the grammar schoolmaster, to receive and instruct such youth.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be, and it is hereby made the duty of the President, Professors and Tutors of the University at Cambridge, Preceptors and Teachers of Academies, and all other instructors of youth, to take diligent care, and to exert their best endeavours to impress on the minds of children and youth committed to their care and instruction, the principles of piety, justice, and a sacred regard to truth, love to their country, humanity and universal benevolence, sobriety, industry and frugality, chastity, moderation and temperance, and those other virtues which are the ornaments of human society, and the basis upon which the republican Constitution is structured; and it shall be the duty of such instructors, to endeavour to lead those under their care (as their ages and capacities will admit) into a particular understanding of the tendency of the before mentioned virtues, to preserve and perfect a republican Constitution, and to secure the blessings of liberty, as well as to promote their future happiness; and the tendency of the opposite vices to slavery and ruin.

And to the end that improper persons may not be employed in the important offices before mentioned:

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person shall be employed as a schoolmaster as aforesaid, unless he shall have received an education at some College or University, and before entering on the said business shall produce satisfactory evidence thereof, or unless the person to be employed as aforesaid, shall produce a certificate from a learned minister, well skilled in the Greek and Latin languages, settled in the town or place where the school is proposed to be kept, or two other such ministers in the vicinity thereof, that they have reason to believe that he is well qualified to discharge the duties decpived upon such schoolmaster by this act; and in addition thereto, if for a grammar school, "that he is of competent skill in the Greek and Latin languages, for the said purpose." And the candidate of either of the descriptions aforesaid, shall moreover produce a certificate from the settled minister of the town, district, parish or place, to which such candidate belongs, or from the Selectmen of such town or district, or Committee of such parish or place, that to the best of his or their knowledge, he sustains a good moral character."

Provided nevertheless, this last certificate respecting morals, shall not be deemed necessary, where the candidate for such school belongs to the place where the same is proposed to be already kept; it shall however be the duty of such Selectmen or Committee who may be authorized to hire such schoolmaster, specially to attend to his morals; and no settled minister shall be deemed, held or accepted to be a schoolmaster, within the intent of this act."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any town or district, having the number of *fifty* families or householders, and less than *one hundred* families, shall neglect the procuring and supporting a *school*, shall neglect the procuring and supporting a schoolmaster or schoolmasters to teach the English language as aforesaid, by the space of *six* months, in one year, such deficient town or district shall incur the penalty of *ten pounds*, and a penalty proportionable for a less time than *six* months in a year, upon conviction thereof; and upon having the number of *one hundred* families or householders and upward, shall neglect the procuring and supporting such schoolmaster or schoolmasters as is herein required to be kept by such town for the space of one year, every such deficient town or district shall incur the penalty of *twenty pounds*, and a proportionable sum for a less time than a year, upon conviction of such neglect. And every town or district, having *one hundred and fifty* families, or householders, having *one hundred and fifty* families, or householders, which shall neglect the procuring and supporting such schoolmasters, and for such term of time as the schools afore said are herein required to be kept by such town or district having in any one year, shall incur the penalty of *thirty pounds*, and a proportionable sum for a less time than a year, upon conviction of such neglect. And every town, upon conviction of such neglect. And every town or district having *two hundred* families, or householders and upwards, that shall neglect the procuring and supporting such grammer schoolmaster as aforesaid, for the space of one year, shall incur the penalty of *thirty pounds*, and a proportionable sum for a less time than a year, upon conviction of such neglect:

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the penalties which may be incurred by virtue of this act, shall be levied by warrant from the Supreme Judicial court, or court of General Sessions of the Peace for the county to which such deficient town or district belongs, upon the inhabitants of such deficient town or district, in the same manner as other sums for the use of the county, and shall be paid into the county treasury, and the same shall be appropriated for the support of such school or schools as are prescribed by this law, in such town or towns, district or districts in the same county, as shall have complied with this law, and whose circumstances most require such assistance, or in such plantation or plantations in the same county, as the said Court of Sessions shall order and district. And it shall be the duty of the minister or ministers of the gospel and the selectmen (or such other persons as shall be specially chosen by each town or district for that purpose) of the several towns or districts, to use their influence and best endeavours, that the youth of their respective towns and districts, do regularly attend the schools appointed and supported as aforesaid, for their instruction *three* times in every six months at least, and as much of the time they shall determine it necessary, to visit and respect the several schools in their respective towns and districts, and shall enquire into the regulation and discipline thereof, and the proficiency of the schoolars therein, giving reasonable notice of their visitation.

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all plantations which shall be taxed to the support of government, and all parishes and precincts, are hereby authorized and empowered at their annual meeting in *March* or *April*, to vote and raise such sums of money upon the polls and ratable estate of their respective inhabitants for the support and maintenance of a school like manner, with the public taxes.

And whereas schools for the education of children, in the most early stages of life may be kept in towns, districts or plantations, which schools are not before particularly described in this act; and that the greatest attention may be given to the early establishing just principles in the tender minds of such children and carefully instructing them in the first principles of reading;

Be it enacted, That no person shall be allowed to be a master or mistress of such school, or to keep the same, unless he or she shall obtain a certificate from the selectmen of such town or district where the same may be kept, or the committee appointed by such town, district or plantation to visit their schools, as well as from a learned minister settled therein, if such there be, that he or she is a person of sober life and conversation, and well qualified to keep such school. And it shall be the duty of such master or mistress, carefully to instruct the children attending his or her school in reading, (and writing if contracted for) and to instill into their minds a sense of piety and virtue, and to teach them decent behaviour. And if any person shall presume to keep such school, without a certificate as aforesaid, he or she shall forfeit and pay the sum of *twenty shillings*, one moiety thereof to the informer, and the other moiety to the use of the poor of the town, district or plantation where such school may be kept.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person shall be permitted to keep within this Commonwealth, any school described in this act, unless in consequence of an act of naturalization, or otherwise, he shall be a citizen of this or some other of the United States; and if any person who is not a citizen of of some one of the United States, shall presume to keep any such school within this State for the space of one month, he shall be subjected to pay a fine of *twenty pounds*, and a proportionable sum for a longer or shorter time; the one half of which fine shall be to the use of the person who shall sue for the same, and the other half thereof to the use of this Commonwealth.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all fines and forfeitures for a breach of this act, shall be recovered by bill, plaint or information before any Court proper to try the same; and all grand-jurors shall diligently enquire and presentment make of all breaches and neglects of this law.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall be in force and operate from and after the first day of *October* next.

In the *House of Representatives*, June 24, 1789.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In *Senate*, June 25, 1789.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy,—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

The ADDRESS of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI, in this Commonwealth, to the PRESIDENT of the United States.

SIR,

AMIDST the various gratulations which your arrival in this metropolis has occasioned, permit us, the members of the Society of the Cincinnati in this Commonwealth, most respectfully to assure you of that order of esteem and affection which you have so indelibly fixed in our hearts, as our glorious leader in war, and illustrious exemplar in peace.

After the solemn and endearing farewel on the banks of the Hudson, which our anxiety prefaged as final, most peculiarly pleasing is the present unexpected meeting. On this occasion we cannot avoid the recollection of the various scenes of toil and danger through which you conducted us—and while we contemplate the trying periods of the war, and the triumphs of peace, we rejoice to behold you, indeared by the unanimous voice of your country, entering upon other tasks and other services alike important, and, in some points of view, equally hazardous. For the completion of the great purposes which a grateful country has assigned you, long, very long, may your invaluable life be preserved. And as an admiring world, while contemplating you as a soldier, have long wanted a comparison, may your virtues and talents as a statesman leave them again without a parallel.

It is not in words to express an attachment founded like ours. We can only say, that when soldiers, our greatest pride was a promptitude of obedience to your orders—as citizens our supreme ambition is to maintain the character of firm supporters of that noble fabrick of federal government over which you preside.

As members of the Society of the Cincinnati, it will be our endeavour to cherish those sacred principles of charity and fraternal attachment which our institution inculcates. And while our conduct is thus regulated, we can never want the patronage of the first of patriots and the best of men.

WILLIAM EUSTIS,
(Vice-President.

Boston, Oct. 27, 1789.

THE ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

IN reciprocating with gratitude and fincerity, the multiplied and affecting gratulations of my fellow-citizens of this Commonwealth, they will all of them with juftice allow me to fay, that none can be dearer to me than the affectionate aſſurances which you have expreſſed. Dear indeed is the oeaſion which reſtores an intercourſe with my faithful aſſociates in proſperous and adverſe fortune—and enhanced are the triumphs of peace, participated with thoſe whoſe virtue and valor ſo largely contributed to procure them. To that virtue and valor your country has conſeſſed her obligations: Be mine the grateful taſk to add the teſtimony of a conviction, which it was my pride to own in the field, and it is now my happineſs to acknowledge in the enjoyment of peace and freedom.

Regulating your conduct by thoſe principles which have heretofore governed your actions as men, ſoldiers and citizens—you will repeat the obligations conferred on your country, and you will tranſmit to poſterity an example which muſt command their admiration and obtain their grateful praiſe. Long may you continue to enjoy the endearments of fraternal attachment, and the heartfelt happineſs of reflecting that you have faithfully done your duty.

While I am permitted to poſſeſs the conſciouſneſs of that worth which has long bound me to you by every tie of affection and eſteem, I will continue to be your ſincere and faithful friend.

G. WASHINGTON.

Boſton, Oct. 27, 1789.

LONDON, *Auguſt 25.*

The preſent Pope will probably be the laſt.—There is every reaſon to ſuppoſe that his ſucceſſor will be no more than the Biſhop of Rome, or perhaps Patriarch of the Weſt.

The emancipation of France will give ſuch an overthrow to Popery, that it is probable, in proceſs of time, the pereſt religion may be eſtabliſhed there, and that is the Proteſtant Syſtem.

The key which hangs to the Popes' Girdle will have few locks hereafter, except thoſe of Heaven, to open:—his revenue from France cut off, Poland declining, and Avignon in a ſtate of revolt, how are the hoſy coffers to be filled.

His Holineſs the Pope may now truly be ſaid,

——to mount the papal chair,
And ſcatter empty thunders to the air:
Grimly preſide in ſuperſtition's ſchool,
And curſe thoſe kingdoms he can never rule.

The Eaſt India company are extending their commerce in many branches hitherto unattempted, and in particular their exportation of copper, of which they have ſent out this year to the amount of two thouſand five hundred tons.

The Ruſſian force in the Baltic, now conſiſts of 37 ſail of the line, frigates and other veſſels in proportion.

The Prince of Naſſau who commands the Squadron of Ruſſian Gallies, is about to land the troops who are to cut off the retreat of the Swedes acroſs the river.

The ſquadron of gallies which failed from Stockholm, the 14th of July for Finland, had under their charge 50 tranſports, with 2300 troops on board.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 17.

"I informed you in my laſt, that an opinion had begun to prevail, that the exploſion of gunpowder near Veſoul, by which it was ſaid ſo many lives had been loſt, was the effect of chance, and not of deſign. This opinion is now generally received; and the Lord of Quince, who was conſidered as a monſter in nature and juſtly too, whilſt he was thought to have been the author of a deſiberate deſign to blow up his neighbors, is now pretty generally acquitted of the ſmalleſt ſhare of guilt in this tranſaction.

"The particulars of the caſe are thus ſtated in an account taken upon the ſpot: Three dragoons were walking in the park where the exploſion took place. In this park there ſtood a pavilion, where the powder and arms belonged to the Lord de Quince were kept. It was well known in the neighbourhood, that this was the place where the nobleman had always kept his powder and arms. They procurred a light, and probably went about with it to look at the different things that were in the building. It is conjectured that finding a barrel of gun-powder (there was only one in the pavilion) and not knowing what it contained, they were not as careful with reſpect to the candle as they otherwiſe would have been, and thus incautiouſly ſet fire to the powder, which deſtroyed them and the building. Thus they fell victims to their own imprudence and intoxication. The mangled bodies of theſe three men were found; and after a minute inveſtigation it does not appear that any other perſon whatever was either killed or hurt by the exploſion, ſo little truth was there in the report which at firſt prevailed, that the Lord de Quince, through hatred to the popular cauſe, had blown up his gueſts, whom, for the moſt heinous purpoſe, he had invited to his houſe.—Had this unfortunate but innocent gentleman, fallen into the hands of the people immediately after this accident happened, and before they were cool enough to reflect, and enquire into the caſe, there is no doubt but he would have been made to ſuffer the moſt cruel death that the people could deviſe, who in inflicting would think that they were doing a meritorious deed, and an act of juſtice.

"All the Swiſs ſoldiers who were quartered at Courbevoix, deſerted, the 7th, 8th, and 9th inſtant. They took with them from their barracks every article of value that they could remove."

Sept. 1. The Imperial fleet, which is to oppoſe the attempts that the Turks will grade may make by water, conſiſts chiefly of 12 large veſſels, amongſt which are ſome frigates with two decks, carrying 40 guns, 12 & 6 pounders. Eight hundred bombs will be employed at this ſiege, which will attract the attention of all Europe, and of which the iſſue will be of the utmoſt importance.

Accounts from South-America are very ſerious and alarming. The preſent reigning Spaniſh Monarch reproaches in ſtrong terms the miſconduct of his predeceſſor, in aſſiſting the Americans againſt Great-Britain, and forefees, that no very diſtant day will place his tranſ-atlantic territories under the dominion of the Thirteen Stripes.

ANECDOTE.—When the Duke of Orleans entered the King's Chamber, ſome days prior to the revolution, the Comte de Artois, who was preſent, ſhrunk back, and inſolently ſaid, "*Make way for the modern Cæſar.*" "No Sir, replied the Duke, had I poſſeſſed a tincture of Cromwell's diſpoſition, I may venture to ſay, that your Highneſs would not have been here to inſult the moſt faithful of your brother's ſubjects. I glory in the name of citizen, and love my King," at the ſame time taking hold of the King's hand with fervour, and putting it to his heart, caſt a look of indignant diſdain at his abaſhed couſin.

Richard Grecnvalk, now in cuſtody for the murder of his own daughter, near Ferring, it is ſaid hath ſince confeſſed, that after he had committed the dreadful deed, he ſat ſix hours on the body of the deceaſed, and horrid to relate, in that ſituation, cut his own throat; and after having fainted from the loſs of blood, revived again and recovered his ſituation; after which he crawled into a ditch, where he was found. The accumulated and atrocious crimes of inceſt, murder and attempted ſuicide, with which this unhappy man is charged, are of a nature that will lead moſt to think, ſtrongly to mark the inſanity of the perpetrator. Tis ſaid the unfortunate deceaſed has had ſeveral children by her unnatural father, and by whom ſhe has been nine times pregnant.

PARIS, *September 7.*

The late popular fermentation, which at firſt aſſumed a moſt alarming appearance, like every other circumſtance of this aſtoniſhing Revolution, has eventually operated to produce good.

It has recalled the *Clerical Ariſtocratic* Party in the National Aſſembly to decency and moderation; it has attracted the attention of all France to the danger likely to ariſe from the preponderance of that party, and put the backſliders amongſt the Commons on their guard, by proving that the eyes of their Conſtituents are upon them.

The Debates, ſubſequent to this period, have been carried on with a ſilence, ſolemnity, and attention, worthy of an Aſſembly which in every point of view merits the title of auguſt.

The good citizens of Paris, on their part, are determined that nothing ſhort of a manifeſt attack on thoſe Rights for which they have ſo nobly ſtruggled, ſhall induce them to overſtep the bounds of moderation, much leſs to ſuffer a band of ſeditious perſons to deceive the people, and diſturb the deliberations of their Repreſentatives. The tumultuous Aſſemblies at the *Palais Royale* are at an end, in conſequence of the prudent meaſures of M. de la FAYETTE, and the Repreſentatives of the Commons at the *Hotel de Ville*, without the ſmalleſt diſturbance.

The method of ſilencing the leaders is worthy of relation, it being as ingenious and original, as exempt from violence. M. de la FAYETTE was determined not to leave them even the popular merit of *perſecution*.

A meſſage was ſent to the mad Marquis de *St. Hurage*, requeſting his preſence at the *Hotel de Ville*: and on his appearing, M. de la *Fayette* addreſſed him with his uſual urbanity, acquainting him, rumors were ſpread abroad injurious to his character as a man of rank, and an Officer (he has the *Croſs of St. Louis*), as well as of the good Citizen, which he was perſuaded were deſtitute of foundation. On his replying, that they certainly were unjuſt. "Of that we are all convinced (anſwered the Marquis), and it is for that very reaſon that we are deſirous of availing ourſelves of your military experience and talents, and of giving you an opportunity, which you certainly will readily embrace, of ſilencing the voice of calumny, by offering you the command of a Patrole of Citizens in the quarter of the *Palais Royale*."

There was no ſtifling from ſuch a propoſal; and he was thus ingeniouſly compelled to appear at the head of the Patriotic Citizens, to appeaſe the tumults he himſelf had inſtigated but twenty hours before.

The Committee of National Aſſembly, however, not deeming this *award honourable* a ſufficient puniſhment, in a few hours after he came off guard, had him apprehended and committed to the State Priſon of the *Abbaye de St Germain*, as a warning to the reſt of the idle or factious Motion-makers.

PORTSMOUTH, *November 3.*

On Saturday laſt, arrived in this metropolis, the Preſident of the United States. He was met at the line by the Preſident and Council of this State, and ſeveral other public characters, attended by Col. Cogſwell, with his regiment of Light Horſe, in complete uniform. The Preſident was eſcorted to the line by a party of Horſe from our ſiſter State; and was there introduced to the ſeveral gentlemen of diſtinction, who were waiting his arrival. Heathen paſſed the troops drawn to receive him. He then diſmounted from his horſe, his carriage, and was eſcorted to Greenland; the being lined with people of all ranks. At Greenland was met by Col. Wentworth's corps of Light Horſe (in complete uniform, having their horſes in full dreſs) as were the ſtandards of the ſeveral diſplayed. A number of officers of the ſeveral companies of Artillery, in complete uniform, under Colonel Hacker. The Street through which the Preſident paſſed (Congreſs Street) was lined by the ſeveral crafts being ranged alphabetically; the rang a joyful peal; and repeated ſhouts from a full thouſand hailed their. Deliverer welcome to the metropolis of New-Hampſhire.

Then did the people's juſt applauſes riſe,
And the loud ſhout run echoing thro' the ſkies.

A federal ſalute was fired from the Caſtle; the ſhips in the harbor were dreſſed; and the windows and roofs of every houſe were crowded with ladies, anxious to ſee and bleſs the man to whom America is ſo much indebted.

Arrived at the State-Houſe, he was conducted to the Senate-chamber, by the Preſident and Council of this State, and took his ſtation in the balcony, when a ſtage erected for the purpoſe, two odes, compoſed by a gentleman of this town, were ſung by a number of gentlemen, accompanied by the band.

Then the whole of the troops, under Gen. Cilley, paſſed him in review—Horſe, Foot and Artillery, in the Line of Officers—every officer ſaluting as he paſſed. The troops then retired; and the Preſident was conducted to his lodgings, at Col. Brewſter's, by the Preſident and Council of the State, the Hon. Mr. Langdon and the Marſhal of this diſtrict, eſcorted by a company under arms, and in uniform.

In the evening, the State-houſe was beautifully illuminated—13 rockets were let off from the balcony—mutual gratulations took place—and the day concluded happily.

On Sunday, the Preſident of the United States, accompanied by his Excellency Preſident Sullivan, and the Hon. Mr Langdon, together with his two Secretaries, attended divine ſervice at the Queen's Church in the morning, and at the firſt Congregational Church in the afternoon. The Rev. Meſſ. Ogden and Buckminſter, in their well adapted diſcourſes, paid a juſt and beautiful eulogium to the numerous virtues of this diſtinguiſhed perſonage, whoſe appearance diffuſed ſuch general joy. Feſticiating their numerous hearers on the happy occaſion which called them together, to offer their thanks to the Supreme Ruler for all his mercies and to implore a continuance of his gracious benediction on the head of their beloved Chief.

Yeſterday morning the Preſident of the United States, (accompanied by Preſident Sullivan, &c.) took an excurſion down the harbor. The barge which contained the Preſident was rowed by ſeamen dreſſed in white frocks, Capt. Hopley Yeaton acting as Coxſwain. The barge which contained the Conſul of France and the Preſident's Secretaries, was rowed by ſeamen dreſſed in round blue jackets, with round hats decorated with blue ribbons and wavers.

The ſerenity of the morning reminds us of the following lines:

Then riſe the morning, and the golden ſun,
With beams refrulled, on the ocean ſhone;
Clear was the ſky, the waves from murmurs ceaſe,
And every ruder ſound was hush'd in peace.

Very few of the inhabitants were appriſed of the Preſident's intended excurſion—had they been, Piſcataqua would have ſwelled with boats of various deſcriptions.

The Preſident was relanded at Colonel Wentworth's ſeat, from whence he proceeded to town by land, when he was again ſalated by a diſcharge of cannon from Church-hill.

Yeſterday, the Preſident and his ſuite, with a number of Gentlemen of diſtinction, dined with the Hon. Mr. Langdon; and

This day will dine with the Preſident and Council of the State, at the Aſſembly-room in this town.

BOSTON, *October 12.*

TURKS COMPLEATLY DEFEATED.

A London Paper of the 28th of Auguſt, has the following.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Auguſt 12.

"Juſt as I was folding my letter, my ears were ſtruck with loud huzzas in the ſtreets, and looking out of my window, I ſaw two meſſengers paſs, preceded by eight men on horſeback, who were blowing their horns, whilſt the people were following them with ſhouts of joy. This ſight was novel; for ſince the time of the ſeven years war, a State meſſenger had not been conducted into Vienna with ſo much ceremony.

"I would not ſend off my letter till I had heard ſomething of the contents of the diſpatches of theſe meſſengers.

"The following are the particulars that have already tranſpired:

"The firſt meſſenger had been diſpatched by the Prince de Coburg, with an account of a Great Victory gained by that Prince in Wallachia, over an army of 30,000 Turks, commanded by a Seraſkier.

"The battle which preceded this victory was fought on the 1ſt of Auguſt, near Fockſan.

"The whole of the Turkiſh Camp, their Artillery, their Magazines behind Fockſan, and that town itſelf, have fallen into the hands of the conquerors.

"Major Kenmayer, at the head of his brave Huſſars, contributed greatly to this ſplendid victory.

"The Chriſtian Army conſiſted of not more than twelve thouſand men, of whom about 4000 were Ruſſians.

"The Turks, who it is ſaid were commanded by the Chriſtian Prince Maurajeni, Hoſpodar, or Prince of Wallachia, began the attack with their uſual impetuoſity. The onſet was ſerious—both ſides fought with aſtoniſhing ardour, and for a conſiderable time it was diffieult to foreſee how the battle would end, till the brave Major Kenmayer having ſwam a river, with his ſpirited regiment of Huſſars, fell with fury upon the enemy's flank.

"This attack ſoon decided the fate of the Turks, who thus preſſed both in front and flank, were no longer able to keep their ground, their ranks were broke, & a bloody ſlaughter enſued.

"Of the Turks 1600 were left dead upon the ſpot, and ſeveral thouſands of them periſhed in the river which Kenmayer had croſſed, and into which they ruſhed in hopes of being able to croſs it, and thus eſcape from the ſwords of the Huſſars.

"The Chriſtians purſued the Turks thro' their own camp; and ſuch was the ardour and diſcipline of the troops, that not a man ſtopt to plunder in the camp, but all puſhed forward to Fockſan, which lay conſiderably in the rear of it.

"They did not wait to make regular approaches, but ruſhing on with irreſiſtible impetuoſity, they ſtormed the Caſtle, and made themſelves maſters of it, and ſoon after of the great magazines that ſtood behind it.

"The booty that has fallen into the hands of the victors is immenſe.

"The Chriſtians never ſhewed more determined courage than when on this occaſion, they ruſhed upon the enemy with fixed bayonets.

"The loſs ſuſtained by the victorious army is not yet known; but it has already tranſpired that not only two officers of ſtate fell on the ſide of the Auſtrians, and theſe were Colonel O'Reilly, and Colonel Count d'Aſperſperg.

"Theſe two gallant officers were killed whilſt they were performing prodigies of valour in the form of Fockſan.

"The particulars of this important victory will appear in this night's Gazette, or rather to morrow morning, for the account cannot well be printed ſooner;—till then I cannot aſcertain the number of killed and wounded on the ſide of the conquerors; or what numbers of Turks were made priſoners.

"A more complete victory, however, it is ſaid was never gained.

"Prince Maurojeni himſelf is reported to be among the priſoners."

THE PRESIDENT.

On Thurſday laſt, THE PRESIDENT of the United States, on his return from Portſmouth, paſſed thro' Andover; where he was received, and eſcorted, by the Hon. the Preſident of the Senate of this Commonwealth, and other gentlemen of the town. He made a ſhort viſit to Mr. Phillips, who attended him as far as Lexington, where they dined, and viewed the ſpot on which the firſt blood was drawn, in the late war. It muſt afford high ſatisfaction to the friends of Columbia, to obſerve the univerſal reſpect and attention, paid by all orders, to the illuſtrious Chief Magiſtrate of our Nation. It is impoſſible to expreſs the pleaſure which beams from every eye, on beholding the firſt character, who now adorns the theatre of humanity; and in the emphatic language of the poet, is "*Sweet to the world and grateful to the ſkies.*"

The cavalry which eſcorted the Preſident into Portſmouth, was ſuppoſed to amount to near 600; and the number of people collected on the occaſion amounted to 7000, and it is ſaid, that had he arrived the firſt of the week the number would have been at leaſt double.

During the ſtay of the Preſident of the United States in Portſmouth, he, at the requeſt of Mr. *Chriſtian Gallager*, Portrait Painter, of this town, was pleaſed to ſit while his Portrait was taken, which is ſaid to be the greateſt likeneſs of him ever yet obtained.

FRENCH LIBERTY.

By Capt. Samuel Prince, who arrived here laſt Saturday from Martinique, we are informed, That the Inhabitants of that Iſland had choſen Nine Deputies to wait on the General for Permiſſion to ſing TE DEUM on account of the late glorious revolution in France. After ſome little altercation, permiſſion was granted. In conſequence of which, a ſolemn Proceſſion took place at Port Royal, of the Inhabitants, to which the Americans in the Harbour were invited, and requeſted to join their Flags with the National one of France. The religious ceremony being over, the Proceſſion paſſed through the principal ſtreets, and returning to the Church, the Flags of the two Nations were ſolemnly conſecrated, and placed in the Altar, there to remain as the emblems not only of mutual friendſhip, but as enſigns of Virtue, Honor, Patriotiſm and Liberty.—After the Proceſſion was over, and the Flags diſpoſed of, the General the Comte *De Vioménil* gave the Americans a polite invitation to dine with him and his officers, at his houſe; and ſhewed them on this occaſion every mark of attention and affection.

There could not have been an obſervation made with more truth, than that "our beloved PRESIDENT "unites all hearts and all voices in his favour;" and his late viſit into the eaſtern States has fully demonſtrated it. At his approach, parte diſappears—and every one runs a race in endeavoring who ſhall be foremoſt in paying him the tribute of grateful reſpect. Old and young—men and women—all, all alike endeavor to expreſs their feelings by the moſt lively teſtimonies.—Alſo the ſeaſon has been inſupicious—yet that has been no obſtruction to thouſands from thronging the ſtreets—climbing,

"On walls and towers—yea to chimney tops,
Their tenants in their arms—and there they have ſat
The live long day, for patient expectation
To ſee their Guardian as he paſſ'd along."

NORTHAMPTON, *November 18.*

The return of THE PRESIDENT, of the United States to New York, by the middle route through Connecticut, has not a little diſappointed the expectations of all claſſes of citizens in the interior Counties, who had begun preparations and arrangements, to teſtify their eſteem and confidence in this friend of Citizens and conſtant Benefactor of Mankind.

A happy revolution of ſentiment is obſerved to have taken place throughout the United States: Local views and narrow prejudices are univerſally reprobated.—A generous, national ſpirit, pervades the whole Union;—formerly we uſed to call ourſelves Engliſhmen, Germans, Iriſhmen, Scotchmen, &c. according to the Country from whence reſpectively originated—but NOW, even the diſtinctions of States are ſcarcely heard—and like other Great Nations, who have riſen to Fame and Empire, we are proud to be diſtinguiſhed by the name of the country we inhabit, AMERICANS—a name that ſhall ere long be more deſired, and conſer greater honour, than that of ROMAN ever did.

Some perſons have affected to deny that the flame of liberty which burſt out in America, has had any influence in enlightening European nations on this divine ſubject—but abundant evidence in proof of the fact can be adduced. Ireland encouraged, and animated by our example, and ſucceſs, very early began to aſſert the claims of humanity; and by the efforts of her patriots, has reſcued many invaluable rights from the clutches of tyranny. It is inconceivable with what avidity the ſtory of the American Revolution has been read in France—tranſlations of American publications have been circulated in all parts of that Kingdom;—and turning the current of ſtudy and ſpeculation, into an inveſtigation of the general, legal, and ſocial rights of man, has enabled her men of genius to aſtoniſh the world by the reſult of their reſearches—the patriots of France, for ſeveral years paſt, have been indefatigable in diſſeminating political knowledge among the people—every well written treatiſe has been obtained from England and America—and no expence ſpared to have them tranſlated and circulated. Among other valuable books, the '*Defence of the American Conſtitution*' was very early introduced into that kingdom, and contributed not a little to the blaze of freedom and patriotiſm, which bids fair to conſume the whole ſyſtem of tyranny—*root and branch*. America may indulge a landable pride on this occaſion—for the conduct of her illuſtrious allies is a moſt glorious eulogium on her own. The world is aſtoniſhed at the diſplays of political knowledge, and information—the juſtneſs, boldneſs, and independency of ſentiment which characteriſe the proceedings of the national aſſembly, and the ſpeeches of many individuals of that truly patriotic and enlightened body of men. But the foregoing ſketch may in ſome meaſure account for it: for although in point of genius, and greateſs of original conception, the French nation is equal to any under heaven, yet doubleſs ſhe has derived immenſe advantages from her neighbours, and particularly from this country. Like America, France appears to conſider that freedom can be ſafe only under the auſpices of a good conſtitution—to this object her labours tend—may ſhe be ſo fortunate as to eſtabliſh one equally free with that, with which Heaven, has bleſſed this highly favoured country.

While the ſpirit of freedom is diffuſing its benign influences over thoſe countries where deſpotiſm in its moſt horrid forms once repreſſed every noble and generous exertion of the human mind—may America exult that the perils of her conflict in the ſame arduous cauſe have terminated ſo gloriouſly—may ſhe beware ſo ſecure to herſelf and poſterity the hard earned purchaſe of a ten years ſucceſsful ſtruggle, "PEACE, LIBERTY, AND SAFETY," under the auſpices of a good government.—In vain has ſhe fought, and conquered, if her rights are not to have this iſſue—in vain has the expended blood and treaſure, if when her *external* enemies are ſubdued, and driven from her coaſts, the reſtleſs ſons of anarchy, and ſtrife, ſhall blaſt her proſpects, by fomenting *internal* diſſentions.

The univerſal and ſpontaneous effuſions of gratitude and reſpect, which are diſcovered by the people to the PRESIDENT of the United States, in every ſtage of his progreſs through the eaſtern ſtates, affords the livelieſt and ſtrongeſt teſtimonies of their attachment to this illuſtrious character—they are, to a feeling heart, as he beautifully expreſſes it in his anſwer to the Hartford Addreſs, "the moſt acceptable compenſation for public ſervices"—while at the ſame time they are the higheſt compliment to the patriotiſm and good ſenſe of the people.

When we read accounts of the triumphal entries of the Roman conquerors, with wretched victims dragged at their chariot wheels, how ſunk and depraved does human nature appear? Can it be poſſible that a people who took delight in ſuch ſpectacles of barbarity, ever felt a ſentiment of generous freedom?—No it cannot be ſuppoſed that they ever did. Their boaſted freedom, and love of liberty, conſiſted in a power and diſpoſition to humble, and enſlave all the world beſide.—With what propriety then are their examples cited as models for the imitation of the free and enlightened citizens of the American Republic?

The people of the United States love good government—and their honeſt and conſiſtent patriots are reſpected to a degree of veneration—Nor can an inſtance be pointed out of their ever deſerting, or ceaſing to expreſs the ſtrongeſt attachment to their civil rulers, where abilities and integrity are united, and the public mind has fair play. But as men of honeſty, and fair principles are more liable to impoſition, than characters long practiſed in the arts of deceit, and cunning—ſo the generous confidence of the people is often betraved, by the miſrepreſentations of thoſe, whoſe intereſt cannot be advanced, while honeſt men ſtand in their way, or enjoy the public eſteem. [*U.S. Gazette.*]

MARRIED,—At Sunderland, on the 12th inſtant, Deacon ELIJAH MORTON, of Hatfield, aged 71, to Mrs. MARTHA BARSTOW, of Sunderland, aged 67—and the age of one who attended, was 97 years.

Strayed or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber on the night of the 11th inſt. an iron grey COLT, two years old, one hind foot white, ſhort bodied, natural trotter. Whoever will take up ſaid Colt and give information where he may be had, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

ZIPOCK KIRK.

Conway, Nov. 16, 1789.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampſhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of ABRAHAM FLEMING, late of Cheſter, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—hereby give notice—That we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment on the ſecond Tuesdays of February and May next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each of ſaid days.—No accounts will be allowed after ſaid ſecond Tueſday of May, as the time allowed by the Judge then expires.

ARON BELL.
STEPHEN LYMAN.

☞ ALL Perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

JAMES HAMILTON, Adm'r.

Cheſter, Nov. 16, 1789. (8,3w

ALL Perſons indebted by Note or Book to the ſubſcriber, are hereby informed, that he is about leaving the town, and has lodged his accounts in the hands of Major John Smith; to whom application muſt be made for ſettlement without loſs of time.

ENOS FOSTER.

Hadley, Nov. 3d, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-reſident proprietors of Land in the town of Conway, County of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed in a ſtate and miniſter tax, in September 1788, and town tax in February 1789, as follows, viz.

	State tax.	*Town tax.*	*Miniſter tax.*
	£. d. q.	£. d. q.	£. d. q.
Lot No. 126, laid to Nathaniel Dickinſon,	9 9 0	13 0 0	2 11 3
Lot No. 29, laid to Joſeph Barnard,	2 3 0	3 0 0	0 8 3
Part of Lot No. 116, laid to Nathan Frary,	2 3 0	3 0 0	0 8 3
Lot No. 2, laid to Noah Baker,	2 3 0	3 0 0	0 8 3
Lot No. 8, laid to Thomas Bardwell,	2 3 0	3 0 0	0 8 3
Part of Lot No. 35, laid to Col. Hawks,	2 7 2	3 6 0	0 10 0
Lot No. 42, laid to Samuel Barnard,	2 3 0	3 0 0	0 8 3
	2 7 2	3 6 0	0 10 0
Lots originally in Shelburne.			
Lot No. 44, laid to Samuel Barnard,	3 2 1	4 4 3	0 11 3
Part of Lot No. 72, laid to John Amſden,	0 9 0	1 0 0	0 2 3
Lot No. 78, laid to Col. E. Hinſdale,	1 10 2	2 6 0	0 6 3
Part of Lot No. 45, laid to Col. E. Hinſdale,	0 9 0	1 0 0	0 2 3
Lots originally in Shelburne Gore.			
Lot No. 4, laid to Joſeph Barnard,	0 11 1	1 3 0	0 3 1
Lot No. 7, laid to Joſeph and Samuel Stebbins,	0 6 3	0 9 0	0 2 1
Lot No. 8, laid to Nathan and Obadiah Frary,	0 3 1	0 4 0	0 1 0
Lot No. 9, laid to Samuel Dickinſon's heirs,	0 3 1	0 4 0	0 1 0
Lot No. 16, laid to John Williams,	0 4 2	0 6 0	0 1 2
Lot No. 19, laid to Samuel Dwelley,	0 11 1	1 3 0	0 3 1
Lot No. 26, laid to Col. John Hawks,	0 11 1	1 3 0	0 3 1
Farm belonging to Ephraim Smith's heirs,	0 4 2	0 6 0	0 1 2
	8 5 1	11 5 0	2 6 1

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the firſt Monday of January next, ſo much of ſaid land will be then ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the houſe of Mr. SAMUEL BOLTWOOD, innholder, in ſaid Conway, at two o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

Conway, October 30th, 1789. DANIEL MANTON, Collector.

(8,3w.)

ODE

TO COLUMBIA'S FAVOURITE SON.

Sung on the arrival of THE PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES, *at Boston.*

GREAT WASHINGTON the Hero's come,
Each heart exulting beats the sound,
Thousands to their Deliv'rer throng,
And shout him welcome all around!
Now in full chorus join the song,
And shout aloud great WASHINGTON!

There view COLUMBIA's favourite Son,
Her Father, Fav'rite, Friend and Guide!
There see th' immortal WASHINGTON!
His Country's Glory, Boast and Pride!
Now in full chorus, &c.

When in th' impending storm of war,
Thick clouds and darkness hid our way,
Great WASHINGTON, our Polar Star,
Arose and all was light as day!
Now in full chorus, &c.

'Twas on yon plains thy valour rose,
And ran like fire from man to man;
'Twas here thou humbled *Paris*'s foes,
And chac'd whole legions to the main!
Now in full chorus, &c.

Thro' countless dangers, toils and cares,
Our hero led us safely on—
With matchless skill directs the wars,
Till Vict'ry cries—the day 's his own.
Now in full chorus, &c.

His country sav'd, the conteſt o'er,
Sweet Peace restor'd his toils to crown,
The Warriour to his native Shore
Returns, and tills his fertile ground.
Now in full chorus, &c.

But soon Columbia call'd him forth,
Again to save her sinking fame,
To take the Helm, and by his worth,
To make her an immortal name!
Now in full chorus, &c.

Nor yet alone thro' *Paris*'s shores,
Her Fame her mighty trumpet blown;
E'en *Europe*, *Africk*, *Asia* hears,
And emulate the deeds he's done!
Now in full chorus, &c.

THE HERMIT AND HIS DOG.

From SYMPATHY, a POEM.

IN life's fair morn, I knew an aged sire
Who sad and lonely pass'd his joyless year;
Betray'd, heart-broken, from the world he ran,
And thunn'd, oh dire extreme, the face of man;
Humbly he rear'd his hut within the wood,
Hermit his vest, a hermit's was his food,
Nitch'd in some corner of the gelid cave,
Where chilling drops the rugged rockstone lave;
Hour after hour, the melancholy sage,
Drop after drop to reckon, would engage
The ling'ring day, and trickling as they fell,
A tear went with them to the narrow well;
Then thus he mortliz'd as slow it pass'd,
"This, brings me nearer Lucia than the last:
"And this, now streaming from the eye," said he,
"Oh, my lov'd child, will bring me nearer thee"
When first he roam'd, his dog with anxious care
His wand'rings watch'd, as emulous to share;
In vain the faithful brute was bid to go,
In vain the sorrower sought a lonely woe.
The Hermit pass'd, th' attendant dog was near,
Slept at his feet, and caught the falling tear;
Up rose the hermit, up the dog would rise,
And every way to win a matter tries.
"Then be it so. Come faithful fool," he said;
One pat encourag'd, and they sought the shade;
An unfrequented thicket soon they found,
And both repos'd upon the leafy ground;
Mellifluous murm'rings told the fountain nigh,
Fountains, which well a pilgrim's drink supply,
And thence, by many a labyrinth is led,
Where ev'ry tree below'd an ev'ning bed.
Skill'd in the chace, the faithful creature brought
What'er at morn or noon-light course he caught;
But the sage lent his sympathy to all,
Nor saw unwept his dumb associates fall.
He was, in sooth, the gentlest of his kind,
And tho' a Hermit, had a social mind:
"And why, said he must man forbid by prey,
"Why stop yon melting music on the spray?
"Why, when afield by hounds and hunter's cry,
"Must half the harmless race in terrors die?
"Why must we work of innocence the woe?
"Still shall this bosom throb, these eyes o'erflow;
"A heart too tender here, from man, retires,
"A heart that aches, if but a wren expires."
Thus liv'd the master good, the servant true,
Till to its God the master's spirit flew;
Beside a fount, which daily water gave,
Stooping to drink, the Hermit found a grave;
All in the running stream his garments spread,
And dark, damp verdure ill conceal'd his head;
The faithful servant from that fatal day,
Watch'd o'er the lov'd corpse, and hourly mn'd away;
His head upon his master's cheek was found,
While the obstructed water mourn'd around,

EXTRACTS from the MESSIAH.—A POEM.

(By Miss SCOTT.)

HASTEN GREAT GOD! the long predicted time
When JESUS shall be known in every clime;
When the red torch of war no more shall burn,
Nor feeling hearts o'er slaughter'd millions mourn:
And when, malignant scourge of every age,
Shall bigot FURY cease its dreadful rage.
When ever-smiling CONCORD's golden chain
Shall bind each clime through Nature's fair domain:
When man his destiny divine shall prove,
By all the tender charities of love;
When to the child of virtue shall be given
To find ev'n EARTH the blessed porch of HEAV'N!

EXTRACTS.

OF PAYING DEBTS.—Owe no man any thing.

"FASHION should be sacrificed to Justice—discretion, as well as fortitude, is necessary in making this sacrifice.—The desire of being like others is powerful, and should be gratified in things indifferent.—When fashion leads to an expence beyond our income we ought to stop: To be singular, unsocial, and resolute are characters not to be covered; but still virtue may require that they should be borne: If we cannot otherwise pay what we owe, it is the demand of virtue.

"Some are dragged by fashion into a gay mode of living—while every expence is a reluctant homage to an idol, for which they have no real respect, and in whose rites they find no pleasure. Let us commune with our own hearts—

What is the consequence of being unfashionable? perhaps to be ridiculed and despised—but by whom? chiefly by those whose approbation and friendship no wise man would think an acquisition. But what is the consequence of being unjust? your own heart turns reprover, and condemns you—Poverty comes like an armed man with all its terrors, and without any alleviating consolations:—If the *appearance* of poverty can scarcely be supported—the *reality* will be intolerable.—

"Your friends and neighbours may recommend fashionable amusements, dresses, entertainments, &c. but be steady to your purpose—answer them not morosely, nor with anger: Canvas their advice—their maxims—and seriously reflect on the general issue of gay and fashionable life.—Singularity may be censured—but a compliance with fashion does not ensure an exemption from it—Taste is capricious and censorious.

"The want of fashionable amusements, and rare dainties will not take away the appetite, nor render repose less pleasant: It will not prevent our real friends from visiting us—nor is their welcome less hearty, nor our mutual enjoyments less complete.

"Difference of opinion is, after all, a slight matter.—The management of what we posses is properly our own concern—it is therefore not the opinions, the whims, the fashions of others that we ought to follow—but the real dictates of our own hearts."

THE IRISH PEASANT.

LOOK at him, courteous readers! that poor peasant, with a heart as truly brave and noble as that which animated an Alexander, with a proportion of the milk of human kindness flowing through all his veins, and perhaps too the descendent of Irish Nobility, nay, of Irish Kings, and Chieftains, is now laboring hard to support a wife, an aged mother, and eleven children, upon 4*d.* a day, out of which he pays £.2 a year for his wretched hovel, (inferior by far to a northern pigstye) a rige of potatoe ground; so that for the maintenance of fourteen persons he has about £.6 1*s.* 8*d.* a year, from which if we deduct the tithe of his little garden, his oppressive hearth money tax, his minister's monies and his priest's dues, our wretched peasant and his family will have about £. 5 a year for clothes, tobacco and maintenance, upon an average less a great deal than 7*s.* annually a head. But that is not the worst of the matter, for in some parts of the kingdom this brave, this generous fellow, who would share his potatoe and water with all his heart with a stranger, the mendicant and the friendless, is used, more cruelly than a negro slave, not only by the tyrant his landlord and master, but by the griping avaricious proctor, the merciless hearth money man, and every creature round him who can afford to wear, eat, and drink better than himself. His family, alas, are totally naked! That old flannel jacket and broken sheepskins breeches, all his cloathing throughout the different seasons of the year; a dirty wad of straw, more resembling litter from its age, the bed of ware for the whole family; with the addition of a pig, if he is lucky enough to have one; a ragged cadow, and a pot to boil their potatoes; all their worldly effects, if so lucky as to have been able to screen them from the rapacious claws of the smokeman and his constable—Potatoes, as I said before, their only viands, the limpid streams their beverage, & cow & horse dung their fuel!—Heavenly powers! such wretchedness is hardly supportable!

—I can no more!

Prelates and Kings may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them, as a breath has made:
But a bold peasantry—a nation's pride,
If once destroyed can never be supplied,

GOLDSMITH.

Strong's and *Beer's*

ALMANACK,

By the grose, dozen, or single, for sale at this office.

CASH or SALT

GIVEN FOR ANY QUANTITY OF

FLAX-SEED,

BY

JAMES & HEZEKIAH BULL,

Hartford, October, 1789. (646w.)

Notice is hereby given,

TO the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Norwich, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the list for 1788, as follows, viz.

	State Tax.	*Town Tax.*
	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
George Green,	0 12 2	1 1 7
Joshua Bracket,	0 6 8	0 12 3

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 13th day of January next, so much of said lands will be then sold at *PUBLICK VENDUE*, at the Dwelling House of Mr. Samuel Parsons, innholder, in said Norwich, at one o'clock P.M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JESSE JOY, Collector.

Norwich, October 24th, 1789. (632

Whereas MARY the wife of me

the subscriber hath for some considerable time conducted herself in a manner perfectly inconsistent with the articles of the marriage covenant, and wholly refusing to live with me at such place as appears most conducive for the benefit of us both—This is therefore to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting after the date hereof.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

Shelburne, Octob. 20th, 1789.

WHEREAS we the subscribers

were appointed Guardians by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, unto JOHN WORKMAN, of Colrain, in said County, on the 20th day of May 1785.——These are therefore to notify and warn all persons from having any dealings with, or buying any thing or things of the said WORKMAN—And those who have bought of the said WORKMAN since the above date, are desired to return the same to us the subscribers, or they may expect to meet with trouble.

☞ ALL Persons are hereby forbid harbouring or concealing the said JOHN WORKMAN, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

HUGH M'CLALLEN,
JONATHAN M'GEE,
DAVID WILLSON.

Colrain, Nov. 3, 1789. [7-3w.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of OLIVER WHITE, late of Hadley, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, That we shall attend the business of our appointment at the house of said deceased, on the first Mondays of January and March next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

ENOS SMITH,
ENOS NASH.

☞ ALL persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

ABIGAIL WHITE, Adm'x.

Hadley, October 16th, 1789. (7-3w.)

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of NATHANIEL PARKER, late of N°. 7, deceased, represented insolvent, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That we shall attend the business of our appointment on the second Tuesdays of February and April next, from 10 to 4 o'clock P. M. on each day; at the house of ABLE PARKER, in N°. 7. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

SAMUEL HITCHCOCK, } Commiss.
OLIVER SHATTUCK, } oners.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

ABLE PARKER, Adm'r.

N°. 7, October 19, 1789.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of MOSES WHITE, 2d. late of South-Hadley, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give Notice, That we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the first Tuesdays of December and January next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each day, at the house of Joseph White, in South-Hadley. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

NOAH GOODMAN, } Commiss-
JOSIAH WHITE, } sioners.

☞ ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

ABIGAIL WHITE, Administratrix.

South-Hadley, Nov. 2d, 1789.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

ON FRIENDSHIP.

MAN, even in his most unpolished and uncultivated state, feels an inclination to associate with his fellow-men. The untutored savage, who, while in quest of his prey, chances to mistake his track and stray from his tribe, incessantly roams the wilderness, with forlorn anxious strides, until he finds his companions. There is not a person, in any degree of improvement, from the rudest barbarity to the highest refinement, on the whole list of humanity, who does not shudder at the idea of a life of uninterrupted solitude. We need reflect but a single moment to be convinced that it was the design of Omniscience that the sons of men should be mutually dependent for their support and happiness—that they should extend a friendly hand, and lead each other along the rough road of life. Their weakness and natural dispositions evince the truth of this observation. Indeed, man's being endowed by nature with social faculties evidently shows that he was formed for society. The moment that a person is deprived of the power of interchanging thoughts and emotions with his fellow-creatures, he is unhappy. All delight in suggesting their own, and inquiring into the feelings of others. Whether we enter the thatched hovel of the peasant, or the splendid palace of the king, we perceive the inhabitants enjoying the pleasures of social converse.

There is a natural propensity in the breast of every one, to communicate his sentiments and feelings to those of his species with whom he falls in company. Inclination prompts the tongue to divulge the ideas of the head and the sensations of the heart: but reason checks inclination, and prudence teaches the tongue to be jealous of mankind. Such is the frailty of our natures—so fraught with envy and various passions are our constitutions; that the man who permits his heart & tongue to join in strict unison, in his commerce with the world, immediately becomes a subject of ridicule: and yet such is the sympathetic activation of the soul, that he who is obliged at all times, with all persons, to be on his guard, lest he should expose a foible, is an utter stranger to the sweets of life: his disposition becomes contracted, his feelings sordid and his views limited. Hence arises the pleasure, the satisfaction & the advantage of friendship. He whose happiness and misery are bounded by the narrow limits of his own bosom, lives in solitude though surrounded by thousands. A person, tho' on social terms with all mankind, unless he is connected by the nice, by the silken cord of friendship, with some individual, will, at particular times, feel himself alone in the world. There is no man in existence, who has not his gloomy moment. Reader, could you look into the innermost recesses of the breasts even of nature's favourites, at certain moments, you would find melancholy brooding in the heart!—Ask the mirthful youth in the very bloom of life!—Examine the children of fortune, in the height of splendour!—Consult the sons of renown gracing on the pinnacle of the *temple of fame!*—They will all tell you that they are not exempted from gloomy intervals.

When the mind is overshaded with melancholy—when the feelings are sunk in despondency, nothing will dispel the clouds and brighten up the soul like the friendly countenance and soothing converse of an experienced generous confidant. There are certain reasons in human life, when the soundest judgment loses its firmness—when the whole man is disfigured—when fortitude itself trembles: Here the stoutest heart must inevitably burst, unless the healing balm of friendship is timely administered.

The man who hath a sincere well-chosen friend, whose soul is congenial with his own—one who will participate in his feelings as well when dejected with misery as when elevated with prosperity, is possessed of a jewel, the value of which can never be estimated.

It is very difficult to suggest to one his faults without giving offence: but where two persons implicitly rely on each other's benevolence and friendship, and are mutually bent on a correction of foibles without imputing a prejudice, they may make the greatest progress in self-knowledge and propriety of behaviour. In ignorantly discovering a thousand little insignificant *flaws* and *indescribable* sins, which, though not criminal in themselves, are distinguished to the world, these may be corrected in a kind generous manner under the rule of friendship. If they observe each other mingling in the circles of refinement, and not retiring to the convent of confidence, mutually adjust their foibles and oddities, they will rapidly improve in address and politeness.

The pleasures and advantages of friendship are far from being confined to personal interviews. He that can think, when walking the lonely silent shades of contemplation, that he has a friend who, in his absence, will unsolicited espouse his cause—advocate his character—and shield him from the malignant shafts of calumny, has a source of satisfaction, which the world besides cannot afford.

Tell, me, ye of refined feelings—have you ever found pleasures equal to those derived from friendship? What can be more delightful to the eye of benevolence, than the prospect of a connection where the sentiments and affections are fervently united?—Picture to yourself, reader, two young men mutually bound by a sacred friendship—a friendship established upon experience of years! See them with their interlocked arms walking the pleasant grove, reciprocally breathing forth, without reserve, the sentiments of their bosoms! Observe the essence of benevolence glowing on their cheeks, and the gleams of participating ecstasy sparkling in their eyes! View them sweetly seated at the enchanting shrine of their goddess—Friendship—unbosoming every sensation, and even mingling heart with heart! Notice them saluting each other after being separated for a season by the cells of interest!—With what cordiality—with what emotions of joy—with what exquisite delight they embrace! Follow them into the vale of adversity—the *touchstone* of their affections! Do not their souls yet intermix? Behold forrow alleviated by division! See misfortune disarmed of half its pains, and disappointment cheated of its stings by participation! Mark how the sigh of sympathy soothes the breast of woe, and dries up the tear on affliction's cheek!

Pardon me, ye sons and daughters of sensibility, for thus rainly attempting to portray a picture so far beyond the power of the most descriptive pen.

A. B.

[From a late Hartford Paper.]

The nation that would be served by men of honesty, and great abilities, must pay well.

IN my excursions through several parts of New-England, I have noticed a class of citizens, who complain of the compensations allowed by Congress to the principal officers of government.

The liberal character of the Americans is an evidence that these complaints arise more from their strong jealousy for liberty, than from parsimony. A jealous concern for public liberty is a noble passion, which will guard the freedom of your posterity; but at the same time it needs the rigid correction of reason. A weak and ignorant administration is one common means of subverting popular rights. Those very principles in the human mind, which make men jealous of their liberty, without restraint will lead into licentiousness.

The end of a good government is, to divide out liberty in proper portions to every citizen, that all may be free and none oppressed. In a state of anarchy, every neighbour becomes a tyrant in his own little sphere of afflicting. In absolute governments, there are few tyrants—awful in their course—and to approach them is approaching death! If you must be wretched, it matters little, whether the minister of a prince, or small natured neighbor be the instrument. Civil government is the only possible guard against these evils. If you were a nation of slaves, the sword, bayonet and prison would give efficacy to the measures of weak and unprincipled rulers; but you are free, and if governed at all, men of high talents and approved integrity, your most literary and industrious citizens must be called into employment. Such men never have need to beg business, for the resources of their own minds and their application is a fund of wealth. If the public design to have their service, the reward must be adequate to their abilities, and bear some proportion to the gains they make in private life.

No man will leave a private employment which promises him a thousand dollars per annum, for an office of half the sum, in which he is responsible to the public opinion, and perhaps endangers the loss of his reputation for wisdom, a sacrifice for which no pecuniary satisfaction can be made. Honor or the public notice may when a few be an inducement—but these few are persons of great vanity, and have not the abilities for a difficult and confidential trust. Men of discernment (and such you want) know how to estimate their own consequence in the state; they know that if for the present you employ mean abilities for the sake of being served at a cheap rate, the public system will soon be deranged, and that you must then purchase their aid at such price as they please. It is a better way to commence your government on such principles as will be permanent. Let public officers be few, and make them responsible both for their CAPACITY and HONESTY. It is too much the custom of this country, to pity a man who says, "I did as well as I knew."—Ignorance ought to be no excuse, before the sacred tribunal of the public. He who accepts an office, doth it at his own risk, and there are as many reasons why he should bear the consequence of incapacity as of knavery. Make this the known rule for decision on public characters, and the ignorant seekers of office will become less troublesome in their solicitations. Give an honourable reward, which will command the services of your most distinguished citizens, to whatever department they are called. Such men have a character to lose; and ambition will unite with every other consideration to call forth their greatest exertions.

If this proposal doth not please, it is easy to change the system; for in every country there are rogues and dunces in plenty, who will serve you at any price:—BUT REMEMBER THAT THE FIRST WILL CHEAT YOU OUT OF THOUSANDS, AND THE LATTER DISSIPATE MILLIONS BY THEIR IGNORANCE.

The compensations determined by Congress are as small as can possibly command the service of your best characters; a less sum, by throwing the execution of your government into unskilful hands, would have endangered the whole. The pay of the Senate and Commons, great as it may sound in the ears of some, circumstances being all considered, is not extravagant.—It is a prevalent idea, through the Union, that these gentlemen shall hold no other office under the Empire, or particular States. Most of them, to serve you, have relinquished lucrative employments. After the first year Congress will not be together more than fifty days in a year. Tho' your representatives be increased, the expence of a legislature will be much less than the sums given by the several States to support the members of the old Congress. Your whole civil list including every department, would not half defray the household expences of an European Prince. The highest officers in your judiciary and revenue have not a better provision than grooms of the stable, noble keepers of hawks and hounds, and dependents still more insignificant than those, receive in other nations from the hands of Royalty. Useless offices are the vermin of a State, but some are necessary to its very existence. Let these be few as possible, but men of approved ability—pay them well—make them responsible—and if after this any are unfaithful, demand what atonement you please, it will not be too severe.

FEMALE DRESS.

"And each short maid, in spite of nature,
"May add a habit to her stature."

I HAVE often admired at the condescension that women of intrinsic elegance shew, in submitting to an excess of fashions, which only diminish such charms as have a real existence in nature. Simple neatness gives a beautiful person far more pleasing attractions than any ornament which fancy or artifice can invent. The most therefore that a fine woman should aim at, is to avoid singularity. If in her dress she assumes any a nsual glare, her appearance may dazzle the *eyes* of beholders more, but it will affect their *hearts* less. The forms of etiquette are designed to bring persons who associate together, on some degree of equality, for the time being. It hides the deformities of one, and veils the excellencies of another.

In a circle of ladies highly dressed, it is not easy to form particular attachments. Those causes that excite admiration seldom engage the tender sentiments of the heart. For this reason, a woman often has many *admirers*, who has not a single *lover*. A towering fanciful head-dress and other staring decorations may be an advantage to a girl, whose face and figure are not naturally favourable; but they have the reverse effect on one who wears the graces of native elegance. In short, a woman of inherent beauty commits an imprudent act, when she makes her dress so conspicuous as to be looked upon more than herself. It is rather a disredit to a charming girl, that her most dangerous rival should come from a milliner's shop.

The etiquette of courts, like that of dress, is calculated to obliterate the real character. Those who assemble at the levees of princes, all appear under a mask.—There are no citizen figures. It is to indicate the fictitious qualities of a ten thousandth part of a subject, that communities make, besides for a fashionable man, & recent state attention from philosophers. If the most solid merit is unattended with a knowledge of etiquette, it will pass in fertile fruition as a thing of no value. Those rules, which knaves have in all ages invented for the sake of deceiving and managing fools, have obtained a currency among the wisest and best of men. It is necessary that it should be so.

Strong's and *Beer's*

ALMANACK,

By the grose, dozen, or single, for sale at this office.

Cursory thoughts on Dueling.

COURAGE, fortitude, or refolution, if I entertain a right apprehenfion of human nature, are not qualities to be acquired, as we do Latin and Greek; they depend on the tone of nerves, and our bodily conftitution, as we receive them from nature, or in other words, from the conftitution of our parents. I with then to know, whether the ftrength, or weaknefs of our nerves is to be accepted as a teft of the rectitude or depravity of our moral principles?

As the greateft fcoundrels exifting have fought duels and worthy men have avoided them, I with to know how far boldnefs, or affurance, is to be deemed an evidence of merit? and how far timidity, or want of refolution, argues bafenefs of heart?

I do not know whether the diftinguifhed abilities and principles of a Bacon, a Boyle, a Locke, or a Shaftefbury, were ever brought to the teft of a bullet or the point of a fword; nor do I know that fighting men are diftinguifhed by liberality of fentiment; or that their company is peculiarly inviting for gentlemanly manners; but if thofe things are fo, I muft be reduced to confefs myfelf a great ftranger to the world, the polite world at leaft; and one confequence will follow, that muft appear ftrange to every one, that the army muft then be the only fchool for morals and good manners: or more generally, that an adherence to moral obligations, and the laws of good manners muft be moft confpicuous among thofe who to the laws of the land, feperate the pains and penalties that bind them to the laws of honour! If they are, the queftion is at once decided: if not, let us examine a little into the nature and tendency of thefe boafted laws.

A man upon fome occafion or other, right or wrong, treats another with a flight, a frown, or a fmile of contempt: does this demand a life? If it does, I afk which life? for both are underftood to be in equal hazard in a duel.

In modern duels it fhould feem that no ferious conſequences are intended; for though forms are indeed preſerved, an encounter generally ends in a farce.—They previouſly agree who ſhall have the firſt fire (which any Buck horſe would ſtand for a ſhilling;) the polite antagoniſt fires into the air—the ſeconds interpoſe—the parties ſhake hands, and go home with reciprocal acknowledgments, that they are both men of honour: to conclude the whole, a pompous narrative is publiſhed atteſted by the ſeconds!

In all caſes cogniſzable by the laws of honour, we ſuppoſe an injury done; of courſe, all caſes include an aggreſſor and a ſufferer; ſatisfaction to be ſought by the ſufferer meeting the aggreſſor on equal terms?

If a man aſperſes my character, is it giving me ſatisfaction to deprive me of life alſo, or of a limb?

A man accuſes me of cheating him at cards or dice; if I really did cheat him, do I clear my character of all ſuſpicion, by driving a ſword through his body?

A man debauches my wife, ſiſter, or daughter; is her character reſtored to ſociety by my laming or killing him? ſuppoſe he ſubjects me to a wooden leg all the reſt of my life, how ſtands ſatisfaction then? ſuppoſe her future ſupport reſts upon my life, and the ſeducer kills me, how then? ſuppoſe we fight and neither of us are hurt, is the crime atoned, and muſt I acknowledge him a man of honour? does he give me ſatisfaction by a ſtruggle to extend the injury he has already perpetrated?

A man ſays I have received language that a gentleman ought not to ſubmit to; I call him out and he ſtands my fire; does this prove that I really did not receive ſuch language on the occaſion referred to? if it is ſo accepted, it can only be by the courteſy of inference.

After all, if from a conſciouſneſs of ſome peculiar advantage over me, he puſitively refuſes to retract his declaration; In what an awkward ſituation am I left! what is to be done? ſhould I puſue him to the death of one of us, how am I relieved; and what ſhould I do more than furniſh amuſement for byſtanders, and paragraphs for newſpapers? and ſo much for honour, until ſome perſon better informed ſhall ſatisfy my mind that its laws are conſiſtent with reaſon and common ſenſe.

The following ADDRESS *was preſented to* THE PRESIDENT *of the* United States, *by the Inhabitants of the town of Portſmouth.*

To GEORGE WSHINGTON, Preſident of the United States of America.

SIR,

SENSIBLE of the honour done them by this viſit from your Excellency, the inhabitants of Portſmouth improve this firſt opportunity of bidding you welcome to New-Hampſhire; and beg leave to mingle their warmeſt congratulations with thoſe of their brethren throughout the Union, upon your election to the high and important office of Preſident of the United States.

We attempt not to recount the number, variety and merit, of your ſervices to our common country—theſe are already written in indelible characters on the heart of every true American, which the faithful page of hiſtory will tranſmit to generations unborn—but to expreſs our gratitude to him, who with a magnanimity peculiar to himſelf under the ſmiles of Heaven, defended the rights and gave birth to the empire of America. Permit us to add, the grateful ſenſe we entertain of our ſecurity from that deſolation which was the fate of many other ſeaport towns in the Union, and would probably have been our's had not the enemy, by your wiſe and ſpirited exertions, been driven from the capital of a neighbouring State; and compelled to ſeek an aſylum, for a while, within their own dominions.

Our happy eſcape from this calamity, while it demands our devout aſcriptions of praiſe to the great Ruler of all events, conſoles us under the many heavy loſſes we have ſuſtained in our navigation & commerce during the war—the diſtreſſing effect of which we are but too ſenſibly feel.

It is with pleaſing emotions we recognize the diſpenſations of Divine Providence towards the United States, in placing the Deliverer of his country at the head of the General Government by the unanimous ſuffrages of a free and grateful people, at a criſis when none but the man who has long enjoyed, and richly merited, the confidence of America, and the plaudits of an enlightened world, could be found equal to the arduous taſk.

We felicitate you, and theſe States, on your ſpeedy recovery from your late ſickneſs, and ardently wiſh your life may be continued a bleſſing to yourſelf, and your country—and that at ſome far diſtant period—full of years, and the moſt benevolent and glorious atchievements—embalmed with the tears of grateful millions—you may be called to inherit an incorruptible crown in the realms of glory.

JOHN PICKERING.

for the inhabitants

Portſmouth, November 2, 1789.

ANSWER.

To the INHABITANTS of the Town of Portſmouth.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM ſenſibly impreſſed with your friendly welcome to the metropolis of New-Hampſhire—& have a grateful heart for your kind flattering congratulations on my election to the Preſidency of theſe United States.

I fear the fond partiality of my countrymen has too highly appreciated my paſt exertions, and formed too ſanguine anticipations of my future ſervices.—If the former have been ſucceſsful, much of the ſucceſs ſhould be aſcribed to thoſe who laboured with me in the common cauſe—and the glory of the event ſhould be given to the great Diſpoſer of events.—If an unremitting attention to the duties of my office, and the zeal of an honeſt heart, can promote the publick good, my fellowciticens may be aſſured that theſe will not be wanting in my preſent ſtation.

I can claim no particular merit, Gentlemen, for the preſervation of your town from the devaſtation of the enemy. I am happy, if by any event of the war, your property has been preſerved from that deſtruction which fell but too heavily on your neighbours; and I ſincerely condole with you for the loſs which you have ſuſtained in navigation and commerce: but I truſt that induſtry and economy, thoſe fruitful and neverfailing ſources of private and public opulence, will, under our preſent ſyſtem of government, reſtore you to your former flouriſhing ſtate.

The intereſt which you take in my perſonal happineſs the kind felicitations which you expreſs on the recovery of my health, are peculiarly grateful to me; and I earneſtly pray that the great Ruler of the Univerſe may ſmile upon your honeſt exertions here, and reward your well-doings with future happineſs.

G. WASHINGTON.

LONDON, September 3.

Burgundy is in a ſtate of abſolute anarchy. A letter from Beaune, in that Province, ſtates the following ſhocking particulars.

"We are in a ſtate, that would make even enemies pity us; we wiſh to ſee order and good government reſtored, but dare not hope that we ſhall be ſo happy as to receive ſuch a bleſſing.

"We are night and day under arms. This circumſtance bears hard upon the workmen and labourers, who have put their trades and the work of their hands to ſupport them; and more particularly in a time of ſcarcity, when bread is ſo dear, that with the greateſt exertions of induſtry they can ſcarcely procure money enough to purchaſe it.

"But if we were not under arms we ſhould ſoon be ſtripped of our lives or property, perhaps of both; for the country ſwarms with robbers and banditti, who go about in gangs, or ſmall armies, burning, pillaging and plundering.

"In the neighbourhood of this place they have already pillaged and burnt 32 country ſeats, one of which, unfortunately, was the famous and ſuperb one admired by all foreigners, and known by the name of the Chateau de Sennevan.

"The loſſes already incurred by the different proprietors have been eſtimated at 40 millions of livres, upwards of 1,700,000l. ſterl.

"The wretches who committed theſe depredations, were peaſants of the diſtrict of Le Breſſe, who were armed only with ſcythes, ſticks and iron bars.

"Their ring leader, or commander, who was a country attorney, was put to the torture, to force from him the names of thoſe who might have urged him to the commiſſion of ſuch enormities; but although the torments he was made to ſuffer were almoſt uncredible for ſome hours a day, for three ſucceſſive days, his fleſh was pulled of with red hot pincers, he would confeſs nothing. He was ſentenced to be torn aſunder by four horſes. This horrid death he met with the ſame unſhaken firmneſs, with which he bore the tortures that preceded it.

"This man had a private printing preſs, which he carried about with him, and from which he daily iſſued addreſſes to the peaſantry of the moſt inflamatory nature. He encouraged them to plunder the rich, by printing and diſperſing, as real, many forged orders from the King to the People.

"This command from his Majeſty, to all his faithful ſubjects to burn country ſeats, abbies, houſes, &c. and the menace that thoſe who ſhould refuſe to obey it ſhould be hanged, had an aſtoniſhing effect upon the peaſants at large, already but too well diſpoſed to deſtroy the property of their landlords; for now it was become a duty, and a duty ſanctioned by the Royal Authority.

"They aſſembled in numerous bodies: they fixed up their proclamations and orders on the church doors in every town they entered; called the inhabitants together by the ſound of bell, and threatened to burn them and their property, if they did not conſent to join them.

"Thus did they collect a vaſt body of men, for who had joined them through dread, but a ſtill greater number through the hopes of enriching themſelves by plunder.

"As it was impoſſible for the gentlemen, land owners, and reſpectable citizens, to make ſuch a body of men liſten to the voice of reaſon, thoſe who intereſted themſelves in the preſervation of good order, were under the neceſſity of treating them like wild beaſts: about one thouſand of them were ſhot in three days, in the neighbourhood of Chalonge, on the Stone.

"The ſight of their dead bodies was ſhocking to humanity; but the meaſures which it was found neceſſary to purſue afterwards, were ſtill more ſhocking. Leſt the Hoſpitals deſtined for the poor ſhould be part of the community, ſhould become infected by admitting all the wounded of the banditti, theſe laſt were knocked on the head, in ſeveral caſes, at their particular deſire, and then they were buried in a great pit, with thoſe who had been killed at the firſt encounter.

"This barbarity, ſhocking as it was, might be conſidered in a great meaſure as unavoidable. When they wiſhed not to kill them; but taking them priſoners, confined them for ſome time, and then exacted on their promiſe that they would immediately return to their uſual occupations. But the very next day the wretches were taken again in theact of burning and pillaging.

"So general has been the aſſociation of the Peaſantry for the purpoſes of plunder, that in the neighborhood of Macon, ſeveral villages were found without other inhabitants than women, infants, and old men.

"Thoſe who firſt engaged in this aſſociation were not the pooreſt of the country people, many of the moſt ſubſtantial farmers ſet it on foot, and gave the day labourers the example.

"One of the farmers having been apprehended was ſentenced to be hanged at Tournus, and was accordingly executed there. His wife hearing of the ſentence repaired inſtantly to Tournus with 40 thouſand livres in caſh, upwards of 1700l. ſterling. This ſum ſhe offered for her huſband's life; but ſhe could not obtain it. She was highly commended for this inſtance of conjugal duty and affection: but ſhe was informed that juſtice called a victim, and none could be ſet free but the ends of juſtice as her huſband.

"Theſe vigorious meaſures have for the preſent forced the plunderers to diſperſe, and we are now employed in aſcertaining the number of deluged wretches who periſhed in this inſurrection. The number aſcertained is ſhockingly great."

Such is the picture which Burgundy has preſented to our view.

FRENCH DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Copy of the DECLARATION *of* RIGHTS *as finally decreed by the National Aſſembly of France, on Thurſday, Auguſt 27.*

The Repreſentatives of the French people, conſtituted in National Aſſembly, conſidering the ignorance, forgetfulneſs or contempt of the rights of man are the ſole cauſes of public miſfortunes, and of the corruption of government, have reſolved to ſet forth in a ſolemn declaration, the natural inalienable, and ſacred Rights of Man, to the end, that this declaration being conſtantly ſent to all the members of the ſocial body, may perpetually remind them of their rights and duties; that the acts of the legiſlative and executive power, being at every inſtant liable to be compared with the object of every political inſtitution, may be the more reſpected by them; and that the claims of the citizens founded henceforward on ſimple and indiſputable principles, may uniformly turn to the maintenance of the conſtitution, and to the happineſs of all.

In conſequence, the National Aſſembly acknowledges and declare, in preſence of, and under the auſpices of the Supreme Legiſlator, the following Rights of Man and Citizen.

ART. 1. All men are born and remain free, and equal in rights; ſocial diſtinction can only be founded on common utility.

Art. 2. The end of every political aſſociation is the preſervation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man; theſe rights are liberty, property, ſecurity, and reſiſtance to oppreſſion.

Art. 3. The principle of all ſovereignty reſides eſſentially in the nation; no body of men, no individual can exerciſe any authority but what emanates expreſſly from it.

Art. 4. Liberty conſiſts in doing whatever does not injure another; accordingly, the exerciſe of the natural rights of each man, has no other bounds, but thoſe which ſecure to other members of ſociety the enjoyment of the ſame rights; theſe can be determined only by the law.

Art. 5. The law ſhould only prohibit actions injurious to ſociety. Nothing can be prevented but what is prohibited by law; nor can man be conſtrained to do what it does not ordain.

Art. 6. The law is the expreſſion of the general will: all the citizens have the right of concurring perſonally, or by their Repreſentatives, in its inſtruction: it ought to be the ſame for all, whether it protects or whether it puniſhes. All the citizens being equal in its eye, are equally admiſſible to all places, employments and dignities according to their capacity; and without any other diſtinction, than that of their virtues and their talents.

Art. 7. No man can be accuſed, apprehended or detained, but in caſes determied by the law, and according to the forms which it has preſcribed. They who ſolicit, expedite, execute, or cauſe to be expedited any arbitrary orders, ſhould be puniſhed; but every citizen, ſummoned or apprehended, by virtue of the law, ſhould inſtantly obey, and he becomes culpable by reſiſtance.

Art. 8. The law ſhould eſtabliſh none but puniſhments ſtrictly and evidently neceſſary; and no man can be puniſhed but by virtue of a law eſtabliſhed and promulgated prior to the offence, and legally applied.

Art. 9. Every man being preſumed innocent until he ſhall have been found guilty, if it be deemed indiſpenſable to apprehend him, every ſpecies of rigor not abſolutely neceſſary for ſecuring his perſon, ſhould be ſeverely prohibited by the law.

Art. 10. No man can be diſturbed in his opinions, *even religious*; provided their manifeſtations do not trouble the public *order eſtabliſhed by law.*

Art. 11. The free communications of thoughts and opinions is one of the moſt precious rights of man. Every citizen, therefore, may freely ſpeak, write and print, under condition of being reſponſible for the abuſe of that liberty in caſes provided for by the law.

Art. 12. The ſecurity of the rights of the man and citizen renders a public force neceſſary: that force then is inſtituted for the good of all, and not for the particular advantage of thoſe to whom it is confided.

Art. 13. For the maintenance of this public force, and the other expences of adminiſtration, common contribution is indiſpenſable; this ſhould be equally apportioned among all the citizens, in proportion to their abilities.

Art. 14. Each citizen has the right, by himſelf, or his Repreſentatives, to determine the neceſſity of the noble contribution, freely to conſent to it, to attend to its employment, and to fix the quota, the mode of impoſition, the collection and duration of the ſame.

Art. 15. Society has a right to demand an account from every public agent of his adminiſtration.

Art. 16. Every ſociety, in which the guaranty of their rights is not ſecured, nor the ſeparation of powers determined, is without a conſtitution.

Theſe are the whole of the articles.

PARIS, September 7.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The National Aſſembly ſtill continue to march forward with gigantic ſtrides to the total deſtruction of every ſpecies of abuſe in the ancient worn-out Deſpotiſm. No Clergyman is to poſſeſs two livings, if they jointly exceed 3000 livres, or 125l. ſterling; nor a Penſion and a Living at the ſame time, of more than that ſum. The preſent ſtate of the Penſion liſt is to be examined, and meaſures taken by the Aſſembly and the King for the retrenchment, or abolition of ſuch as are too conſiderable, or improper; and a ſufficient ſum is to be granted the King for that purpoſe in future. The ſalary propoſed, though not yet finally agreed to, for the extent of Clerical Livings, is 1500 livres, or about 62l. ſterling, for the country Pariſh Prieſts, 25l. ſterling for their Curates: 100l. ſterling, for the City Prieſts, and 33l. for their Curates. The Biſhops, and other beneficed Clergy, to undergo a proportional reduction.

It is intended likewiſe to aboliſh the right of *primogeniture*, which left the younger children deſtitute of fortune, and of itſelf produced an ariſtocracy and irregularity in the State.

In ſpeaking of the Form of the new Oath to be taken by the Military, laſt week, M. PISON DU GALAND inſiſted on the words, *the Nation, and the Law*, ſtanding before the KING. "The KING ſhould be *after* the NATION," ſaid he, "becauſe *by it nothing exiſtiont the nation*, and the *nation may be every thing without him.* The KING ſhould be after the *Law*, becauſe he reigns only by the laws, and reigns only for them: abrogate the Laws, and he is no longer a KING. What remains then but a DESPOT, and the DESPOT takes precedency of all law?"

The *Marquis de Grimaldi*, a relation of his *Holineſs the Pope*, paſſing through the *Palais Royal* on Thurſday, and obſerving the new uniform coats of the Citizens expoſed to ſale, ſneeringly inquired for what corps thoſe dreſſes were intended? On being anſwered "For the *City Militia*;"—For a fit of *Jean Foutres* (ſaid he) who deſerve hanging." Fortunately for him, there were but few perſons preſent; otherwiſe he would, in all probability, have viſited the *Fatal Lamp-poſt*; but he was inſtantly apprehended, and ſent under a ſtrong guard, to the Traitors' Priſon, at the *Abbaye St. Germain*, where he probably will paſs his Autumn.

The brave French *Grenadier*, who firſt mounted at the *Baſtile*, and is worth a thouſand *Colwines*, is appointed a *Captain* in the *Paris Militia*.

The addreſs to his *Majeſty*, as originally drawn up by *M. Target*, produced ſeveral pointed obſervations and amendments. When the firſt paragraph was read containing the expreſſion of "the offering laid at *the feet* of Your *Majeſty*," there was a general cry of "Out with *the feet!*" which words were accordingly eraſed. —Another paſſage run thus—"The Nation *(univrez)* intoxicated with your glory;" but it was likewiſe effaced, on the obſervation of *M. de di Mirabeau*—"that a legiſlative body was never intoxicated, nor in a ſtate of intoxication."

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) Oct. 15.

The Governor hath received information, by an expreſs which arrived on Tueſday from Waſhington county, that alarming depredations have been committed by our ſavage foes; they have burnt Kemp's Fort, & ſeveral houſes, and give full ſcope to their natural barbarity in exerciſing their uſual cruelties. Two families have been taken from Green County, and carried into the Indian nation.

The Hon. the Executive Council are expected to meet on Tueſday next, when we have authority to ſay, a Proclamation will be iſſued, announcing the pacific underſtanding which lately took place at the Rock Landing, between the hon. the Commiſſioners and the Chiefs of the Creek nation.

On Tueſday laſt the hon. the Commiſſioners for Indian affairs, ſet out from this place, by the middle route, for New-York.

A correſpondent obſerves, that Mr. M'Gillivray's retreat from the Rock Landing, and (if report ſays true,) the Spaniſh Ambaſſador's abrupt departure from New-York, are circumſtances from which we may predict a Continental war on the ſouthern frontiers.

The Governour has received a diſpatch from Col. Howel, of Effingham County, announcing that depredations have been already committed by the Indians, ſince their departure from the Rock Landing, by taking four negroes, and a horſe from Capt. Bird, and 3 horſes from Mr. Luttinger, and that a party had gone in purſuit.

NORFOLK, (Virginia) October. 8.

Yeſterday, at three o'clock in the afternoon a moſt dreadful fire broke out at Portſmouth, which entirely conſumed three houſes. It was happily prevented from ſpreading farther by the demolition of ſome out buildings, which were pulled down for that purpoſe.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.

Account of the late murders and depredations committed by the Indians, in Harriſon county, Virginia.

"*September 10, 1789. William Johnſon's family, 4 killed and ſcalped, 4 captives. Horſes taken, cattle, ſheep and hogs killed.*

September 22. Mr. Maſack's wife and two children killed and ſcalped. Cattle and hogs killed, and houſe burnt.

September 22. Mr. Stalnaker's houſe burnt, with all his houſehold goods. The family narrowely eſcaped.

September 23. Jethro Thompſon's houſe burnt, and cattle killed.

September 26. John Simm's houſe burnt, with part of his houſehold ſtuff, and horſes taken.

(Copy)

Teſt.—BENJ. WILSON, *Col.*"

KEENE, (N. H.) October 29.

Several nights laſt week, ſome Wolves came within a few rods of the main ſtreet in this town and killed a number of ſheep.

His Excellency President *Sullivan* with the advice of his Council, has appointed Thurſday the 26th day of November next, to be obſerved as a day of public Thankſgiving and Praiſe throughout this ſtate.

By ſeveral gentlemen from Brookfield (Maſſachuſetts) we are informed, That a large pond in that town has lately ſtagnated, by which means cart-loads of Fiſh have died and ſtunk before.

On the 3d inſt. Mrs. Mehitable Bardon, of Croydon, who has been ſometime in a delirious ſtate, was found ſuſpended to a fatal cord in her own houſe. She has left a huſband and four children, to lament her unhappy exit. The verdict of the Jury was—*Inſanity.*

PORTLAND, Nov. 16.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived here Capt. David Smith, in the brig Sally, after a paſſage of 36 days from Bourdeaux, in France. Capt. Smith informs, that the ſpirit of the nation continued the ſame as it had been—even foreigners were not permitted to walk the ſtreets without the National Cockade—regiments were paſſing, equipping, exerciſing, &c. and that the "LIBERTY OF THE NATION," was loudly called for & inſiſted on, through all ranks, from the mouth of ſquiveing age to the lip of liſping infancy.

When the Sally left Bourdeaux a rumour was circulating, that the Emperor of Germany was about to eſpouſe the cauſe of the French Nobility, furniſh them with troops, &c.

SALEM, Nov. 10.

We omitted to mention in our laſt, that on the day of the arrival of the Preſident in this town, in order to communicate the general joy to the citizens of remotedneſs,—"and light up a public in the aſpect of war," the Committee of arrangements ordered an excellent dinner of plumb pudding, roaſt beef, &c. for the tenants of the poor-houſe and priſon.

A ſorrowful accident took place in this town on Saturday laſt: A ſon of Mr. Hathorne, about 8 years old, fell from a horſe cart, the wheel of which paſſing over his body, he died in a few hours afterwards—a moſt affliting loſs to his fond parents.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.

Extract of a letter from Grenada, Sept. 26.

"There has been an inſurrection at Martinique;—they have hanged and broke upon the wheel above fifty —and within theſe few days it has been diſcovered that the negroes at Martinique, (ſay Pierre) had poſſeſſed themſelves of large quantities of poiſon, and intended to poiſon all the white inhabitants. It was only diſcovered two days before this plot was to be put in execution. But what is ſtill more alarming than all this, is, the Governor of Trinidad has lately publiſhed an ordinance, that all ſlaves coming there, or on any of the Spaniſh dominions, ſhall be free. This ordinance has given the inhabitants of this iſland very much uneaſineſs, indeed ſo much ſo, that the grand jury petitioned the Governour to call the Legiſlature together, which has not yet been done.

"The alarm is ſuch, that the inhabitants of St. Mark's pariſh patrole every night from the ſetting of the ſun to the riſing of it. There are two armed veſſels with ſoldiers on board, cruiſing one to leeward, and the other to windward, if poſſible to prevent the ſlaves going off. From theſe circumſtances, I leave you to judge of the ſituation we are in."

NORTHAMPTON, November 25.

His Excellency WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Eſq. of Elizabeth-town, has been re-elected Governor of New-Jerſey, by the legiſlature of that State, now convened at Perth-Amboy.

The time to pull down, and deſtroy, is now paſt—

——As it was ONCE deſtructive of the higheſt eſt patriotiſm to overturn thoſe ſyſtems which were found incompatible with that Independence which the United States had aſſumed—ſo now it is equally their duty to build up, ſtrengthen and ſupport a Conſtitution, with which is inſeparably connected all that is dear and valuable to us as citizens and freemen. This ſentiment appears to pervade the minds of the people, and muſt ſtrengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of our civil rulers, while it inſpires with pleaſure the hearts of every real friend to the United States.

Juſt Imported from London, and to be ſold

By Ebenezer Hunt,

At his Apothecary Store, oppoſite the meeting Houſe in Northampton, a general aſſortment of

Drugs & Medicines.

ALSO,

Surgeons' Pocket Inſtruments, Lancets, Crooked Needles in Caſes, Mortars, Grain Scales and Weights, &c.

LIKEWISE,

A large quantity of PAINTERS' COLOURS, ſuch as White and Red Lead, Spruce Yellow, Spaniſh Brown, Whiting, Pruſſian Blue; Verditer Blue, Roſepink, Umber, Verdigreaſe, Ivory Black; Vermillion; &c.

He has likewiſe for ſale, Copperas, Allum, Ground Madder, Oil Vitriol, Spirits of Turpentine by the quantity, Roſin, Putty, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Figs, beſt Liſbon Wine, &c. &c.

Nov. 25. 1789. [9 3w.]

☞ THE Committee appointed by *The Society for detecting Thieves and Robbers, and bringing them to puniſhment*, requeſt the attendance of all the members of ſaid ſociety; at the Houſe of Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY, on the third day of December next, at ſix o'clock P. M.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampſhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of OLIVER WHITE, late of Hadley; deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby give notice, That we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment at the houſe of ſaid deceaſed, on the firſt Mondays of January and March next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each of ſaid days.

ENOS SMITH,
ENOS NASH.

☞ ALL perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

ABIGAIL WHITE, Adm'x.

Hadley, October 16th, 1789. (7-3w.)

Strayed or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber on the night of the 11th inſt. an iron grey COLT, two years old, one hind foot white, ſhort bodied, natural trotter. Whoever will take up ſaid Colt and give information where he may be had, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

ZADOCK KING.

Conway, Nov. 16, 1789.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampſhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of ABRAHAM FLEMING, late of Chelter, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—hereby give notice—That we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment on the ſecond Tueſdays of February and May next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each of ſaid days.—No accounts will be allowed after ſaid ſecond Tueſday of May, as the time allowed by the Judge then expires.

ARON BELL.
STEPHEN LYMAN.

☞ ALL Perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

JAMES HAMILTON, Adm'r.

Cheſter, Nov. 10, 1789. (8.3w

ALL Perſons indebted by Note or Book to the ſubſcriber, are hereby informed, that he is about leaving the town, and has lodged his accounts in the hands of Major John Smith, to whom application muſt be made for ſettlement without loſs of time.

ENOS POMEROY.

Hadley, Nov. 3d. 1789.

The following ODES *were composed on the arrival of the* President *of the* United States, *at* New-Hampshire.

ODE FIRST.

FUEL CHORUS.

BEHOLD he comes! Columbia's pride,
And Nature's boast—her fav'rite Son,
Of valour—wisdom—truth—well try'd—
Hail matchless WASHINGTON.

RECITATIVE.

'Tis gratitude that prompts the humble lay.
Accept great Chief what gratitude can pay.

AIR.

Let old and young—let rich and poor,
Their voices raise,
To sing his praise,
And bid him welcome o'er and o'er.

CHORUS.

Welcome matchless WASHINGTON,
Matchless as the deeds you've done.

RECITATIVE.

From North to South from East to West.
His fame unrivall'd stands confest.

AIR.

This, this is he—by Heaven design'd
The pride and wonder of mankind;
United then your voices raise,
And all united sing his praise.

CHORUS.

Welcome matchless WASHINGTON,
Matchless as the deeds you've done.

ODE SECOND.

Tune——"*He comes,*" *&c.*

HE comes! he comes! your songs prepare;
The matchless CHIEF approaches near,
Each heart exults! each tongue proclaims,
He's welcome to HANTONIA'S plains.

CHORUS.

Welcome! Welcome! Welcome! Welcome!
Welcome to Hantonia's *plains.*

Those shouts ascending to the sky,
Proclaim great WASHINGTON is nigh!
Hail nature's boast—Columbia's Son;
Welcome! welcome WASHINGTON.
Chorus—Welcome, &c.

Let strains harmonious rend the air,
For see the Godlike Hero's here!
Thrice hail—Columbia's fav'rite Son,
Thrice welcome matchless WASHINGTON.
Chorus—Welcome, &c.

IMPROMTU TO A LADY.

BEAUTY'S but a fading flower,
Wit the portion of a few;
But where they both unite their power,
As envy owns they do in you—

The lovely mind adds such a grace
To all the charms that beauty gives,
That 'spite of time the blooming face
In fancy's eye forever lives.

KING'S BENCH, ENGLAND.

A Case was on Monday tried before Lord Kenyon, which afforded much diversion to the Court. The action was brought by Mrs Spurrier, an eminent auctioneer, against Mr. Beard, to recover a sum of about 230l. being a charge of one per cent. commission for selling an estate.

Mr. Bearcroft, on behalf of the plaintiff, stated to the jury, that his client was employed to sell an estate by auction; but not being able to procure a good purchaser, it was bought and afterwards sold by the proprietor, by private contract. He said, he should prove by the testimony of many auctioneers, that altho the estate was ultimately sold by private contract, yet the Plaintiff, agreeably to the customary charges of these gentlemen, had a right to the commission of one per cent.

Several eminent auctioneers were examined; but they could not prove that the demand in question was supported by any general custom. They differed in some respect about the charges, but said they depended upon the circumstances of the case.

On one of the witnesses saying he had served an apprenticeship to the business of an auctioneer, Lord Kenyon asked him what was the *science* that was taught to an apprentice? Was it any thing more than *bowing* to the audience, and giving a blow with the *hammer*?

The witness answered, there was no particular science.

Mr. Christie was then called. He said he had been an auctioneer upwards of 25 years. The business of an auctioneer consisted in something more than making *bows*, and knocking down the *hammer*. It required a knowledge grounded on experience—a proper acquaintance with all the circumstances belonging to the estate—and in preparing proper advertisements to *enlarge the ideas* of the public; where he was so unfortunate not to sell the estate for his employer, he would only charge him the expense out of pocket—but if it was afterwards sold by private contract, he should think himself hardly dealt with not to be paid his commission; his usual charges were two per cent. above 10,000l. He never had any dispute with his employers.

Mr. Erskine, Counsel for the defendant, addressed the jury in a speech replete with wit and ingenuity.——He said, he sometimes as a profession of an Auctioneer was infinitely preferable in point of pleasure and profit to that of a Barrister; for the difference between the charge of the present plaintiff and his (Mr. Erskine's) was as follows:

Auctioneer's Charge.—To a pleasant journey into Sussex, where I was hospitably entertained (out two days). 230l.

Mr. Erskine's Charge.—To pleading from nine in the morning till four in the afternoon, by which I was melted down by fatigue to the size of a silver penny. 10l. 10s.

Mr. Erskine said, if auctioneers were paid the demand in question upon every advertisement, they would be the richest subjects in the nation. By *enlarging the ideas* of the public, which he found was the business of the Gentleman of the Hammer, he supposed was meant representing an estate to be worth 20,000l. when it would sell only for 10,000. He made a variety of other ingenious and pointed observations, said there was no evidence of any custom to support the plaintiff in his demand, or that he had done any business that could entitle him to that sum. He called no witnesses.

Lord Kenyon said, that in order to maintain the plaintiff's action, evidence ought to have been given of some contract, either expressed or implied: there was no proof of a custom.

The plaintiff was nonsuited.

[From a late London paper.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Patna, in Bengal, dated Sept. 23, 1788.

"THE travelling Pauquirs in this country are a kind of superstitious devotees, who pretend to great zeal in religion, but are, in fact, the most vicious and profligate wretches in the world. They wander about the country here as the gypsies do with you, and having some little smattering of physick, musick, or other arts, they introduce themselves by their means wherever they go. One of them called a few days at my house, who had a beautiful large snake in a basket, which he made rise up and dance about to the tune of a pipe on which he played. It happened that my outhouses and farm yard had for some time been infested with snakes, which had killed me several turkies, geese, ducks, fowls, and even a cow and a bullock. My servants asked this man whether he could pipe these snakes out of their holes and catch them; he answered them in the affirmative, and they carried him instantly to the place where one of the snakes had been seen: he began piping, and in a short time the snake came dancing to him; the fellow caught him by the nape of his neck, and brought him to me. As I was incredulous I did not go to see this first operation; but as he took this beast so expeditiously, and I still suspected some trick, I desired him to go and catch another, and went with him myself to observe his motions. He began by abusing the snake and ordering him to come out of his hole instantly and not be angry, otherwise he would cut his throat and suck his blood: I cannot swear that the snake heard and understood this elegant invocation; he then began piping with all his might, left the snake should be deaf; he had not piped above 5 minutes, when an immense large Corne Capelle (the most venomous kind of serpent) popped his head out of the corner of the room; when the man saw his nose, he approached nearer to him, and piped more vehemently till the snake was half out, and ready to make a dart at him; he then piped with only one hand, and advanced the other under the snake as it was raising itself to make the spring; when the snake darted at his body, he made a snatch at his tail, which he caught very dexterously, and held the creature very fast, without the least apprehension of being bit, until my servants dispatched it. I had often heard of snakes being charmed out of their holes by musick,* but never believed it, till I had this ocular demonstration of the fact. In the space of an hour the Faquir caught five very venomous snakes close about my house."

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* *That this method of charming the serpentine race was practised at a very early period of antiquity, appears from the allusion of the Holy Psalmist, in the 4th and 5th verses of the 58th Psalm.*

CASH or SALT

GIVEN FOR ANY QUANTITY OF

FLAX-SEED,

BY

JAMES & HEZEKIAH BULL.

Hartford, October, 1789. (6tfw.)

Notice is hereby given,

TO the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Norwich, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the list for 1788, as follows, viz.

	State Tax.	*Town Tax.*
	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
George Green,	0 12 2	1 1 7
Joshua Bracket,	0 6 8	0 12 3

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 15th day of January next, so much of said lands will be then sold at *PUBLICK VENDUE*, at the Dwelling House of Mr. Samuel Parsons, inholder, in said Norwich, at one o'clock P.M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JESSE JOY, Collector.

Norwich, October 24th, 1789. (6tw

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of MOSES WHITE, 2d. late of South-Hadley, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give Notice, That we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the first Tuesdays of December and January next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each day, at the house of Joseph White, in South-Hadley. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

NOAH GOODMAN, } Commissioners.
JOSIAH WHITE, }

☞ ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; to

ABIGAIL WHITE, Administratrix.

South-Hadley, Nov. 3d, 1789.

WHEREAS we the subscribers were appointed Guardians by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, unto JOHN WORKMAN, of Colrain, in said County, on the 20th day of May 1785.——These are therefore to notify and warn all persons from having any dealings with, or buying any thing or things of the said WORKMAN—And those who have bought of the said WORKMAN since the above date, are desired to return the same to us the subscribers, or they may expect to meet with trouble.

☞ ALL Persons are hereby forbid harbouring or concealing the said JOHN WORKMAN, as they would avoid the Penalty of the LAW.

HUGH M'CLELLEN,
JONATHAN M'GEE,
DAVID WILLSON.

Colrain, Nov. 3, 1789. (7.3w.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident proprietors of

Land in the town of Conway, County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a state and minister tax, in September 1788; and town tax in February 1789, as follows, viz.

	State tax.	*Town tax.*	*Minister tax.*
	f. d. q.	f. d. q.	f. d. q.
Lot No. 126, laid to Nathaniel Dickinson,	9 9 0	13 0 0	2 11 3
Lot No. 29, laid to Joseph Barnard,	2 3 0	3 0 0	0 8 3
Part of Lot No. 116, laid to Nathan Frary,	2 3 0	3 0 0	0 8 3
Lot No. 25 laid to Noah Baker,	2 3 0	3 0 0	0 8 3
Lot No. 8, laid to Thomas Bardwell,	2 8 0	3 7 0	0 10 1
Part of Lot No. 35, laid to Col. Hawks;	2 7 2	3 6 0	0 10 0
Lot No. 42, laid to Samuel Barnard,	2 3 0	3 0 0	0 8 1
Lots originally in Shelburne.	2 7 2	3 6 0	0 10 0
Lot No. 44, laid to Samuel Barnard,	3 2 1	4 4 3	0 11 3
Part of Lot No. 72, laid to John Amsden,	0 9 0	1 0 0	0 2 3
Lot No. 78, laid to Col. E. Hinsdale,	1 10 2	2 6 0	0 6 3
Part of Lot No. 45, laid to Col. E. Hinsdale,	0 9 0	1 0 0	0 2 3
Lots originally in Shelburne Cort.			
Lot No. 4, laid to Joseph Barnard,	0 11 1	1 3 0	0 3 1
Lot No. 7, laid to Joseph and Samuel Stebbins,	0 6 3	0 9 0	0 2 1
Lot No. 8, laid to Nathan and Obadiah Frary,	0 3 1	0 4 0	0 1 0
Lot No. 9, laid to Samuel Dickinson's heirs.	0 4 2	0 6 0	0 1 2
Lot No. 16, laid to John Williams,	0 11 1	1 3 0	0 4 1
Lot No. 19, laid to Samuel Dwelley,	0 11 1	1 3 0	0 4 1
Lot No. 26, laid to Col. John Hawks,	0 4 2	0 6 0	0 1 2
Farm belonging to Ephraim Smith's heirs.	8 5 1		2 6 1

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first Monday of January next, so much of said land will be then sold at PUBLICK VENDUE, at the house of Mr. SAMUEL BOLTWOOD, inholder, in said Conway, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

DANIEL MANTOR, Collector.

Conway, October 30th, 1789. (8.3w.)

Vol. IV.] THE [NUMB. 170.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Begun and held at the city of New-York, on Wednesday the Fourth of March, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, and Eighty-Nine.

An ACT to establish the JUDICIAL COURTS of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Supreme Court of the United States shall consist of a chief justice and five associate justices, any four of whom shall be a quorum, and shall hold annually at the seat of government two sessions, the one commencing the first Monday of February, and the other the first Monday of August. That the associate justices shall have precedence according to the date of their commissions, or when the commissions of two or more of them bear date on the same day, according to their respective ages.

And be it further enacted, That the United States shall be, and they hereby are divided into thirteen districts, to be limited and called as follows, to wit, one to consist of that part of the State of Massachusetts which lies easterly of the state of New-Hampshire, and to be called Maine district; one to consist of the state of New-Hampshire, and to be called New-Hampshire district; one to consist of the remaining part of the state of Massachusetts, and to be called Massachusetts district; one to consist of the state of Connecticut, and to be called Connecticut district; one to consist of the state of New-York, and to be called New-York district; one to consist of the state of New-Jersey, and to be called New-Jersey district; one to consist of the state of Pennsylvania, and to be called Pennsylvania district; one to consist of the state of Delaware, and to be called Delaware district; one to consist of the state of Maryland, and to be called Maryland district; one to consist of the state of Virginia, except that part called the district of Kentucky, and to be called Virginia district; one to consist of the remaining part of the state of Virginia, and to be called Kentucky district; one to consist of the state of South-Carolina, and to be called South-Carolina district; and one to consist of the state of Georgia, and to be called Georgia district.

And be it further enacted, That there be a court called a district court, in each of the aforementioned districts, to consist of one judge, who shall reside in the district for which he is appointed, and he shall be called a district judge, and shall hold annually four sessions, the first of which to commence as follows, to wit, in the districts of New-York and New-Jersey on the first, in the district of Pennsylvania on the second, in the district of Connecticut on the third, and in the district of Delaware on the fourth Tuesdays of November next; in the districts of Massachusetts, of Maine, and of Maryland, on the first, in the district of Georgia on the second, and in the districts of New-Hampshire, of Virginia and Kentucky, on the third Tuesdays of December next; and the other three sessions progressively in the respective districts on the like Tuesdays of every third calendar month afterwards, and in the district of South-Carolina, on the third Monday in March and September, the first Monday in July, and the second Monday of December of each and every year, commencing in December next; and that the district judge shall have power to hold special courts at his discretion. That the stated district court shall be held at the places following, viz. in the district of Maine, at Portland and Pownalborough alternately, beginning at the first; in the district of New-Hampshire, at Exeter and Portsmouth alternately, beginning at the first; in the district of Massachusetts, at Boston and Salem alternately, beginning at the first; in the district of Connecticut, alternately at Hartford and New-Haven, beginning at the first; in the district of New-York, at New-York; in the district of New-Jersey, alternately at New-Brunswick and Burlington, beginning at the first; in the district of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia and York-Town alternately, beginning at the first; in the district of Delaware, alternately at New-Castle and Dover, beginning at the first; in the district of Maryland, alternately at Baltimore and Easton, beginning at the first; in the district of Virginia, alternately at Richmond and Williamsburgh, beginning at the first; in the district of Kentucky, at Harrodsburgh; in the district of South-Carolina, at Charlestown, in the district of Georgia alternately at Savannah and Augusta, beginning at the first; and that the special courts shall be held at the same places in each district as the stated courts, or in districts that have two at either of them, in the discretion of the judge, or at such other place in the district, as the nature of the business and his discretion shall direct.——And that in the districts that have but one place for holding the district court, the records thereof shall be kept at that place; and in districts that have two, at the place in each district which the judge shall appoint.

And be it further enacted, That the before-mentioned districts, except those of Maine and Kentucky, shall be divided into three circuits, and be called the eastern, the middle and the southern circuit. That the eastern circuit shall consist of the districts of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New-York;—that the middle circuit shall consist of the districts of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia; and that the southern circuit shall consist of the districts of South-Carolina and Georgia, and that there shall be held annually in each district of said circuits, two courts, which shall be called circuit courts, and shall consist of any two justices of the Supreme Court, and the district judge of such district, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum: *Provided,* That no district judge shall give a vote in any case of appeal or error from his own decision, but may assign the reasons of such his decision.

And be it further enacted, That the first session of said circuit court in the several districts shall commence at the times following, viz. in New-Jersey on the second, in New-York on the fourth, in Pennsylvania on the eleventh, in Connecticut on the twenty-second, and in Delaware on the twenty-seventh days of April next; in Massachusetts on the third, in Maryland on the seventh, in South-Carolina on the twelfth, in New-Hampshire on the twentieth, in Virginia on the twenty-second, and in Georgia on the twenty-eighth days of May next, and the subsequent sessions in the respective districts on the like days of every sixth calendar month afterwards, except in South-Carolina, where the session of the said court shall commence on the first, and in Georgia where it shall commence on the seventeenth day of October, and except when any of those days shall happen on a Sunday, and then the session shall commence on the next day following. And the sessions of said circuit court shall be held in the district of New-Hampshire, at Portsmouth and Exeter alternately, beginning at the first; in the district of Massachusetts, at Boston; in the district of Connecticut alternately at Hartford and New-Haven, beginning at the last; in the district of New-York alternately at N. York and Albany, beginning at the first; in the district of New-Jersey, at Trenton; in the district of Pennsylvania, alternately at Philadelphia and York-Town, beginning at the first; in the district of Delaware, alternately at New-Castle and Dover, beginning at the first; in the district of Maryland, alternately at Annapolis and Easton, beginning at the first; in the district of Virginia, alternately at Charlottesville and Williamsburgh, beginning at the first; in the district of South-Carolina, alternately at Columbia and Charleston, beginning at the first; and in the district of Georgia, alternately at Savannah and Augusta, beginning at the first. And the circuit courts shall have power to hold special sessions for the trial of criminal causes at any other time at their discretion, or at the discretion of the Supreme Court.

And be it further enacted, That the Supreme Court may, by any one or more of its justices being present, be adjourned from day to day until a quorum be convened; and that a circuit court may also be adjourned from day to day by any one of its judges, or if none are present by the marshal of the district until a quorum be convened; and that a district court in case of the inability of the judge to attend at the commencement of a session, may by virtue of a written order from the said judge directed to the marshal of the district be adjourned by the said marshal to such day, antecedent to the next stated session of the said court, as in the said order shall be appointed, and in case of the death of the said judge, and his vacancy not being supplied, all process, pleadings and proceedings of a like nature therewith, pending before the said court, shall be continued at the next stated session after the appointment and acceptance of the office by his successor.

And be it enacted, That the supreme court and the district courts shall have power to appoint clerks for their respective courts, and that the clerk for each district court shall be clerk also of the circuit court in such district, and each of the said clerks shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, take the following oath or affirmation, to wit, "I A. B. being appointed clerk of do
" solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will truly and faithfully enter and record all the orders, decrees, judgments and proceedings of the said court, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties of my said office, according to the best of my abilities and understanding. So help me God." Which words, so help me God, shall be omitted in all cases where an affirmation is admitted instead of an oath. And the said clerks shall also severally give bond, with sufficient sureties (to be approved of by the supreme and district courts respectively) to the United States, in the sum of two thousand dollars, faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, and seasonably to record the decrees, judgments and determinations of the court of which he is clerk.

And be it enacted, That the Justices of the supreme court, and the district judges, before they proceed to execute the duties of their respective offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation, to wit, "I A. B. do
" solemnly swear or affirm, that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as
" according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the constitution and laws of the United States. So help me God."

And be it further enacted, That the district courts shall have exclusively of the courts of the several states, cognizance of all crimes and offences that shall be cognizable under the authority of the United States, committed within their respective districts, or upon the high seas; where no other punishment than whipping, not exceeding thirty stripes, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, is to be inflicted; and shall also have exclusive original cognizance of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, including all seizures under laws of impost, navigation or trade of the United States, where the seizures are made, on waters which are navigable from the sea by vessels of ten or more tons burthen, within their respective districts as well as upon the high seas; saving to suitors, in all cases, the right of a common law remedy, where the common law is competent to give it: And shall also have exclusive original cognizance of all seizures on land, or other waters than as aforesaid, made, and of all suits for penalties and forfeitures incurred, under the laws of the United States. And shall also have cognizance, concurred with the courts of the several States, or the circuit courts, as the case may be, of all causes where an alien sues for a tort only in violation of the law of nations or a treaty of the United States. And shall also have cognizance, concurrent as last mentioned, of all suits at common law where the United States sue, and the manner in dispute amounts, exclusive of costs, to the sum or value of one hundred dollars. And shall also have jurisdiction exclusively of the courts of the several States, of all suits against consuls or vice-consuls, except for offences above the description aforesaid. And the trial of issues in fact, in the district courts, in all causes except civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, shall be by jury.

And be it further enacted, That the district court in Kentucky district shall, besides the jurisdiction aforesaid, have jurisdiction of all other causes, except of appeals and writs of error, hereto-after made cognizable in a circuit court, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a circuit court, and writs of error & appeals shall lie from decisions therein to the supreme court in the same causes, as from a circuit court to the supreme court, and under the same regulations.—And the district court in Maine district, shall, besides the jurisdiction herein before granted, have jurisdiction of all causes, except of appeals and writs of error herein after made cognizable in a circuit court, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a circuit court: And writs of error shall lie from decisions therein to the circuit court in the district of Massachusetts, in the same manner as from other district courts to their respective circuit courts.

And be it further enacted, That the circuit courts shall have original cognizance, concurrent with the courts of the several States, of all suits of a civil nature at common law or in equity, where the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of costs, the sum or value of five hundred dollars, and the United States are plaintiffs, or petitioners; or an alien is a party, or the suit is between a citizen of the State where the suit is brought, and a citizen of another State. And shall have exclusive cognizance of all crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States, except where this act otherwise provides, or the laws of the United States shall otherwise direct, and concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts of the crimes and offences cognizable therein. But no person shall be arrested in one district for trial in another, in any civil action before a circuit or district court. And no civil suit shall be brought before either of said courts against an inhabitant of the United States, by any original process in any other district than that whereof he is an inhabitant, or in which he may be found at the time of serving the writ, nor shall any district or circuit court have cognizance of any suit to recover the contents of any promissory note or other choice in action, in favour of an assignee, unless a suit might have been prosecuted in such court to recover the said contents if no assignment had been made, except in cases of fur-

eight bills of exchange. And the circuit courts shall also have appellate jurisdiction from the district courts under the regulations and restrictions herein after provided.

And be it further enacted, That if a suit be commenced in any State court, against an alien, or by a citizen of the State in which the suit is brought against a citizen of another State, and the matter in dispute exceeds the aforementioned sum or value of five hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, to be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court; and the defendant shall, at the time of entering his appearance in such state court, file a petition for the removal of the cause for trial into the next circuit court, to be held in the district where the suit is pending, or if in the district of Maine to the district court next to be holden therein, or if in the district of Kentucky to the district court next to be holden therein, and offer good and sufficient surety for his entering into such court, on the first day of its session, copies of said process against him, and also for his there appearing and entering special bail in the cause, if special bail was originally requisite therein, it shall then be the duty of the State court to accept the surety, and proceed no further in the cause, and any bail that may have been originally taken shall be discharged, and the said copies being entered as aforesaid, in such court of the United States, the cause shall there proceed in the same manner as if it had been brought there by original process. And any attachment of the goods or estate of the defendant by the original process, shall hold the goods or estate so attached, to answer the final judgment in the same manner as by the laws of such state they would have been holden to answer final judgment, had it been rendered by the court in which the suit commenced. And if in any action commenced in a State court, the title of land be concerned, and the parties are citizens of the same State, and the matter in dispute exceeds the sum or value of five hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, the sum or value being made to appear to the satisfaction of the court, either party, before the trial, shall state to the court and make affidavit if they require it, that he claims and shall rely upon a right or title to the land, under a grant from a State, other than that in which the suit is pending, and produce the original grant or exemplification of it, except where the loss of public records shall put it out of his power, and shall move that the adverse party inform the court whether he claim a right or title to the land under a grant from the State in which the suit is pending; the said adverse party shall give such information, or otherwise not be allowed to plead such grant, or give it in evidence upon the trial, and if he informs that he does claim under such grant, the party claiming under the grant first mentioned, may then, on motion, remove the cause for trial to the next circuit court to be holden in such district, or if in the district of Maine, to the court next to be holden therein; or if in Kentucky district, to the district court next to be holden therein; but if he is the defendant, shall do it under the same regulations as in the beforementioned case of the removal of the cause into such court by an alien: And neither party removing the cause, shall be allowed to plead or give evidence of any other title than that by him stated as aforesaid, as the ground of his claim.—And the trial of issues in fact in the circuit courts shall, in all suits, except those of equity, and of admiralty, and maritime jurisdiction, be by jury.

And be it further enacted, That the Supreme Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature, where a State is a party, except between a State and its citizens; and except also between a State and citizens of other States, or aliens, in which latter case it shall have original but not exclusive jurisdiction. And shall have exclusively all such jurisdiction of suits or proceedings against Ambassadors or other public Ministers, or their domestics, or domestic servants, as a court of law can have or exercise consistently with the law of nations; and original, but not exclusive jurisdiction of all suits brought by Ambassadors, or other public Ministers, or in which a Consul or Vice-consul, shall be a party. And the trial of issues in fact in the Supreme Court, in all actions at law against citizens of the United States, shall be by jury. The Supreme Court shall also have appellate jurisdiction from the circuit courts and courts of the several States in the cases herein after specially provided for: And shall have power to issue writs of prohibition to the district courts, when proceeding as courts of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and writs of *mandamus*, in cases warranted by the principles and usages of law, to any courts appointed, or persons holding office, under the authority of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That all the beforementioned courts of the United States, shall have power to issue writs of *feire facias*, *habeas corpus*, & all other writs not specially provided for by statute, which may be necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions, and agreeable to the principles and usages of law. And that either of the justices of the Supreme Court, as well as judges of the district courts, shall have power to grant writs of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of an enquiry into the cause of commitment. *Provided*, that writs of *habeas corpus* shall in no case extend to prisoners in goal, unless where they are in custody, under or by colour of the authority of the United States, or are committed for trial before some court of the same, or are necessary to be brought into court to testify.

And be it further enacted, That all the said courts of the United States, shall have power in the trial of actions at law, on motion and due notice thereof being given, to require the parties to produce books or writings in their possession or power, which contain evidence pertinent to the issue, in cases and under circumstances where they might be compelled to produce the same by the ordinary rules of proceeding in chancery; and if a plaintiff shall fail to comply with such order, to produce books or writings, it shall be lawful for the courts respectively, on motion to give the like judgment against the plaintiff, as in cases of non suit, and if a defendant shall fail to comply with such order, to produce books or writings, it shall be lawful for the courts respectively on motion as aforesaid, to give judgment against him or her by default.

And be it further enacted, That suits in equity shall not be sustained in either of the courts of the United States, in any case where there is plain adequate and complete remedy may be had at law.

And be it further enacted, That all the said courts of the United States shall have power to grant new trials in cases where there has been a trial by jury for reasons for which new trials have been usually granted in courts of law; and shall have power to impose and administer all necessary oaths or affirmation, and to punish by fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of said courts, all contempts of authority in any cause or hearing before the same; and to make and establish all necessary rules for the orderly conducting business in said courts, provided such rules are not repugnant to the laws of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That, when in a circuit court, judgment upon a verdict in a civil action shall be entered, execution may on motion of either party, at the discretion of the court, and on such conditions for the security of the adverse party as they may judge proper, be stayed forty-two days from the time of entering judgment, to give time to file in the Clerk's office of said court, a petition for a new trial. And if such petition be there filed within the term of forty-two days, with a certificate thereon from either of the judges of such court, that he allows the same to be filed, which certificate he may make or refuse at his discretion, execution shall of course be further stayed to the next session of said court. And if a new trial be granted, the former judgment shall be thereby rendered void.

(To be continued.)

PARIS, [France] Sept. 11.

REVOLUTION AT LIEGE.

[A very populous Town in *Germany*.]

ON the 13th ult. the Prince Bishop sent a note to the Cathedral Chapter, couched in the following terms, viz.

Venerable, noble, dearly and well-beloved BRETHREN,

THE inequality of the division of the imposts has been very long very heavy at my heart. The calamities which have happened in the course of this year, have added to this great weight, and induced me to convoke my States, in order to adopt some means to ease the poorest and most numerous part of my faithful subjects. I am sure an equal contribution has ever been the wish of your hearts; and I am persuaded at this moment, the liberality of your sentiments, so often manifested for the general welfare, will excite you with eagerness to second my paternal views, by the example of a generous renunciation of your pecuniary exemptions.

I shall immediately exhort my Clergy to do the same; and I doubt not that the principles of justice & christian charity, which are the supports of the holy religion, the ministry of which they are entrusted with, will determine them to consent with a zeal equal to its patriotism.

I pray God, venerable, noble, dearly and well beloved brethren, to have you in his holy keeping.

Done at our Castle of Seraing, the 13th of August, 1789.

CONSTANTIN FRANCOIS.

The Chapter on receipt of the above, without hesitation, generously agreed to it. But this did not satisfy the people; and they accordingly drew up a paper, expressive of their full reliance on the good intentions of his Highness, but containing accusations against his counsellors, who they asserted had misled him for years, and prevented access to his Highness for the illucidation of truth. They were therefore determined to regain their prerogatives, as enjoyed in 1684, which tyranny, and public robbery has wrested from them.

They displaced the new Magistrates, and re-elected their predecessors.

The Militia mounted guard at all the posts usually occupied by the soldiers; and patroles paraded the streets, to keep the peace, and secure the private property.

They opened all the prisons, and released all the prisoners.

Having no opposers, they drew up a

BILL *of* RIGHTS *or* DEMANDS, *as follow.*

"The social Contract of the Peace of Fexhe and of XXII, to be inviolably observed.

"The Regulations of 1684, which gives power to the Prince to chuse half the Municipal Magistrates of the country, to be abolished.

"A more equal, direct, and just assessment of all imposts.

"A more equal representation in the National Assembly; and permission to renovate the laws which had grown defective, and to give to their liberty all the extent it required, the which they claimed as their legitimate right."

A deputation was sent with the above to the Prince, and an invitation for him to come among them.

The Prince immediately signified his consent, and was drawn by the people in his carriage from the Castle through the principal streets to the Town Hall, escorted only by the love of his subjects.

His Highness there signed and ratified all they had done and asked; and in the evening there was a general illumination, fireworks, rejoicings, &c.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 5.

POPE OF ROME.

An offer has lately been made to the Pope, of immense sum of money, which will enrich his Holiness, without impoverishing any one person upon earth.

The offer has made great noise in Rome. The nature of it is this:

Two clergymen, who formerly belonged to the suppressed order of Jesuits, waited upon the Lord Treasurer of his Holiness, and requested him to inform the Sovereign, that they are willing to discover a valuable subterraneous place, in which was at that moment, a sum of money amounting in value to 700,000 pounds sterling.

They at the same time informed him, that they would discover this treasure only on one condition, that they should have one fifth of the whole for themselves.

This offer has set all the speculators in Rome at work to conjecture by whom this treasure was concealed and where.

The two Ex-Jesuits have kept their secret, for they not yet had an answer from his Holiness; and yet some people pretend that they are acquainted with the circumstances relating to it.

They say, that as those who have made the offer, a discovery, were Jesuits, the treasure must have belonged to their order, and been buried there before its suppression.

With respect to the place where it lies, the first people will have it that it is near the Baths of Antonius, not far from Sebastian's gate, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits.

About this place, several large manufactures are established, and some old buildings and ruins lie about it.

There are also several subterraneous passages in about this place, which would no doubt be immediately explored, if they were private property; but they belong to the Court of Chancery, or Apostolical Chamber.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

A confirmation is received of the Swedish General Baron de Stedingk, having gained a complete victory July 21, over Le. Gen. de Scultz; arms, baggage, tents, cannon, &c. all fell into the hands of the Swedes—24 officers, the General's aid-de-camps, colours and 600 prisoners, all taken. Scultz made his escape. The Baron marched in pursuit of the enemy—The King has promoted him to the rank of Major-general.

An engagement has taken place between a detachment gallies from Peterfburg, with provisions and supplies for the relief of Frederickfham, on the Swedish frontiers, and some gallies and small craft belonging to the Swedes, which were assembled to assist the Swedish Monarch in the siege he is now carrying on for the recovery of this part of his territory. Frederickfham was built by Frederick of Sweden, but was conquered from him by the Empress Elizabeth. Since it has been annexed to Russia, the town has been greatly improved and strengthened by very good fortifications, for the defence of that district in Finland ceded by the peace of Abo. The action in question, between the gallies, terminated with advantage to Sweden—three gallies were taken, and two were driven on shore and burnt—those that escaped proceeded to Wyburg.

Sept. 24. The following is the King of Sweden's letter to the Queen and Regency and Stockholm, dated Sweabourg, August 29.—On the 24th inst. at ten in the morning, the Russian fleet of gallies, under the Prince of Nassau and two other Admirals, in two divisions, attempting to surround our fleet, by attacking it on both sides with nearly double superior force. The action lasted with great bravery until 9 in the evening, when our fleet got into Swartholm to refit damaged, that they will be at sea in two days. We lost one large galley and one Toroma, (a smaller kind) both which ran aground, and the Russians took another. Our frigate Trolle, also got a ground, with another Toroma, the latter of which was blown up by her commander. The Russian officers taken 250 brought in prisoners report, that the attack was made by their whole fleet avowedly wholly to annihilate ours, but which, by the bravery of our officers and seamen, they have not been able to injure materially.

Another victory of the Austrians over the Turks.

The 28th of August, at day-break, the Turkish army consisting of 21,000, having passed the preceding night between Boplitz and Czapola, advanced as far as Lassmare, and occupied the heights beyond the defile; in a short time after, a body of about 2000, chiefly spahis, marched up close to the Austrian camp: they had with them several pieces of cannon, and began immediately to raise batteries. This made General Clairfait imagine that the whole army intended, as soon as the batteries should be finished, to march down from the heights into the plain. But perceiving that at one o'clock, P. M. the enemy had made no disposition for descending into the plain, he resolved to attack the 2000 spahis, who had advanced nearly up to his works. This he did with 5 battallions of infantry and eleven divisions of horse.—The Austrians advanced with great intrepidity, and made themselves masters of the post of Lassmare; in doing which, they had to contend not only with the 2000 spahis, but with another large body detached from the main army. The Turks behaved with uncommon gallantry, and disputed every inch of ground with the most determined resolution. Before night, the 2000 spahis were completely routed, and in that day's engagement 800 Turks were left dead on the field. The victory passed the night upon their arms, and the next day the Turks were seen still upon the heights, though

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was imagined the misfortune of the preceding day would have determined them to decamp in the night. Their stay convinced Count de Clairfait that they intended to try the event of another day; and he was not mistaken. He resolved, seeing them descend towards the plain, to spare them a part of their march, and advanced to meet them, having been previously joined by a considerable body of troops under the command of the Prince of Waldeck. Great spirit was displayed on both sides; but the discipline of the Austrians at length prevailed over the intrepidity of the Turks, who were obliged to give way. The victory was decidedly won when the General dispatched the messenger who brought this account, but the firing and pursuit had not entirely ceased, some small parties being still engaged. The total loss of the enemy on the two days amounted to 1500 killed—and the Austrians have to shew, as proofs of their victory, eleven pieces of cannon, 9 pair of colours, and 32 baggage and ammunition waggons. The loss in killed and wounded on the side of the victors on the second day had not been ascertained when the express came away—but on the first the loss was only 30.

CHARLESTON, [S.C.] October. 19.

By a gentleman just arrived from Hispaniola, we are informed, that advice had arrived there of eight sail of British men of war, having captured nine sail of French merchantmen, and carryed them into Jamaica—The cause of the above hostilities he could not learn.

In an edict of Frederick IV. of Denmark, he declared all his subjects to be *born free*; and soon after he published another edict, in which he declared that they should remain so until *three years* of age!—Could despotism sport more wantonly with human nature?

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.

Yesterday, at one o'clock, the PRESIDENT of the United States returned to this city in perfect health, from his tour through the eastern States.

This event was announced by a federal salute from the Battery.

There is a variety of incidents that attended the tour of *The President*, which muft fill every patriotick mind with peculiar pleasure:—Independent of that personal respect which is paid to him as a Man, there is an invariable reference in all the addresses, to his political situation, and that Constitution over whose administration he presides. These national sentiments are universally reiterated—and plainly prove that the people are united in their hopes and expectations of publick freedom, peace and happiness from the general government.

Tuesday evening last the Commissioners Plenipotentiary for treating with the nations of Indians, south of the river Ohio, returned to this city.

We learn that Mr. M'Gillivray, who, with one or two thousand Indians met the Commissioners at Rock-Landing, declined acceding to the terms proposed to him; but that all the other Chiefs appeared extremely desirous of being at peace with the United States.

Notwithstanding a Treaty has not been concluded with the Creeks, yet the strongest assurances were given by Mr. M'Gillivray, and all the head men present, that no hostilities should be committed on the part of their Nation. The Supreme Executive of Georgia were also taking measures to prevent aggressions or provocations on the part of the inhabitants of the frontiers of that state.

We are happy to inform the publick that all the other Nations bordering on the southern States continue in perfect peace and amity with the United States. The Commissioners sent friendly messages to all the Nations comprehended within the limits of their commission. They saw Pinoingo, the Chickasaw Chief, at Richmond, in Virginia, and delivered to him a copy of the talk which they had previously sent to his nation.

NOVEMBER 18.

Yesterday arrived the brig Susannah, Capt. Derry, in 42 days from Dublin. From papers brought in this vessel we have extracted the following European occurrences.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Yesterday the Right Hon. *William Eden*, arrived at his seat at *Buckingham*, in *Kent*, from his commercial embassy at the Court of Madrid; and this day he waited on the Minister, with whom he had a conference for a considerable time.

The political hemisphere grows more cloudy every day, and we fear a storm is gathering of much greater force than was expected, owing to the general spirit of liberty spreading into countries where men have hitherto been treated much worse than brutes.

There cannot be a doubt but the Princes of Germany are privately alarmed at this, nay in fact, their motives evince it. The King of Prussia, armed and arming further at all points, cannot be supposed squandering his revenues for parade only; but there are three causes on which he most probably will find employment.

The first is the camp in Holstein, and the breach of faith in the Danes, by their conveying the Russian ships from Copenhagen, to enable their joining the grand Revel fleet, after solemnly promising to observe a neutrality.

The second, supporting Poland, where matters are likely to come to an immediate decision by the sword, as the Empress of Russia, notwithstanding all her professions of friendship for the Republic, has prohibited the importation of any of their merchandize into her states. This must be confessed an odd way of shewing friendship, and little, if any thing short of a declaration of war.

The third affair in which the King of Prussia is likely to be employed, is the duty he is obliged to perform as one of the Electors of the empire, in preserving the rights of its Princes.

Mr. Pitt seems to be in much doubt how to carry himself with regard to the Danish court.

The King of Sweden has called upon him to make good his threats he held towards Denmark in Mr. Elliot's declaration, and has required that we should send a fleet into the Baltic immediately to his assistance, where the Russians have a very decided superiority.

The cabinet had several meetings last week on the different measures to be taken in this very unpleasant dilemma. The resolutions have been accordingly laid before his Majesty for his opinion, which is not yet known.

Sept. 20. Accounts received at Paris from Brussels, dated the 16th ult. mention, that the Brabanters have shaken off the yoke of the Emperor: and that the King of Prussia has sent 40,000 men to their assistance; that this force has been joined by 2000 of the inhabitants of Brussels; that the Imperial troops have laid down their arms, and that two regiments have joined the Prussians.

Paul Jones, having obtained leave to come to France on his private affairs, took leave of the Empress at Petersburgh on the 7th of July, when her Majesty conferred on him the order of St. Anne, as a mark of her approbation of his conduct last campaign. He retains his rank and pay of Admiral in that service, and has only obtained a short leave.

Extract of a letter from Algiers, August 1.

"On the 7th of last month the Dey ordered the port to be shut; which usually signifies that the corsairs are then preparing to go to sea; and on the 17th five of the largest of them failed for the Levant.—A Danish ship which arrived here a few days after the corsairs sailed, brought the annual presents from the King of Denmark, and which consisted of 240 quintals of powder, and 40,000 balles of different sizes. For some days the plague has raged in the cities of Constantine and Mascara; in the former of these places the deaths amount to 30, and in the latter to 10 each day. This city, however, has as yet escaped that terrible scourge."

BOSTON, Nov. 27.

Capt. Burchmore, arrived at Salem from Martinique, informs, That the inhabitants of that island, on receiving the news of the glorious revolution in France threw aside all business for several days, to indulge their joy on the happy occasion.

It is remarkable, that a horred plot of the negroes of that island to recover their liberty, was discovered about the same time their masters were thanking Heaven for their own deliverance from the yoke of despotism. Poison, conflagration, and deadly weapons, were the means by which they were to have been put in speedy execution—but providentially frustrated every white man from the island. The white women were to have been saved for their wives, and the mulattoes for servants. They were betrayed, and the ringleaders taken. Capt. Burchmore saw five of them hanged, and him who was to have been Governour of the island, broken on the rack; the latter, in the agonies of death, turned his head with disdain upon the cruft which was presented him to kiss, and discovered an equal contempt for the Christians and their Gods.

The time will probably come, when the blacks may enjoy liberty by gentler means.

THE POOR SOLDIER.

A number of singular incidents occurred during the late tour of the President, which gives him much satisfaction—Among others, was the following. On his arrival at Newbury-Port, a poor old soldier, by the name of *Cutter*, commonly called *Colonel*, who was in the memorable battle when Braddock was defeated on the banks of the Ohio, and served under the President, who was then a Major, requested, and was admitted into the room where the President was—On the soldier's bowing and asking "*how Major Washington did*," the President immediately recollected his person and rising from his chair, took him by the hand and tenderly enquired into the scenes of his life, and present circumstances.—"I thank God," answered the soldier, "that I have an opportunity of seeing my old commander once more. I have been him in adversity, and now seeing him in glory, I can go home and die contented." The next morning he came again to take his leave of the President, who gave him a guinea, which he accepted, he said, "merely as a token in remembrance of his commander," and which he now wears pendant on his bosom, declaring that nothing earthly shall seperate it from him.

NORTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 2.

The following accident happened at Deerfield, on the 21st ult.—A Gentleman belonging to New-Jersey, by the name of *Brightstone*, returning home from a journey to the northward, was unfortunately thrown from his horse—his head first meeting the ground, immediately deprived him of all sensation, and he lay as it were breathless. Providentially Doctor *Cunningham*, of Hatfield, rode up, according to his conjecture, in about 20 minutes after the accident took place. He could not discover any visible signs of life, but instantly bled him, and by smart friction, and the application of strong vinegar, restored animation, and in about an hour put him in a condition to renew his journey. What would have been the consequence of this gentleman's disaster, had he not received the seasonable assistance he did, is uncertain; but the warmest thanks are certainly due to the humane Doctor for the diligence with which he employed successful attempts for his restoration.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Treasury Office, Boston, Nov. 19, 1789.

BY a resolve of the Honourable Legislature, passed 24th February 1789, it is declared to be of the greatest consequence to government, that Tax No. 6, should be collected with all possible expedition.

The Treasurer therefore hereby notifies the Constables and Collectors of said Tax, that unless they pay their arrears into the Treasury, on or before the 15th day of January, 1790, he shall be under the necessity of issuing his Executions for all balances that may then remain due from the Collectors of that Tax, in obedience to the aforesaid resolve.

The Collectors of the several Taxes prior to the No. 6, are also requested to be speedy in their collections of the remainders of said Taxes, that they may be closed in the Office as soon as possible.

ALEXANDER HODGDON, Treasurer.

To be Sold,

One Hundred acres of choice good

LAND,

In Rowe, about twenty acres under improvement, one mile from the Meeting House. Said land may be viewed by applying to Nathaniel Merrils, of Rowe.

JOSEPH COOKE.

Northampton, Nov. 26, 1789. [70]

Notice is hereby given,

TO the Proprietors of LEVERETT MINES, that their meeting stands adjourned to the 6th day of January next, at the house of ISRAEL HUBBARD, in Leverett.——The rights belonging to the delinquent proprietors, viz. *Benjamin Richardson*, Esq. of Sterling, *Lewis Morgan*, *Daniel Horr*, of South-Hadley, *Samuel Hemmenway*, of Worcester, will be sold at PUBLICK VENDUE, on the 6th day of January next, if not prevented by payment at the time and place of our next adjourned Meeting: At which time good Warrantee Deeds will be executed to the purchasers.

SILAS BALL,
Proprietors' Clerk.

Leverett, Nov. 1789. [70]

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of CHRISTIAN ANGEL, late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give Notice, That we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the second Tuesdays of February, April, and August next, from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. on each day, at the house of Deacon SAMUEL KNIGHT, in Norwich. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

WILLIAM FOBES, } Commiss.
AARON FISHER, } sioners.

☞ ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

SAMUEL KNIGHT, Adm'r.

Norwich, Nov. 16, 1789. [70]

We the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to recieve and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Doctor EZEKIEL WHITE, late of South-Hadley, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, That we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the second Mondays of February and May next, from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each of said days, at the House of Widow MARTHA WHITE, in South-Hadley. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

DAVID NASH,
GARDNER PRESTON.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

JAHLEEL WOODBRIDGE, Adm'r.

South-Hadley, Dec. 2, 1789. [70]

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of ALEXANDER CROZER, late of Pelham, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, That we shall attend the business of our appointment at the house of EBENEZER GRAY, on the first Mondays of January and March next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

EBENEZER GRAY,
JACOB GRAY.

Pelham, November 16, 1789. [70]

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, the following young CREATURES viz: one black and white STEAR, with broad horns, and a star in his forehead, with a hole in the off ear, two years old—One brindle STEAR, horns naturally turn in, a hole in the off ear—One red yearling BULL, also, one red bull CALF, with no mark. Whoever will take up said creatures and give information to the owner shall have a generous reward.

BENJAMIN BARTLETT.

Northampton, Nov. 30. 1789. [70]

The Subscriber informs his customers that the last quarter expired at No. 169——He therefore requests all indebted to him to make immediate payment.

ANDREW WOOD.

EPIGRAM.

O How I dote on that dear face,
(The youthful Strephon cries)
Where ev'ry charm, and ev'ry grace,
Demands a thousand sighs!
Why should thy smiles such joys impart,
Thy frowns such anguish give?
O smile, and ease my tortur'd heart,
For on thy smiles—*I live.*

To Celia thus the shepherd spoke,
When thus the nymph replies;
'Tis all a farce, 'tis all a joke,
I read it in your eyes.
Cease, Strephon, cease your flattering wiles,
And prithee be at quiet;
My gentle looks and dimpled smiles
Would prove but—*slender diet.*

From a late London Paper.

OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.

GREAT without pomp, without ambition brave,
Proud, not to conquer fellow men, but save:
Friend to the weak, a foe to none, but those
Who plan their greatness on their brethren's woes;
Aw'd by no titles—undefil'd by lust—
Free without Faction, obstinately just;
Too wise to learn from *Machiavel's* false school,
That truth and perfidy by turns should rule;
Warm'd by *Religion's* sacred genuine ray,
That points to future bliss th' unerring way;
Yet ne'er controul'd by superstition's laws,
That worst of tyrants in the noblest cause.

EXTRACT.

OF PAYING DEBTS.—Owe no man any thing.

Economy is a matter of experience—the conversation and advice of a friend my be highly advantageous to the young, who need instruction. The principle of justice is unfolded, and the practice of it established by the communications and approbation of one in whom they confide—Next to the testimony of a good conscience in our favour, the testimony of a friend is the best defence against unjustifiable complicances with pernicious customs.—The secrecy which some affect with regard to their affairs, declining all communications on the subject, often leads to distress which timely counsel might have prevented.

There are false, but plausible maxims, which a friend might unmask—there are propensities seemingly generous, which he might check—there are consequences which he might foresee, and in the spirit of meekness foretel; there is a sense of justice at the bottom of the heart, which he might rouse, and provoke to break through every obstacle.—"Faithful (is this sense) are the wounds of a friend"—Happy is the young man who is favoured with a friend, whose penetration may prove a lamp to his feet, and a guide to his path.—

There is a magnanimity of spirit in giving and receiving advice which few possess, but like other virtues may be acquired.

Account of the dexterity of Mr. William Kingston, who was born without arms or hands.

[*Extracted from J. Voltes's letter to the Rev. Mr. Wesley, dated October 14, 1788.*

IN order to give the publick a satisfactory account of William Kingston, I went to Dichest last Monday, and the next morning got him to breakfast with me, at Mr. Goodfellow's, and had peculiar proofs of his dexterity.

He highly entertained us at breakfast, by putting his half naked foot upon the table as he sat, and carrying his tea and toast between his great and second toe to his mouth, with as much facility as if his foot had been a hand, and his toes fingers. I put half of a sheet of paper upon the floor, with a pen and inkhorn. He threw off his shoes as he sat, took the inkhorn in the toes of his left foot, and held the pen in those of his right; he then wrote three lines as well as most ordinary writers, and as swiftly. He writes out all his bills and other accounts. He then shewed me how he shaves himself with the razor in his toes; and he can comb his own hair. He can dress and undress himself, except buttoning his clothes. He feeds himself, and can bring both his meat and broth to his mouth, by holding the fork or spoon in his toes. He cleans his own shoes; can clean the knives, light the fire, and do almost every other domestic business, as well as any other man. He can make hencoops. He is a farmer by occupation. He can milk his cows with his toes, and cut his own hay, bind it up in bundles, and carry it about the field for his cattle. Last winter he had eight heifers constantly to fodder. This last summer he made his own hay ricks. He can do all the business of the hay-field (except mowing) as fast and as well, with only his feet, as others can with rakes and forks. He goes to the field and catches his horse—he saddles and bridles him with his feet and toes. If he has a sheep among his flock that ails any thing, he can separate it from the rest, and catch it when nobody else can. He then examines it, and applies a remedy to it. He is so strong in his teeth, that he can lift ten pecks of beans with his teeth. He can throw a great sledge hammer as far with his feet as other men with their hands. In a word, he can do nearly as much without, as others can with their arms.

He began the world with a hen and chickens.—With the profits of these he purchased an ewe. The sale of these procured him a ragged colt (as he expressed it) and then a better. After this he raised a better, and a few sheep, and now occupies a farm.

Just Imported from London, and to be sold
By Ebenezer Hunt,
At his Apothecary Store, opposite the meeting House in Northampton, a general assortment of
Drugs & Medicines.
ALSO,
Surgeons' Pocket Instruments, Lancets, Crooked Needles in Cases, Mortars, Grain Scales and Weights, &c.
LIKEWISE,
A large quantity of PAINTERS' COLOURS, such as White and Red Lead, Spruce Yellow, Spanish Brown, Whiting, Prussian Blue, Verditer Blue, Rose-pink, Umber, Verdigrease, Ivory Black, Vermillion, &c.
He has likewise for sale, Copperas, Allom, Ground Madder, Oil Vitriol, Spirits of Turpentine by the quantity, Rosin, Putty, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Figs, best Lisbon Wine, &c. &c.
Nov. 25, 1789. [9 3w.]

☞ THE Committee appointed by *The Society for detecting Thieves and Robbers, and bringing them to punishment*, request the attendance of all the members of said society, at the House of Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY, on the third day of December next, at six o'clock P. M.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of OLIVER WHITE, late of Hadley, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, That we shall attend the business of our appointment at the house of said deceased, on the first Mondays of January and March next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

ENOS SMITH,
ENOS NASH.

☞ ALL persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to
ABIGAIL WHITE, Adm'x.
Hadley, October 16th, 1789. (7-3w.)

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber on the night of the 11th inst. an iron grey COLT, two years old, one hind foot white, short bodied, natural trotter. Whoever will take up said Colt and give information where he may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by
ZADOCK KING.
Conway, Nov. 16, 1789.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of ABRAHAM FLEMING, late of Chester, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby give notice—That we shall attend the business of our appointment on the second Tuesdays of February and May next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.—No accounts will be allowed after said second Tuesday of May, as the time allowed by the Judge then expires.
ARON BELL,
STEPHEN LYMAN.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to
JAMES HAMILTON, Adm'r.
Chester, Nov. 10, 1789. (8,3w

CASH or SALT

GIVEN FOR ANY QUANTITY OF
FLAX-SEED,
BY
JAMES & HEZEKIAH BULL.
Hartford, October, 1789. (6t-6w.)

Notice is hereby given,

TO the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Norwich, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the list for 1788, as follows, viz.

	State Tax. Town Tax.	
	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
George Green,	0 12 2	1 1 7
Joshua Bracket,	0 6 8	0 12 3

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 15th day of January next, so much of said lands will be then sold at *PUBLICK VENDUE*, at the Dwelling House of Mr. Samuel Parsons, innholder, in said Norwich, at one o'clock P.M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.
JESSE JOY, Collector.
Norwich, October 24th, 1789. (6-3w

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of MOSES WHITE, 2d. late of South-Hadley, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give Notice, That we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the first Tuesdays of December and January next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each day, at the house of Joseph White, in South-Hadley. No accounts will be allowed after said term.
NOAH GOODMAN, } Commiss-
JOSIAH WHITE, } sioners.

☞ ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to
ABIGAIL WHITE, Administratrix.
South-Hadley, Nov. 3d, 1789.

WHEREAS we the subscribers were appointed Guardians by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, unto JOHN WORKMAN, of Colrain, in said County, on the 20th day of May 1785.—These are therefore to notify and warn all persons from having any dealings with, or buying any thing or things of the said WORKMAN—And those who have bought of the said WORKMAN since the above date, are desired to return the same to us the subscribers, or they may expect to meet with trouble.

☞ ALL Persons are hereby forbid harbouring or concealing the said JOHN WORKMAN, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.
HUGH M'CLELLEN,
JONATHAN M'GEE,
DAVID WILLSON.
Colrain, Nov. 3, 1789. (7-3w.

Strong's and *Beers's*
ALMANACK,
By the grose, dozen, or single, for sale at this office.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident proprietors of Land in the town of Conway, County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a state and minister tax, in September 1788, and town tax in February 1789, as follows, viz.

	State tax.			*Town tax.*			*Ministerial.*		
	f.	d.	q.	f.	d.	q.	f.	d.	q.
Lot No. 126, laid to Nathaniel Dickinson,		9	0.	13	0	0	2	11	3
Lot No. 29, laid to Joseph Barnard,	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	8	3
Part of Lot No. 116, laid to Nathan Frary,	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	8	3
Lot No. 2, laid to Noah Baker,	2	8	0	3	7	0	0	10	1
Lot No. 8, laid to Thomas Bardwell,	2	7	2	3	6	0	0	10	0
Partof Lot No. 35, laid to Col. Hawks,	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	8	1
Lot No. 42, laid to Samuel Barnard,	2	7	2	3	6	0	0	10	0
Lots originally in Shelburne.									
Lot No. 44, laid to Samuel Barnard,	3	2	1	4	4	3	0	11	3
Part of Lot No. 72, laid to John Arnsdeu,	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
Lot No. 78, laid to Col. E. Hinsdale,	1	10	2	2	6	0	0	6	3
Part of Lot No. 45, laid to Col. E. Hinsdale,	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
Lots originally in Shelburne Corr.									
Lot No. 4, laid to Joseph Barnard,	0	11	1	1	3	0	0	3	1
Lot No. 7, laid to Joseph and Samuel Stebbins,	0	6	3	0	9	0	0	2	1
Lot No. 8, laid to Nathan and Obadiah Frary,	0	3	1	0	4	0	0	1	0
Lot No. 9, laid to Samuel Dickinson's heirs.	0	4	2	0	6	0	0	1	2
Lot No. 16, laid to John Williams,	0	11	1	1	3	0	0	4	1
Lot No. 19, laid to Samuel Dwelley,	0	11	1	1	3	0	0	4	1
Lot No. 26, laid to Col. John Hawks,	0	4	2	0	6	0	0	1	2
Farm belonging to Ephraim Smith's heirs.	8	5	1				2	6	1

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first Monday of January next, so much of said land will be then sold at PUBLICK VENDUE, at the house of Mr. SAMUEL BOLTWOOD, innholder, in said Conway, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.
DANIEL MANTOR, Collector.
Conway, October 30th, 1789. (8.3w.)

Vol. IV.] THE [Numb. 171.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

REMAINDER OF THE

JUDICIAL ACT.

(Begun in our last.

AND be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the circuit courts, in cases of equity and of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, to cause the facts on which they found their sentence or decree, fully to appear upon the record either from their pleadings and decree itself, or a state of the case agreed by the parties, or their council, or if they disagree, by a stating of the case by the court.

And be it further enacted, That where in a circuit court, a plaintiff in an action, originally brought there, or a petitioner in equity, other than the United States, recovers less than the sum or value of five hundred dollars, or a libellant, upon his own appeal, less than the sum or value of three hundred dollars, he shall not be allowed, but at the discretion of the court, may be adjudged to pay costs.

And be it further enacted, That from final decrees in a district court in causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, where the matter in dispute exceeds the sum or value of three hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, an appeal shall be allowed to the next circuit court, to be held in such district. *Provided*, nevertheless, that such appeals from final decrees as aforesaid, from the district court of Maine, shall be made to the circuit court next to be holden after each appeal in the district of Massachusetts.

And be it further enacted, That final decrees and judgments in civil actions in a district court, where the matter in dispute exceeds the sum or value of fifty dollars, exclusive of costs may be re-examined, and reversed or affirmed in the circuit court, holden in the same district, upon a writ of error, whereto shall be annexed and returned therewith at the day and place therein mentioned, an authenticated transcript of the record, & assignment of errors, and prayer for reversal, with a citation to the adverse party, signed by the judge of such district court, or a justice of supreme court, the adverse party having at least twenty days notice. And upon a like process, may final judgments and decrees in civil actions, and suits in equity in a circuit court, brought there by original process, or removed there from courts of the several States, or removed there by appeal from a district court where the matter in dispute exceeds the sum or value of two thousand dollars, exclusive of costs, be re-examined and reversed or affirmed in the Supreme Court, the citation being in such case signed by a judge of such circuit court, or justice of the Supreme Court, and the adverse party having at least thirty days notice. But there shall be no reversal in either court on such writ of error for error in ruling any plea in abatement, other than a plea to the jurisdiction of the court, or such plea to a petition or bill in equity, as in the nature of a demurrer, or for any error in fact. And writs of error shall not be brought but within five years after rendering or passing the judgment or decree complained of, or in case the person entitled to such writ of error be an infant, *feme covert, non compos mentis*, or imprisoned, then within five years as aforesaid, exclusive of the time of such disability. And every justice or judge signing a citation on any writ of error as aforesaid, shall take good and sufficient security, that the plaintiff in error shall prosecute his writ to effect, and answer all damages and costs if he fail to make his plea good.

And be it further enacted, That a writ of error as aforesaid shall be a supersedeas and stay execution in cases only where the writ of error is served by a copy thereof being lodged for the adverse party in the clerk's office, where the record remains within ten days, Sundays exclusive, after rendering the judgment or passing the decree complained of, until the expiration of which term of ten days, executions shall not issue in any case where a writ of error may be a supersedeas; and whereupon such writ of error the Supreme or circuit court shall affirm a judgment or decree, they shall adjudge or decree to the respondent in error just damages for his delay, and single or double costs at their discretion.

And be it further enacted, That when a judgment or decree shall be reversed in a circuit court, such court shall proceed to render such judgment or pass such decree as the district court should have rendered or passed; and the Supreme Court shall do the same on reversals therein, except where the reversal is in favour of the plaintiff, or petitioner in the original suit, and the damages to be assessed, or matter to be decreed, are uncertain, in which case they shall remand the cause for a final decision. And the Supreme Court shall not issue execution in causes that are removed before them by writs of error, but shall send a special mandate to the circuit court to award execution thereupon.

And be it further enacted, That a final judgment or decree in any suit, in the highest court of law or equity of a State in which a decision in the suit could be had, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under the United States, and the decision is against their validity: or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under any state, on the ground of their being repugnant to the constitution, treaties or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favour of such their validity, or where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the constitution, or of a treaty, or statute of, or commission held under the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege or exemption specially set up or claimed by either party, under such clause of the said constitution, treaty, statute or commission, may be re-examined and reversed or affirmed in the Supreme Court of the United States upon a writ of error, the citation being signed by the chief justice or judge or chancellor of the court, rendering or passing the judgment or decree complained of, or by a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations, and the writ shall have the same effect, as if the judgment or decree complained of has been rendered or passed in a circuit court, instead of remanding the cause for a final decision as before provided, may a their discretion, if the cause shall have been once remanded before, proceed to a final decision of the same, and award execution. But no other error shall be assigned or regarded as a ground of reversal in any such case as aforesaid, than such as appears on the face of the record and immediately respects the before mentioned questions of validity or construction of the said institution, treaties, statutes, commissions, or authorities in dispute.

And be it further enacted, That in all cases brought before either of the courts of the United States to recover the forfeiture annexed to any articles of agreement, covenant, bond or other speciality, where the forfeitures, breach or non-performance shall appear, by the default or confession of the defendant or upon demurrer, the court before whom the action is, shall render judgment therein for the plaintiff to recover so much as is due according to equity. And when the sum for which judgment shall be rendered is uncertain, the same shall, if either of the parties request it, be assessed by a jury.

And be it further enacted, That a marshal shall be appointed in and for each district for the term of four years, but shall be removeable from office at pleasure, whose duty it shall be, to attend the district and circuit courts when sitting therein, and also the Supreme Court in the district in which that court shall sit. And to execute throughout the district, all lawful precepts directed to him, and issued under the authority of the United States, and he shall have power to command all necessary assistance in the execution of his duty, and to appoint as there shall be occasion, one or more deputies, who shall be removable from office by the judge of the district court, or the circuit court sitting within the district, at the pleasure of either, and before he enters on the duties of his office, he shall become bound for the faithful performance of the same, by himself and by his deputies before the judge of the district court to the United States, jointly and severally with two good and sufficient sureties, inhabitants and freeholders of such district, to be approved by the district judge, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and shall take before said judge, is shall also his deputies before they enter on the duties of their appointment, the following oath of office: "I A. B. do solemnly swear "or affirm, that I will faithfully execute all lawful "precepts directed to the marshal of the district of "under the authority of "the United States, and true returns make, and in "all things well and truly, and without malice or "partiality perform the duties of the office of mar"shal (or marshal's deputy, as the case may be) of the "district of "during my continuance in said office, and take only "my lawful fees. So help me God."

And be it further enacted, That in all causes wherein the marshal or his deputy shall be a party, the writs and precepts therein shall be directed to such disinterested person as the court, or any justice or judge thereof may appoint, and the person so appointed, is hereby authorized to execute and return the same. And in case of the death of any marshal, his deputy or deputies shall continue in office, unless otherwise specially removed, and shall execute the same in the name of the deceased, until another marshal be appointed and sworn: And the defaults or misfeasances in office of the deputy or deputies in the mean time, as well as before, shall be adjudged a breach of the condition of the bond given, as before directed, by the marshal who appointed them; and the executor or administrator of the deceased marshal shall have like remedy for the defaults and misfeasance in office of such deputy or deputies during such interval, as they would be entitled to if the marshal had continued in life and in the exercise of his said office, until his successor was appointed, and sworn or affirmed: And every marshal or his deputy when removed from office, or when the term for which the marshal is appointed shall expire, shall have power notwithstanding to execute all such precepts as may be in their hands respectively at the time of such removal or expiration of office; and the marshal shall be held answerable for the delivery to his successor of all prisoners which may be in his custody at the time of his removal, or when the term for which he is appointed shall expire, and for that purpose may remain such prisoners in his successor until his successor shall be appointed and qualified as the law directs.

And be it further enacted, That in cases punishable with death, the trial shall be had in the county where the offence was committed, or where that cannot be done without great inconvenience, twelve petit jurors at least should be summoned from thence. And jurors in all cases to serve in the courts of the United States shall be designated by lot or otherwise in each State respectively according to the mode of forming juries therein now practised, so far as the laws of the same shall render such designation practicable by the courts or marshals of the United States; and the jurors shall have the same qualifications as are requisite for jurors by the laws of the State of which they are citizens, to serve in the highest courts of law of such state, and shall be returned as there shall be occasion for them, from such parts of the district from time to time as the court shall direct, so as shall be most favourable to an impartial trial, and so as not to incur an unnecessary expence, or undue to burthen the citizens of any part of the district with such service. And writs of *venire facias* when directed by the court shall issue from the clerk's office, and shall be served and returned by the marshal in his proper person, or by his deputy, or in case the marshal or his deputy, is not an indifferent person, or is interested in the event of the cause, by such fit person as the court shall specially appoint for this purpose, to whom they shall administer an oath or affirmation that he will truly and impartially serve and return such writ. And when from challenges or otherwise there shall not be a jury to determine any civil or criminal cause, the marshal or his deputy shall by order of the court where such defect of jurors shall happen, return jurymen *de talibus circumstantibus* sufficient to complete the panel; and when the marshal or his deputy are disqualified as aforesaid, jurors may be returned by such disinterested person as the court shall appoint.

And be it further enacted, That the mode of proof by oral testimony and examination of witnesses in open court shall be the same in all the courts of the United States, as well in the trial of causes in equity and of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, as of actions in common law. And when the testimony of any person shall be necessary in any civil cause depending in any district in any court of the United States, who shall live at a greater distance from the place of trial than one hundred miles, or is bound on a voyage to sea, or is about to go out of the United States, or out of such district and to a greater distance from the place of trial than as aforesaid, before the time of trial, or is ancient or very infirm, the deposition of such person may be taken *de bene esse* before any justice or judge of any of the courts of the United States, or before any chancellor, justice or judge of a supreme or superior court, mayor or chief magistrate of a city, or judge of a county court or court of common pleas of any of the United States, not being of council or attorney in either of the parties, or interested in the event of the cause, provided that a notification from the magistrate before whom the deposition is to be taken to the adverse party, to be present at the taking of the same, and to put interrogatories, if he think fit, be first made out and served on the adverse party or his attorney as either may be nearest, if either is within one hundred miles of the place of such caption, allowing time for their attendance after notified, not less than at the rate of one day, Sundays exclusive, for every twenty miles travel. And in causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, or other cases of seizure when a libel shall be filed, in which an adverse party is not named, and depositions of persons circumstanced as aforesaid shall be taken before a claim be put in, the notification as aforesaid shall be given to the person having the agency or possession of the property libelled at the time of the capture or seizure of the same, if known to the libellant. And every person deposing as aforesaid shall be carefully examined and cautioned, and sworn or affirmed to testify the whole truth, and shall subscribe the testimony by him or her given after the same shall be reduced to writing, which shall be done only by the magistrate taking the deposition, or by the deponentin-

his presence. And the deposition so taken shall be retained by such magistrate until he deliver the same with his own hand into the court for which they are taken, or shall together with a certificate of the reasons as aforesaid of their being taken, and of the notice if any given to the adverse party, be by him the said magistrate sealed up and directed to such court, and remained under his seal until opened in court. And any person may be compelled to appear and depose as aforesaid in the same manner as to appear and testify in court. And in the trial of any cause of admiralty or maritime jurisdiction in a district court, the decree in which may be appealed from, if either party shall suggest to and satisfy the court that probably it will not then be in his power to produce the witnesses there testifying before the circuit court should an appeal be had, and shall move that their testimony be taken down in writing, it shall be so done by the clerk of the court. —And if an appeal be had, such testimony may be used on the trial of the same, if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court which shall try the appeal, that the witnesses are then dead or gone out of the United States, or to a greater distance than as aforesaid from the place where the court is sitting, or that by reason of age, sickness, bodily infirmity or imprisonment they are unable to travel and appear at court, but not otherwise. And unless the same shall be made to appear on the trial of any cause, with respect to witnesses whose depositions may have been taken therein, such depositions shall not be admitted or used in the cause. *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to prevent any court of the United States from granting a *dedimus potestatem* to take depositions according to common usage, when it may be necessary to prevent a failure or delay of justice; which power they shall severally possess, nor to extend to depositions taken in *perpetuam rei memoriam*, which if they relate to matters that may be cognizable in any court of the United States, a circuit court on application thereby made as a court of equity, may, according to the usages in chancery direct to be taken.

And be it further enacted, That where any suit shall be depending in any court of the United States, and either of the parties shall die before final judgment, the executor or administrator of such deceased party who was plaintiff, petitioner or defendant, in case the cause of action doth by law survive, shall have full power to prosecute or defend any such suit or action until final judgment; and the defendant or defendants are hereby obliged to answer thereto accordingly; and the court before whom such case may be depending is hereby impowered and directed to hear and determine the same, and to render judgment for or against the executor or administrator, as the case may require. And if such executor or administrator having been duly served with a *scire facias* from the office of the clerk of the court where such suit is depending twenty days before hand, shall neglect or refuse to become a party to the suit, the court may render judgment against the estate of the deceased party, in the same manner as if the executor or administrator had voluntarily made himself a party to the suit: And the executor or administrator who shall become a party as aforesaid, shall, upon motion to the court where the suit is depending, be entitled to a continuance of the same until the next term of the said court. And if there be two or more plaintiffs or defendants, and one or more of them shall die, if the cause of action shall survive to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs, or against the surviving defendant or defendants, the writ or action shall not be thereby abated; but such death being suggested upon the record, the action shall proceed at the suit of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs against the surviving defendant or defendants.

And be it further enacted, That no summons, writ, declaration, return, process, judgment or other proceedings in civil causes in any of the courts of the United States, shall be abated, arrested, quashed or reversed, for any defect or want of form; but the said courts respectively shall proceed and give judgment according as the right of the cause and matter in law shall appear unto them, without regarding any imperfections, defects, or want of form in such writ, declaration or other pleading, return, process, judgment, or course of proceeding whatsoever, except those only in cases of demurrer, which the party demurring shall specially set down and express together with his demurrer as the cause thereof. And the said courts respectively shall and may, by virtue of this act from time to time, amend all and every such imperfections, defects, and want of form, other than those only which the party demurring shall express as aforesaid, and may at any time permit either of the parties to amend any defect in the process or pleadings, upon such conditions as the said courts respectively shall in their discretion, and by their rules prescribe.

And be it further enacted, That for any crime or offence against the United States, the offender may, by any justice or judge of the United States, or by any justice of the peace, or other magistrate of any of the United States where he may be found agreeably to the usual mode of process against offenders in such State, and at the expence of the United States, be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States as by this act has cognizance of the offence: And copies of the process shall be returned as speedily as may be into the clerk's office of such court, together with the recognizances of the witnesses for their appearance to testify in the case; which recognizances the magistrate before whom the examination shall be, may require on pain of imprisonment. And if such commitment of the offender, or the witnesses shall be in a district other than that in which the offence is to be tried, it shall be the duty of the judge of that district where the delinquent is imprisoned, seasonably to issue, and of the marshal of the same district to execute, a warrant for the removal of the offender, and the witnesses, or either of them, as the case may be, to the district in which the trial is to be had. And upon all arrests in criminal cases, bail shall be admitted, except where the punishment may be death, in which case it shall not be admitted but by the supreme or a circuit court, or by a justice of the supreme court, or a judge of a district court, who shall exercise their discretion therein, regarding the nature and circumstances of the offence, and of the evidence, and the usages of law. And if a person committed by a justice of the supreme or a judge of a district court for an offence not punishable with death, shall afterwards procure bail, and there be no judge of the United States in the district to take the same, it may be taken by any judge of the supreme, or superior court of law of such state.

And be it further enacted, That the laws of the several States except where the constitution, treaties or statutes of the United States shall otherwise require or provide, shall be regarded as rules of decision in trials at common law in the courts of the United States, in cases where they apply.

And be it further enacted, That in all the courts of the United States, the parties may plead and manage their own causes personally or by the assistance of such counsels or attornies at law as by the rules of the said courts respectively shall be permitted to manage and conduct causes therein. And there shall be appointed in each district a meet person learned in the law to act as attorney for the United States in such district, who shall be sworn or affirmed to the faithful execution of his office, whose duty it shall be to prosecute in such district all delinquents for crimes and offences, cognizable under the authority of the United States, and all civil actions in which the United States shall be concerned, except before the supreme court in the district in which that court shall be holden. And he shall receive as a compensation for his services, such fees as shall be taxed therefor in the respective courts before which the suits or prosecutions shall be. And there shall also be appointed a meet person, learned in the law, to act as attorney-general for the United States, who shall be sworn or affirmed, to a faithful execution of his office; whose duty it shall be to prosecute and conduct all suits in the supreme court in which the United States shall be concerned, and to give his advice and opinion upon questions of law when required by the President of the United States, or when requested by the heads of any of the departments, touching any matters that may concern their departments, and shall receive such compensation for his services as shall by law be provided.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President*
of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved—*Sept.* 24, 1789.
George Washington,
President of the United States.

New Disturbances in France.

PARIS, October 6.
Twelve o'clock at Night.

On Monday morning the general alarm of the people as to the intentions of the court, and a scarcity of bread, brought on a gradual insurrection in every quarter of Paris. The women particularly, flocked in the most riotous manner to the Place de Louis XIV. they were armed with stronger weapons than they could wield, and as they advanced, prefied every woman they met with into their service.

The Marquis de la Fayette and Monf. Baillie, the mayor, spent the morning in a sort of distraction, as to the measures they should pursue. The troops determined for them, and particularly the *Gardes Francoises*, who insisted on the Marquis' heading them to Versailles, or taking the alternative of being executed. A sufficient guard was then ordered to defend the city —the rest of the troops, about 20,000 of the armed Bourgeois, who had before offered to be a part of the militia, and as many of the dreadful mob of July as could join them, armed with pitchforks, fcythes, hooks, and iron in all shapes, and clubs of all sizes, intermixed with women, who appeared more savage than the men, in all amounting from 40,000 to 60,000 people, marched off by exact order, with drums and colours, for Versailles, where they arrived about half past nine at night. But the women, who had assembled in the morning, had reached Versailles many hours before them, and assisted by some of the Versailles inhabitants, had stormed the Palace Gates, called for bread, and insisted on the Life Guard's taking the National Cockade.

The whole Royal Family began to be alarmed for their personal safety. The Life Guard fired on the women, who became furious, and assisted as they were, victorious. Five young noblemen were immediately sacrified to their vengeance—one run through the body—one hung—a third cut to pieces—and two beheaded. The Marquis de la Fayette came in time to save the lives of about twenty others.

Tuesday morning many of the mob returned from Versailles. The heads of the two officers of the Gardes du Corps were borne on Pikes through the streets of Paris; and couriers, who had taken the first horses they could find, announcing the approach of the whole Royal Family. The troops that preceded them, began to enter Paris about two o'clock, and the line was to extended with women and club men, that it was half past seven when their Majesties arrived at the Thuilleries, and are to remain there.

The greater part of the Gardes du Corps are fled—Several women are wounded and one killed.

Oct. 7.—The transactions of the last two days in this Capital are so important, and have followed each other so rapidly; that it is difficult for any one to consider them as he would wish to do, or to apprehend the extent of the good or bad consequences they may bring after them.——Immediate causes, the influence of individuals in the capital, or the machinations of the Court, all seem inapplicable and inadequate, when compared with the magnitude of what has happened: It requires a great knowledge of the French character, and of the human heart; a reference must be made to a long system of slavery & of cruel police suddenly removed; a knowledge must be had of what miserable beings millions of men in this country are, and of what all men may be, in order to account for the manner in which great points are secured in the country, to see the necessity of their being secured or at all reconciled to the means made use of. The Parisians will be long before they recover from their surprize at the sudden rising of many thousand women, who have at no time absolutely wanted bread, assembling as by instinct from the remotest corners of the city, taking possession of the residence of his Majesty—conquering his Body Guard—and committing acts of mad barbarity on those who compose it, forcing themselves into the assembly of the nation, joining their shrieks *yes* and *no*, to the deliberations of its Members; disputing at the very chair, and personally with the chairmen, (the Bishop de Langres) on the means of reducing the price of Bread and salt, and refilling the Paris Markets; at seeing these women followed by an army of 30,000 troops, and 10,000 wretched vicious ruffians, who long tired of their existence, full of resentment against something, and eager to employ it against any thing, were desirous of distinguishing themselves by butchering the Court; at beholding the most cruel and ghastly of this mob, bringing the heads of these men in the prime of youth and beauty, who criminal as they may have been, as part of the most imperious, cruel, insolent corps in the nation, were perhaps entitled to indulgence from the manner in which they had been brought up, and as being the sworn defenders of his Majesty's person; at seeing his Majesty and all the Royal Family, on the notice of a few hours leaving their common mansion and coming to a place in which they never slept—in knowing that amidst all confusion his Majesty signed the articles of the Constitution, that the National Assembly determined on removing to Paris, and that the whole began and ended in thirty hours.

The detail of these facts, will perhaps never be seen in full extent. The approach of the Royal Family to the Capital, may be said to be the most engaging, the most varied the grandest, and the one that affords the most reflection, that excited the tenderest sentiments, that struck most forcibly the imagination, and that most forcibly shocked it by as odd a conjuncture of pleasing and distinguishing objects, of Majesty in fetters, of sober and becoming liberty and of indecent riot as ever were brought together. The points of many bayonets bore lowers of bread, and almost every cudgel a branch of victory. The cloth men in bodies between the troops carried whole limbs of trees, and in general had thrown away their clubs and poles for them: Never did Birnam Wood come better to Dunsinane.

The women mixed with all, covered with ribbons & flowers—heading the different companies and riding on the cannon. His Majesty's hundred Swiss formed a double line on each side the road, left a clear space between them; the Royal Family were guarded by mixed troops, seven a breast on each side the carriage, the rabble were entirely kept off, the King and Queen appeared in good spirits, and the cry of *Vive la Reine*, sometimes was heard with those of the cry of *Vive le Roi, Vive la Nation!* The Thuilleries palace has been surrounded the whole day; their Majesties shew themselves often at the windows, and never without repeated plaudits from the people.

October 9.—Wednesday at noon, being court day, their Majesties received all the foreign Ministers in the palace. The King looked uncommonly dejected; the Queen was in tears the whole time, and only talked a few words to the Imperial Ambassador. The sight was uncommonly gloomy and affecting.

October 12.—On Wednesday the Duke of Orleans made an application by letter to the National Assembly for a passport to leave the kingdom. The same day he left Paris with an intent to go to England by way of Boulogne; but on Friday morning, just as he was going to embark, he was stopped by a body of fish women, who discovered his Highness, and would not permit him to go on board the vessel, but obliged him to return to his hotel, where they immediately placed a guard of the Burgeois militia over him, with directions not to permit the Duke to go out of the house, as they were determined to keep him in close custody until the return of a deputation they had sent to Paris, to inform the National Assembly of the event. And these heroines also laid an embargo on all vessels in the ports in order that no person whatever might depart; which embargo was not taken off until Saturday morning.

THE KING'S PROCLAMATION.

Oct. 15.—The King has issued a proclamation setting forth, that left the faithful inhabitants of his provinces should hear with concern the circumstances that have induced him *to take up his residence at Paris*, he had thought it his duty to make known to them, that *being informed of the march of the National Militia from Paris* and their desire to obtain the honour of serving as his guard, *it would have been easy for him to go to any other place than Paris*; but that fearing such a resolution might be the cause of much trouble, and confiding in the sentiments which he had a right to expect from all his subjects without distinction, he had come to reside in Paris *where he received the most respectful testimonies of love and fidelity from the inhabitants of that good city.*

That he is certain they will never attempt, in any manner, to influence the free determination of their Sovereign; and, from the midst of them, announce to all the inhabitants of his provinces, that when the National Assembly shall have terminated the *grand work* of restoring the public welfare, he will put in execution a plan which he has long since formed, *of visiting all his provinces, to enquire what good he can do in each, and prove that they are all equally dear to him.* That he flatters himself this declaration, on his part, will engage all the inhabitants of his provinces to second the labours of the National Assembly, in order that France, under the protection of a happy Constitution may enjoy that peace and tranquillity, of which an unhappy division has so long deprived it.

This proclamation is dated October 9, and undersigned DE SAINT PRIEST.

L'ORIENT, October 20.

Extract of a letter to a Merchant in Nantz, dated Paris, Oct. 8, 1789.

"Oh! my friend! who is able to paint to you in true colours, the strange scene—the second revolution —the equinoctial storm which has happened within twenty four hours! The schemes of the 14th of July were succeeded by the plans of a secret and constitutional aristocracy, which nearly led us without our perceiving it into the horrours of a civil and most frightful war—The *Queen*, *Monsieur*, *les Dames de France*, the Bishops, the Archbishop of *Bourdeaux*, the Countess of *Gramont*, the Duke of *Guiches*, and the Marquis of *Cubieres* were at the head of the infamous plot. The affair of penfions; the wealth of the clergy, &c. all had raised the passions to the highest pitch—It was in agitation to make the King go to *Metz*, to throw him into the arms of his army, to fulminate a cabal which was to proclaim the Duke of *Orleans* Protector or regent, and Madame *Mirabeau*, Mayor in order to have a pretence for reconquering France, and then ruling it as *Henry* did, both by right of conquest and birth.

"The King, was not at all in the plan, & the goodness of his heart saved us all in saving himself.—*Befides* was at the head of the militia of Versailles, his officers were clerks of offices—They were the very fame with these illustrious comrades—The regiment of Flanders, that part of the army on which they most depended, was arrived—more than 2000 Squires, Chevaliers of *St. Louis* &c. were registered as an addition to the body guards.—The revel which took place on Sunday at the repast of the Corps developed the whole, and some bottles of Champaign with a bachanalian song prepared the same revolution on this occasion, which the feast given in the palace royal to the deserters from the French guards, prepared two months past.

The *Courier de Versailles*, has occasioned a fermentation, by informing the publick, on Friday, of the fabrication of the black Cockade to the National one. The scarcity of bread—the aristocratick principles of the National patroles, &c. have all marvellously contributed to call forth the energy of the people, and to induce them to make this last struggle.

"On Sunday, at the review in Elysian Fields, some black Cockades had the insolence to present themselves—They were torn from their wearers immediately, and given to the porters. Immense groups were formed in every quarter of Paris.

"Monday the people run about the streets armed with clubs, pikes, &c.—The alarm bells ring; the districts assemble; the four districts of *St. Antoine*, those of the *Halle*, and the volunteers of the Bastile, march to the *Greve*. A detachment of 4000 women march to Versailles in the morning drawing with their hands the plated cannon of the King of *Siam*, which were at the *Garde Meuble*, venting in torrents of imprecation against the Queen and the Aristocrats.

"During this time, the * Lanterne is fixed—the rally is greated, the cord is prepared; and the names of a thousand victims strike the ears. One calls for the Queen—another for the Priests—a third for the Traitors—a forth for the Body Guards—a fifth for M. *Baillie*—and a fixth for M. de la *Fayette*; the Representatives of the Commons being much insulted, for some days past, by M. *Marat*, author of an incendiary paper, called "The Friend of the People," he saves himself by flight. The Town House is assailed, pillaged, and laid waste; an hundred bags are taken from the chefts. We are in the convulsions of despair. A dreadful storm adds to the horror of our situation; and men and elements seem equally to conspire for our destruction.

"At two o'clock, the people, the guards, and several districts, prepare to march for Versailles, for the purpose of distodging the *Regiment de Flandres*, and the Body Guards; to massacre the Queen; and to bring the King and Dauphin to Paris. But a Commander is wanted, and the M. de la *Fayette* refuses the post for two hours. Finally they throw him on his horse, draw him by the bridle, and force him to the command with a pistol and sword at his breast.

"The army is put in motion—the districts follow successively—and three columns, forming together 15,000 men with 32 pieces of cannon, followed by an immense number of people, move towards Versailles. Seven o'clock in the evening by three different routes. The women arrived the first, at four o'clock in the morning. The King was informed of the insurrection as he had returned from hunting.

"The National Militia, the Swiss, Flanders, and Body Guards, form a square at the *Place d' Armes*.

* *The plate where the victims to the popular fury have been executed.*

"The women had been at the National Assembly, the session of which yet continued; their deputations said nothing but the word *bread*.

"Some indifferent language, threats, &c. occasioned a discharge of pistols at the Body Guards—a woman is killed—a body guard has his arm broken by the stroke of a fusil—the regiment of Flanders disperses—the militia goes away—the body guards to the number of three hundred run back—go into the posts apartments —and 250 at the great *Trianon*.

"At ten o'clock the Parisian army arrived at the bridge *de Sevre*.

"At mid night they arrive. The King orders *the General* to be beaten, to call the National Assembly to him at the Castle. The Deputies arrive, pele mele, in night caps and night gowns. He sanctions the decree concerning the corn—He will, he says, no more seperate himself from the Assembly—He makes but one with it.

"At six in the morning the people and the women besiege the Castle. The 50 Body Guards remaining in the post, make a resistance; two are killed upon the spot. The people throw themselves in the Queen's apartment, to tear her in pieces—the flies in her shift to the King's apartment, surrounded by M. *Fayette*, & a number of Deputies—but discovering the greatest *sang froid* & courage.—The people fill the gallery and the courts; little by little all calm. The Grenadiers of the French Guards are sentinels. The National Militia have the guard: during this time the heads of the two dead bodies are cut off and sent to Paris. The people going and coming insult one of the King's Guards upon the marble steps—He fires a pistol—kills a man, and is directly torn in pieces—his blood and brains are upon the King's stairs.—The fury of the people is rekindled—They go to take the Guards who are detached in different stations—They surrender without resistance —They are put into the best barracks of the French Guards, upon the *Place of Arms*—They want to hang them to the number of 17.—The *Gardes des Francois* save them and keep them prisoners. The thirty Grenadiers of the King's Guards remaining retire into their last intrenchment, the antichamber of the King—there to perish in the post of honour. The doors of *Oeil du bœuf* is beat down with axes. M. de la Fayette was with the King—he precipitates himself before these furious men. "F.——*Gentlemen I see what does all this mean? Have you forgot the word of honour you have given me, that the apartments of the King should be sacred? If you will go further, cut the throat of your General! Retire—or I have done with you.*" This eloquence of the moment—this order of despair—produced upon the furious people the utmost consternation, and they retired with fear. They established guards and centinels, and the thirty Grenadiers were saved.

Then this young General [*the Marquis*] appeared upon the balcony with the King. "*Gentlemen, The King prays you to pardon all. Henceforward the nation shall be his guard. He will no more separate himself from you. He comes to live at Paris with his wife and children. Elevate your arms! Fire!*" Fifty thousand musquets and forty cannon, at eleven o'clock, announced this astonishing truce. The explosion was such, that the National Assembly ran out of their Hall, thinking that the castle was blown up. Then the standards of the King's Guards, and the caps of the Grenadiers, were thrown into the air. They embrace one another. They dance. The prisoners are liberated. The cockades are changed—and the most tumultuous joy succeeds the most alarming scenes.

The women sent the youngest and most handsome of their order, *Louise Chabby*, as deputation to the King, to speak to him for peace. His majesty made her a very pretty verbal answer, and embraced her.—Her confiments thinking she had received money, wanted to hang her. They sent somebody to return with her, who received from the King his answer to her in writing.

The King then wrote to the National Assembly a letter which drew tears into their eyes—and concluded by announcing to them, that he was going to prepare the place of their sessions at Paris.

Until one o'clock, (7th) the time was employed in making preparations to depart for Paris; and in marching the soldiers forward who were to form the Royal escort. The spectacle which Versailles then presented is unexampled in the annals of the world—50,000 men under arms—cannon—waggons—carts of bread—women screaming with joy—every heart of sensibility melting, &c.—all presenting a scene undescribable.

"At one o'clock they began to march. Oh, you souls of sensibility! what would you have said, on seeing the King—his children—his household—flying to Paris, in 40 carriages, in the midst of 40,000 men—the disorder of their dress—and Versailles, once so brilliant, now naked and desert, while torrents of rain added to the horrour of this ceremony.

"The Royal Family were conducted to the old ruinous palace of the Thuilleries, which has not been inhabited since the days of Louis XIV. and where nothing was prepared for their reception.

"The King has approved of the articles of the CONSTITUTION and of the DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

"The sentiments which this revolution cause are of a thousand kinds. A *King*, a prisoner—the asylum of Royalty violated, are without doubt great evils: But Aristocracy stifled in its last retreat, effaces every other evil. The impressions made in the provinces by the Nobles and Clergy, are now the only evil we fear.—You will agree with me, that in all I have related, the *good* exceeds the *evil*—and that every thing tends to shew, that the ensuing winter will be the commencement of a *Golden Age*."

Just received, and now ready for sale,

By Daniel Butler,

At the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, *Northampton*, a good assortment of

CROCKERY WARE,

Consisting of Oval Platters, Plates of all sizes, Blue and White pencil'd and cream coloured Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Bowls, Tea Pots, &c.

ALSO—A assortment of

STONE WARE:

LIKEWISE,

Best ROCK SALT,
WINE,
MOLASSES,
SUGAR,
TEA,
SNUFF, by the Bladder or less quantity,
CAKE SOAP, per Box or single Cake,
WEBSTER'S INSTITUTE,
WRITING PAPER, &c. &c.

WANTED,

WHEAT—RYE—INDIAN CORN—PORK, and TALLOW, in exchange for the above articles.—— FLAX—BUTTER—CHEESE—TOW CLOTH—good BAGGS, &c. will be received in exchange for many of the above.

Northampton, Dec. 9, 1789. [71]

Just Imported from Bristol,

And to be sold, on very reasonable terms,

By JUSTIN ELY,

At his Store in *West-Springfield*,

A Variety of HARD WARE, COTTON and WOOLLEN GOODS, particularly low priced, mieling and superfine scarlet and other Broadcloths; which with the Goods lately received from Boston and New-York, make a large and general assortment of such articles as are commonly enquired for at a country Store.

Said Goods will be disposed of for CASH—POT and PEARL ASHES—SALTS of LYE—BEES-WAX—CONTINENTAL and STATE SECURITIES—PORK—GRAIN—&c.

Dec. 7, 1789. 71

Joseph Clap, Jun.

Has just received at his Store in Easthampton, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,

suitable to the season——ALSO,

West-India, & New-England Rum,		Pepper, Allspice,	
Molasses,		Cafe Knives & Forks,	
Salt,		Jack Knives,	
Sugar,		Pen Knives,	
Tea,		Awl Blades,	
Chocolate,		Tacks,	
Crockery Ware,		Hard Soap,	
Bibles,		Shoe Buckles,	
Looking Glaſſes,		Knee do.	
Writing Paper,		Pewter,	
Powder and Shot,		Raſſins,	
Flints,		German Steel.	
Cotton Wool,			

The above Goods will be sold on reasonable terms for CASH, and most kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dec. 9, 1789. [71]

STRAYED from the subſcriber ſome time ſince, a red HEIFER, two years old paſt, big with calf, white back, marked with a crop and two ſlits on the right ear, ſmall horns. Whoever will take up ſaid heifer and give information to the ſubſcriber ſhall be generouſly rewarded.

MOSES PARSONS.

Northampton, Dec. 9th, 1789. [71]

Strayed or ſtolen from the ſub-

a red STEAR, with broad horns, left ear cropt off, with two ſlits in the end of the ſame, four years old.—Whoever will take up ſaid Stear, and give information to the owner, ſhall have a generous reward.

SOLOMON CLARK.

Weſtampton, Dec. 5, 1789. [71]

Broke into the incloſure of the

ſubſcriber, on the 2nd day of November laſt, a black HEIFER, one year old laſt ſpring, no artificial mark. Alſo, one red STEAR, of the ſame age, with ſome white on his belly, white on his rump, and a white tail, no artificial mark. The owner is required to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

ISAAC BUCK.

Cheſterfield, Dec. 6, 1789. [71]

☞ *The Commiſſioners on the eſtate of* Abraham Fleming, *late of Cheſter, deceaſed, are to meet at the houſe of Mr. Stephen Lyman, in ſaid Cheſter.*

AN ODE.

FOR lack of Cash to what a found,
Incessantly we hear;
But little money can be found,
It plainly doth appear.

At ev'ry place the people meet,
For Cash they all lament—
No cash no cash they all repeat,
But vain now to repent.

The theme we hear the country round,
There's none but doth complain;
Through ev'ry street we hear the sound,
But all their noise is vain.

A few years past we all had cash,
You very well do know;
But when the merchants brought their trash,
It soon began to go.

And ever since it hath not ceas'd,
But daily hath decay'd,
Until at length it hath decreas'd,
'Till an end is almost made.

And now what little doth remain,
'Tis taking wings to flee.
Unless from stores we refrain,
From cash we shall be free.

Will not the merchants laugh and say,
"Quite welcome, now begin,
"Now we your cash have got away,
"And you our slaves have been.

"If you will search now you may find,
"The snares which we have laid,
"Now you may see what we design'd,
"When we began to trade.

"A foolish race you surely are,
"Else you could not have been,
"So eafy catch'd within a snare,
"Soplainly to be seen."

Ah now the Merchants well may boast,
The conquest they have gain'd;
Now they the country have almost,
From cash completely drain'd.

They just enough may laugh to see,
How nicely we have join'd,
To bring on us the poverty,
Which they at first design'd.

But let us one and all refrain,
From all their baneful stores,
To buy their trash we will disdain,
Or step within their doors.

The best of cloathing we can make,
Much cheaper than to buy,
Therefore let's all their stores forsake,
Else not for money sigh.

And let us cheerfully combine.
With resolution strong,
To make our manufacture shine;
So here I end my song.

W. H.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.

Extracts of a letter from a gentleman of undoubted veracity in London, to his friend in this city, dated July 1, 1789.

A contemplative mind, like yours, muſt, I think, have long diſcovered many ſtriking ſigns of the laſt times. Many lo-here's and lo-there's have been founded from different parts of the world. In America, you have had the ſhakers, the Wilkinſonians, and univerſaliſts—proclaiming the laſt advent of Chriſt in them. In Europe we have had Swedenborg, and ſeveral ſocieties, announcing the ſame great things—And though each perſon or ſociety conceives itſelf to be the meſſenger, yet all unite in the one aſſertion of the great nearneſs of it. In every age of the world, ſince the incarnation of Jehovah, there have been ſome who have made ſimilar annunciations; but they were few & ſcarcely known but to their own circle of acquaintance.

But at preſent, in every country, there are great numbers, and many ſocieties, who declare their belief aloud to the world. Within theſe few weeks a circumſtance has happened, which exties the wonder and expectation of the high and low. Mr. de Loutherbourg, one of the firſt landſcape painters in this country, and a member of the —— academy, has announced himſelf as a meſſenger of the Lord, endowed with the gift of healing all diſeaſes and infirmities. His houſe is ſurrounded by people of all ranks, from the dural coronet to the humble rag—and his cures in many inſtances bear a ſtrong reſemblance to the miraculous—he diſclaims all uſe or connexion with animal magnetiſm or magic, and ſays that what he does is not from his own power but from the power of Chriſt who is in him, and through him operates for the good of the ſuffering part of mankind. He will not receive the leaſt acknowledgment in money or preſents of any kind for his cures, from rich or poor. He paints in the morning early for the ſupport of his family, and appropriates the reſt of the day to the crowds of ſick, halt, deaf and blind who ſurround his door from all parts of the town and country. He demands faith in the patients to expedite the cures—for he ſaid, our Lord in his cures always ſaid, According to thy faith, ſo be it done unto thee.

Hearing much ſaid about him, a friend of mine (who is a general officer and a man of very deep learning) and I agreed to go and pay him a viſit, at a time when he was moſt diſengaged from his patients. Accordingly he called for me early one morning in his carriage, and took me to Mr. de Loutherbourg's houſe, which is about four miles from London—we found the door ſurrounded with people, ſome of whom had been relieved, and others were come in conſequence to preſent themſelves for relief. On ſending up our names we were admitted—and had the ſatisfaction of three hours converſation with him on different ſubjects of a ſpiritual nature. He ſeemed converſant with every writer that we had ſeen, and with many others that we had only heard of. I put ſeveral queſtions to him reſpecting animal magnetiſm, the Cibbala—the occult ſciences, and Swedenborg—to all which he anſwered ſatisfactorily. In ſhort, every thing he ſaid was to my mind ſo true that I could ſubſcribe to it fully. My friend was equally ſatisfied with the anſwers to his queſtions, which were deep and learned. He ſummed up the whole of what he had ſaid to us in recommending to turn our thoughts from every thing outward as much as poſſible, to the inward workings of our own hearts, and to endeavour in perfect ſtillneſs and peace to hear and underſtand the voice of Chriſt there—and then we ſhould have all power and know all myſteries—for Chriſt himſelf would be our teacher. Seek ye firſt the kingdom of Chriſt, and his righteouſneſs, and all things elſe ſhall be added unto you. It was by that ſimple path he had attained to his preſent ſtate—Conjured us to doubt of him in every thing we heard or ſaw, till by conſulting the Lord we had received aſſurance that he was his ſervant; for that theſe were the laſt times, in which the ſpirits of darkneſs were clothing themſelves with the appearances of the angels of light in order to deceive the world, their time being ſhort.

Thus talks Mr. de Loutherbourg, and his cures ſeem to confirm his aſſertions. But it is right to mention to you certain grounds I have for doubting of him. I have ſeen in France almoſt ſimilar effect produced by animal magnetiſm of the higher kind; having during my tour through that country been introduced into ſome ſecret ſocietis where theſe things are frequent: and comparing the mode of Mr. L's operation with theirs it bears a very cloſe reſemblance. I ſhall viſit him ag ain very ſoon, when I mean to aſk him explicitly. Another ſingular circumſtance is, that he puts all his patients of every deſcription under the ſame regimen of diet. He gives immediate relief by looking upon and ſpeaking to them; but the cure is not ſo ſudden.

In ſhort, I have never heard of any one inſtance where he has ſaid to the patient, In the name of Jeſus be thou healed—and as to ſpeaking ſublime truths, we well know that words may be arranged in the forms, of celeſtial truths, and ſpoken by ſatan himſelf, who can clothe himſelf in all the deceivableneſs of unrighteouſneſs.—I wait and watch—if he be of God he will ſtand—if not; his fall cannot be far off. You ſhall hear more from me reſpecting him.

Juſt Imported from London, and to be ſold

By Ebenezer Hunt,

At his Apothecary Store, oppoſite the meeting Houſe in Northampton, a general aſſortment of

Drugs & Medicines.

ALSO,

Surgeons' Pocket Inſtruments, Lancets, Crooked Needles in Caſes, Mortars, Grain Scales and Weights, &c.

LIKEWISE,

A large quantity of PAINTERS' COLOURS, ſuch as White and Red Lead, Spruce Yellow, Spaniſh Brown, Whiting, Pruſſian Blue, Verditer Blue, Reſerpink, Umber, Verdigreaſe, Ivory Black, Vermillion, &c.

He has likewiſe for ſale, Copperas, Allum, Ground Madder, Oil Vitriol, Spirits of Turpentine by the quantity, Roſin, Putty, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Figs, beſt Liſbon Wine, &c. &c.

Nov. 25, 1789. [9 3w.]

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampſhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of ABRAHAM FLEMING, late of Cheſter, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—hereby give notice—That we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment on the ſecond Tueſdays of February and May next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each of ſaid days.—No accounts will be allowed after ſaid ſecond Tueſday of May, as the time allowed by the Judge then expires.

ARON BELL.
STEPHEN LYMAN.

☞ ALL Perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

JAMES HAMILTON, Adm'r.

Cheſter, Nov. 10, 1789. (8.3w

Strong's and *Beers's*

ALMANACK,

the groſs, dozen, or ſingle, for ſale at this office.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

Treaſury Office, Boſton, Nov. 9, 1789.

BY a reſolve of the Honourable Legiſlature, paſſed 14th February 1789, it is declared to be of the greateſt conſequence to government, that Tax No. 6, ſhould be collected with all poſſible expedition.

The Treaſurer therefore hereby notifies the Conſtables and Collectors of ſaid Tax, that unleſs they pay their arrears into the Treaſury, on or before the 15th day of January, 1790, he ſhall be under the neceſſity of iſſuing his Executions for all balances that may then remain due from the Collectors of that Tax, in obedience to the aforeſaid reſolve.

The Collectors of the ſeveral Taxes prior to the No. 6. are alſo requeſted to be ſpeedy in their collections of the remainders of ſaid Taxes, that they may be cloſed in the Offices as ſoon as poſſible.

ALEXANDER HODGDON, Treaſurer.

To be Sold,

One Hundred acres of choice good

LAND,

In Rowe, about twenty acres under improvement, one mile from the Meeting Houſe. Said land may be viewed by applying to Nathaniel Niernis, of Rowe,

JOSEPH COOLE.

Northampton, Nov. 30, 1789. [7tf]

Notice is hereby given,

TO the Proprietors of LEVERETT MINES, that their meeting ſtands adjourned to the 6th day of January next, at the houſe of ISRAEL HERRARD, in Leverett.—The rights belonging to the delinquent proprietors, viz. *Benjamin Richardſon*, Eſq. of Sterling, *Lewis Morgan*, *Daniel Hare*, of South-Hadley, *Samuel Hemmenway*, of Worceſter, will be ſold at PUBLICK VENDUE, on the 6th day of January next, if not prevented by payment at the time and place of ſaid adjourned Meeting: At which time good Warranty Deeds will be executed to the purchaſers.

SILAS BALL,
Proprietors' Clerk.

Leverett, Nov. 1789. [7tf]

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampſhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of CHRISTIAN ANGEL, late of Norwich, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give Notice, That we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment, on the ſeveral Tueſdays of February, April, and Auguſt next, from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. on each day, at the houſe of Deacon SAMUEL KNIGHT, in Norwich. No accounts will be allowed after ſaid term.

WILLIAM FOBES, } Commiſſ.
AARON FISHER, } ſioners.

☞ ALL perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

SAMUEL KNIGHT, Adm'r.

Norwich, Nov. 16, 1789. [7tf]

We the ſubſcribers being appointed commiſſioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampſhire, to recieve and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Deacr EZEKIEL WHITE, late of South-Hadley, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give notice, That we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment, on the ſecond Mondays of February and May next, from 10 6 o'clock P. M. on each of ſaid days, at the Houſe of Widow MARTHA WHITE, in South-Hadley. No accounts will be allowed after ſaid term.

DAVID NASH.
GARDNER PRESTON.

☞ ALL Perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

JAHLEEL WOODBRIDGE, Adm'r.

South-Hadley, Dec. 2, 1789. [7tf]

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampſhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of ALEXANDER CROZER, late of Pelham, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby give notice, That we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment at the houſe of EBENEZER GRAY, on the firſt Mondays of January and March next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P.M. on each of ſaid days.

EBENEZER GRAY,
JACOB GRAY.

Pelham, November 16, 1789. [7tf]

Strayed or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, the following young CREATURES viz. one black and white STEAR, with broad horns, and a ſharp in his forehead, with a hole in the off ear, two years old—One brindle STEAR, horns naturally turn in, a hole in the off ear—One red yearling BULL, alſo one red bull CALF, with no mark. Whoever will take up ſaid creatures and give information to the owner ſhall have a generous reward.

BENJAMIN BARTLETT.

Northampton, Nov. 30, 1789. [7tf]

The Subſcriber informs his cuſtomers that the laſt quarter expired at No. 169—He therefore requeſts all indebted to him to make immediate payment.

ANDREW WOOD

Vol. IV.] THE [Numb. 172.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

"Noiſe made to a man's honor is never ſticking to him."

THE love of fame not only prevails as univerſally as any other paſſion, but its effects are ſtronger and more conſpicuous, than can be produced by any other motive. An avaricious man may be active and diligent in his purſuits; but when money is the main object of his exertions, he will bear few inconveniences, and run few riſques compared with what will be cheerfully ſuſtained by thoſe, whoſe the love of applauſe actuates. I know of no circumſtance that more emphatically marks the difference of vigour between motives of, gain and motives of honor, than the different feeling that noiſe and buſtle can excite of perſons, who are ſtimulated by one, or the other of theſe paſſions.

Whoever has obſerved a candidate for a popular election, in his attemps to carry his point, muſt have ſeen a ſtriking demonſtration of the efficacious influence of the love of honor. My friend Honoratus, whom I once ſuppoſed a very quiet, domeſtic man, has lately become ambitious of political diſtinction. When I was firſt informed that ſuch a ſpark of ambition began to kindle within him, I imagined he would ſoon be diſguſted, if he really made an experiment, in the courſe of life, to which he was aſpiring. I have however been deceived. No man of my acquaintance beſides the clamors and tumult, which attend public buſineſs, with more apparent tranquility and fortitude than Honoratus. This is the more extraordinary, as he appears, when at home, to be averſe to any kind of noiſe or diſturbance. The prattle of his children meets with a frown; and his ſervants can never hope to eſcape puniſhment, ſhould they laugh or ſing in his hearing. This good man, when as it engaged with his neighbours at a country tavern, tranquillizes his ſpirits and bears the rudeſt ſhocks of impertinence without a complaint. Though in his own houſe, when only attended by his family, he loves ſilence and quietude, yet he is the firſt man to promote waggery and merriment, in circles of men, whoſe joyous he wiſhes to obtain.

I could point the reader to innumerable inſtances of men, whoſe actions afford a proof that the love of influence and fame is one of the moſt active ſprings of human nature. But who is there to doubt the truth of the obſervation, even if I had been ſilent on the ſubject? It will not, I believe, be doubted by any one. There is however uſeful inference to be drawn from the belief that the paſſion, to which I allude, exiſts in the breaſts of all men, and operates in moſt men, as their ſtrongeſt impulſe to action. A little reflection will convince us that the paſſion itſelf ſhould neither be concealed nor extinguiſhed. It ſhould early be encouraged and controled. The firſt dawn of it, in an infant, ſhould be diverted from improper objects, as far as is practicable, and turned into thoſe channals, where it can run with ſafety and advantage. It can ſeldom be detrimental to a man to poſſeſs vigorous paſſions, if he has been taught, on what occaſions, and in what manner it is proper to exerciſe them. Ambition, when it prompts men to vicious or diſhonorable courſes, proves pernicious to the perſon himſelf, and to the community. But even this is leſs to be feared, than the conduct of a man, in whom ambition has been deſtroyed. From improper ideas of merit, a man may ſeek applauſe by means and perverſe actions. The fault is not to be aſcribed to love of fame, but to his ignorance of what really is praiſeworthy. Youth ſhould be inſpired with honeſt and generous ſentiments, and learn to diſtinguiſh actions of real worth and excellence from thoſe which catch momentary applauſe from the ignorant and undiſcerning. The force therefore of the paſſion need not to be abated, but the objects to which it is directed ſhould be choſen with great precaution, and managed with great care and addreſs.

LETTER from Dr. Franklin to the late Dr. Mather, of Boſton.

REVEREND SIR,

I RECEIVED your kind letter, with your excellent advice to the people of the United States, which I read with great pleaſure, and hope it will be duly regarded. Such writings, though they may be lightly paſſed over by many readers, yet if they made a deep impreſſion on one active mind in a hundred, the effects may be conſiderable. Permit me to mention one little inſtance, which, tho' it relates to myſelf, will not be quite unintereſting to you. When I was a boy I met with a book, entitled, "*Eſſays to do good*," which I think was written by your father. It had been ſo little regarded by a former poſſeſſor, that ſeveral leaves of it were torn out; but the remainder gave me ſuch a turn of thinking as to have an influence on my conduct thro' life; for I have always ſet a greater value on the character of a *Doer of Good*, than any other kind of reputation—and if I have been, as you ſeem to think, a uſeful citizen, the public owes the advantage of it to that book. You mention your being in your 78th year—I am in my 79th;—we are grown old together. It is now more than 60 years ſince I left Boſton, but I remember well both your father and grandfather, having heard them both in the pulpit, and ſeen them in their houſes. The laſt time I ſaw your father was in the beginning of 1724, when I viſited him after my firſt trip to Pennſylvania. He received me in his library, and on my taking leave, ſhewed me a ſhorter way out of the houſe through a narrow paſſage, which was enlarged by a beam over head. We were ſtill talking as I withdrew, he accompanying me behind, and I turning, partly towards him, when he bid him take *ſtoop! ſtoop!* I did not underſtand him, till I felt my head hit againſt the beam. He was a man who never miſſed any occaſion of giving inſtruction, and upon this he ſaid to me. "*You are young, and have the world before you; ſtoop as you go thro it, and you will miſs many hard thumps.*"—This advice, thus beat into my heart, has frequently been of uſe to me, and I often think of it, when I ſee pride mortified, and miſfortunes brought upon people by their carrying their heads too high.

I longed much to ſee again my native place, and once hoped to lay my bones there. I left it in 1723. I viſited it in 1733, 1743, 1753, and 1763. In 1773 I was in England—In 1775 I had a ſight of it, but could not enter, it being in poſſeſſion of the enemy. I did hope to have been there in 1783, but could not obtain my diſmiſſion from this employment here: And now, I fear, I ſhall never have that happineſs. *My beſt wiſhes however attend my dear country, eſto perpetua.* It is now bleſt with an excellent conſtitution, may it laſt forever!

This powerful monarchy continues its friendſhip for the United States. It is a friendſhip of the utmoſt importance to our ſecurity, and ſhould be carefully cultivated. Britain has not yet well digeſted the loſs of its dominion over us, and has ſtill at times, ſome flattering hopes of recovering it. Accidents may increaſe thoſe hopes, and encourage dangerous attempts. A breach between us and France, would infallibly bring the Engliſh again upon our backs; and yet we have ſome wild heads among our countrymen who are endeavouring to weaken that connection.

Let us preſerve our reputation by performing our engagements, our credit by fulfilling our contracts; and our friends, by gratitude and kindneſs, for we know not how ſoon we may again have occaſion for all of them.

With great and ſincere eſteem,
I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your moſt obedient, and
moſt humble ſervant,
B. FRANKLIN.

Paſſy, May 12, 1784.

PHILADELPHIA, *Oct.* 26, 1789.

At a meeting of the Pennſylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. An eſſay of a Plan for improving the condition of Free Negroes, was preſented by the committee appointed to prepare it, which after deliberate conſideration was adopted as follows:

A PLAN FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE FREE BLACKS.

THE buſineſs relative to Free Blacks ſhall be tranſacted by a committee of twenty-four perſons, annually elected by ballot, at the meeting of this Society in the month called April; and in order to perform the different ſervices, with expedition, regularity, & energy; this committee ſhall reſolve itſelf into the following ſub-committees, viz.

I. *A Committee of Inſpection*, who ſhall ſuperintend the morals, general conduct, and ordinary ſituation of the Free Negroes, and afford them advice and inſtruction; protection from wrongs; and other friendly offices.

II. *A Committee of Guardians*, who ſhall place out children and young perſons, that they may (during a moderate time of apprenticeſhip or ſervitude) learn ſome trade or other buſineſs of ſubſiſtence. The committee may effect this partly by a perſuaſive influence on parents and the perſons concerned; and partly by co-operating with the laws which are, or may be enacted for this, and ſimilar purpoſes; in forming contracts on theſe occaſions, the committee ſhall ſecure to the ſociety, as far as may be practicable the right of guardianſhip, over the perſons ſo bound.

III. *A Committee of Education*, who ſhall ſuperintend the ſchool inſtruction of the children, and youth of the Free Blacks; they may either influence them to attend regularly the ſchools already eſtabliſhed in this city, or form others with this view; that they ſhall in either caſe provide that, the pupils may receive ſuch learning, as is neceſſary for their future ſituation in life, —and eſpecially a deep impreſſion of the moſt important, and generally acknowledged moral and religious principles. They ſhall alſo procure, and preſerve a regular record of the marriages, births and manumiſſions of all Free Blacks.

IV. *A Committee of Employ*, who ſhall endeavour to procure conſtant employment for thoſe Free Negroes, who are able to work: as the want of this would occaſion poverty, idleneſs, and many vicious habits.—This committee will, by ſedulous enquiry, be enabled to find common labour for a great number they will alſo provide, that ſuch as indicate proper talents, may learn various trades, which may be done by prevailing upon them to bind themſelves for ſuch a term of years, as ſhall compenſate their maſters for the expenſe and trouble of inſtruction, and maintenance. The committee may attempt the inſtitution of ſome uſeful, and ſimple manufactures, which require but little ſkill, and alſo may aſſiſt in commencing buſineſs, ſuch as appear to be qualified for it.

Whenever the committee of inſpection ſhall find perſons of a particular deſcription, requiring attention, they ſhall immediately direct them to that committee, of whoſe care they are the proper objects.

In matters of a mixed nature the committees ſhall confer, and if neceſſary act in concert. Affairs of great importance, ſhall be referred to the whole committee.

The expenſe incurred by the proſecution of this plan, ſhall be defrayed by a fund to be formed by donations, or ſubſcriptions for theſe particular purpoſes, and to be kept ſeparate from the other funds of this ſociety.

The committee ſhall make a report of their proceedings, and of the ſtate of their ſtock to the ſociety at their quarterly meetings, in the months called April and October.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Begun and held at the city of New-York, on Wedneſday the Fourth of March, One Thouſand, Seven Hundred, and Eighty-Nine.

An ACT to recognize and adapt to the Conſtitution of the United States the eſtabliſhment of the TROOPS raiſed under the reſolve of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the eſtabliſhment contained in the reſolve of the late Congreſs, of the third day of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven, except as to the mode of appointing the officers, and alſo as is hereinafter provided, be, and the ſame is hereby recognized to be the eſtabliſhment for the troops in the ſervices of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the pay and allowances of the ſaid troops be the ſame as have been eſtabliſhed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, by their reſolution of the twelfth of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five.

And be it further enacted, That all commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers and privates, who are or ſhall be in the ſervice of the United States, ſhall take the following oaths or affirmations, to wit: "I, A. B. do ſolemnly ſwear or affirm (as the caſe "may be) to bear true allegiance to the United States "of America, and to ſerve them honeſtly and faithfully againſt all their enemies or oppoſers whatſo"ever, and to obſerve and obey the orders of the Preſident of the United States of America, and the or"ders of the officers appointed over me."

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid troops ſhall be governed by the rules and articles of war which have been eſtabliſhed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, or by ſuch rules and articles of war, as may hereafter by law be eſtabliſhed.

And be it further enacted, That for the purpoſe of protecting the inhabitants of the frontiers of the United States from the hoſtile incurſions of the Indians, the Preſident is hereby authoriſed to call into ſervice from time to time, ſuch part of the militia of the States reſpectively, as he may judge neceſſary for the purpoſe aforeſaid; and that their pay and ſubſiſtence while in ſervice, be the ſame as the pay and ſubſiſtence of the troops abovementioned.

And be it further enacted, That this act ſhall continue and be in force until the end of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, and no longer.

Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS,
Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved——*Sept.* 24, 1789.

George Waſhington,
Preſident of the United States.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 25.

The last post from Finland brings advice, that Brigadier Stedinck has had another engagement near Nyslat, in which the Swedes were conquerors: The particulars of this affair are not yet received.

VIENNA, Oct. 6.

His Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to raise the Prince of Save Cobourg to the rank of Field Marshal, in recompence for the signal services he has rendered his country, and particularly in the late victory over the army of the Grand Vizir, on the 2nd of September.

Yesterday evening another courier arrived here from the Prince de Cobourg, with the important news, that he had again attacked and beaten the Grand Vizir, and driven him back as far as the Danube; that 3000 Turks were left dead on the field; that our troops took 17 pieces of cannon, 500 loaded camels, 400 buffaloes, 2000 oxen, 5000 loaded waggons, 70,000 rents, with the whole of the Grand Vizir's treasure and equipage; and that the booty was altogether immense. The Courier brought a superb tent, and a number of costly sabres and Turkish knives with him, which his Majesty ordered to be deposited in the Arsenal. Baron Kiefemayer, who came as courier on this occasion, also brought a pair of Turkish colours with him, which he took from the enemy with his own hands.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, Sept. 26.

The National Assembly having considered the urgency of circumstances, and read the report of the committee of Finance, accepts confidentially the plan proposed by the first Minister of State.

Such was the decree on the Memorial of Monsieur Necker, after a debate which lasted from nine o'clock in the morning till half an hour past seven in the evening.

The Marquis de Montesquieu opened the debate by reading the plan of Administration drawn up by the Committee of Finance, in which were proposed the following reductions:

	Livres.
The household of the King, Queen, and Princes,	8,000,000
Foreign Department,	8,300,000
War do.	8,500,000
Marine do.	2,000,000
Finance do.	1,000,000
Pensions, besides the reductions already made,	6,000,000
Intendants and Delegates,	1,800,000
Registers and Farmers General,	2,600,000
Mint,	1,700,000
Premiums and encouragements to trade,	600,000
The Royal Gardens,	36,000
——— Library,	62,000
——— Stud (to be suppressed)	800,000
Contingencies,	2,500,000
Fond reserved for Lotteries to be suppressed,	173,000
Plantation of Foresis,	817,000
Clergy,	2,500,000
Charities,	5,511,000
	Livres 53,301,000

It next proposed to establish two public banks, one at the disposal of the Executive power, with an annual receipt of 205 millions of livres, the amount of the national expenditure after the above reductions; the other, with an alienable revenue of 273 millions charged with the interest of the National debt, and the expences of the provinces, the former of which was estimated at 240 millions, and the latter at 29.

A motion was made to carry all the plate of the churches to the mint, for the benefit of the public.

The archbishop of Paris immediately said, that the Clergy, who had often succoured the State in times of distress, were still ready to make the greatest sacrifices for the good of their country; and that they willingly give up all the church plate, only reserving as much as was necessary for divine worship.

This patriotic proposal was received with general applause, but necessarily gave place to the main question.

M. de Mirabeau proposed an unqualified assent to the Minister's plan. As it was too extensive to be discussed in a short time, it was absolutely necessary to confide in the wisdom of its author. If it should fail, all Europe would exculpate the National Assembly, and the blame would fall on M. Neckar.—If it should succeed, the merit and honour would be exclusively his.

This motion was carried as stated above, by 405, against 127.

In the evening, the decree respecting the revenue was carried, as drawn up by M. Anson, with some amendments.

SEPT. 29.

A letter was read from the Jews, many of whom had been driven from Alsace into Switzerland, and the President was directed to write to the municipality of Strasbourg, in the name of the Assembly, recommending them to the protection of the Executive Power, as equally entitled to the benefit of the law, with the rest of his Majesty's subjects.

PARIS, Oct. 14.

TO-MORROW will be the last day of the National Assembly's sitting at Versailles; they are then to adjourn till Monday, when they will meet in the great Hall of the Archbishop's Palace in Paris, and continue their meeting there until the new Hall in the Palace of the Thuilleries is got ready.

The Assembly will not in future have occasion for so large a space, as near 300 members are already encamped, and many more only waiting an opportunity to do the same.

We have reason to believe that a majority of the Members of the Assembly were extremely averse to go to Paris, fearing their lives to be in danger. But the repeated invitations of the Parisians, who would not be easy without them, at length determined their removal, though not before the Assembly had received a formal Deputation from the Commons of Paris, who engaged to answer for the personal security of every Member.

The capital is again tolerably quiet; and things go on as usual—The mob seems perfectly contented with the imprisonment of the Royal Family, whose escape was so much the object of their apprehensions. Their Majesties had another levee of the Foreign Ministers on Wednesday last, but the King spoke but little, and looked desponding and melancholy. The Court was but thinly attended, and had much the appearance of a dumb shew.

The most particular circumstance which engages the public attention at the present moment is the charge alledged by M. de Mirabeau, in the National Assembly, against the Count de St. Priest, Minister of State, with the answer of M. de St. Priest to the charge.

This affair has made a great noise in the city for some days past, and the populace are was of course considerable to the disadvantage of the Minister, who accordingly has thought proper to refute it in the most unequivocal terms, before that the accusation was brought to the proof.

M. de St. Priest's letter is addressed to the President of the Committee of the National Assembly, to whom the charge was referred for investigation. It is rather too long for an entire translation, but we shall give all the material points of it:

To the President of the Committee of Enquiry.

SIR,

I UNDERSTAND that the National Assembly has received a denunciation from the Count de Mirabeau, which is expressed in the following terms:

"A Minister, called the Count de St. Priest, said on Monday last to the phalanx of women who demanded bread of him, When you had but one King, you had bread in plenty; now you have twelve hundred go & ask it of them."

I think it my duty, sir, not to wait for your research, but to declare to you positively on my honour, that the fact alledged by M. de Mirabeau is maliciously invented; nor have I furnished the slightest pretext for the assertion. M. de Mirabeau does not say he heard me, and I am willing to believe he has been deceived. I declare on my honour, that I only spoke to a few women who entered *Sous l'œil de Bœuf*, the King having ordered me to go there and hear their complaints, and answer to them.) I believe there was an hundred witnesses who heard my discourse, and I doubt much whether one of them will affirm he heard me mention a single word about the National Assembly.

To the complaints of these five or six women, for there were no more, I answered that the King had done every thing in his power to procure grain for the kingdom and capital; that grain had been brought from all parts of the world; that in short the care of provisioning Paris had been for two months past under the management of the city, to which the King and his Ministers, had united all their endeavours. I do not recollect that the conversation turned upon any other subject; besides is it possible to call five or six women a *phalanx*.

Without having the honour of being known to M. de Mirabeau, or having spoken to him in my life, I nevertheless hoped he would not have given ear to so trivial a circumstance on such slight authority, and only told by persons who a few days since wished to excite the people against the National Assembly: I hope likewise my general conduct will place me above such an imputation. I have passed many years in the service of my country, and have laboured hard for its welfare and glory. The Prince de Poix and the Duke de Liancourt were among the persons who heard me speak, and I offer to prove an *alibi* to every other conversation with these women, than what I have mentioned.

I do not dispute M. de Mirabeau's talents and eloquence, but I do not believe he is a better citizen than I am.

I have the honor to be, &c.
Count de St. Priest.

Paris, Oct. 10th.

It is needless for us to add that this answer is found perfectly satisfactory to every one, but those who are not inclined to believe the truth.

L'ORIENT, October 20.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Oct. 13.

"The city is again thrown into one general scene of confusion—the people have the utmost apprehensions for their safety, and the majority of them keep in arms night and day.

"The new discovered plot must lead to the most dreadful consequences, and involve in ruin many of the greatest persons in the country. A considerable number of those who were believed to be the fast friends of the people have disappeared—many have escaped from the city; but to prevent any more getting off until the wholeof this dark business shall be developed, the armed citizens and the national troops have taken possession of the outlets, and suffer no person to pass, except foreign couriers, on any pretence whatever.

"The houses of a considerable number of the suspected have been searched, and such quantities of arms and ammunition discovered as at present seem fully to justify the suspicions of the people, whose violence on the occasion it is to be feared will burst forth with redoubled fury. In the hotel of M. *Foland de la Tour*, it is reported, that, concealed, in his vaults, there have been found 5000 muskets and bayonets, and three large barrels of ball cartridges.

"The armed populace, the women, and a desperate and abandoned banditti, are collecting in several parts of the city; an incredible number have formed themselves round the *Thuilleries*, vowing vengeance on hundreds whom they declare to be concerned in conspiracy for a general massacre of the Parisian militia; and a bloody list is handed about of those of the National Assembly who are conceived to be in the interest of the King.

"A great lady is in as much danger as ever; her contribution to the poor has obtained her a short lived popularity:—the mob are eager for her destruction, and their ferocity may probably extend far, unless it can find some means of escape, which at present seems impracticable.

"The provinces, it is also said, are all arming; in different interests. The approach of thousands to the capital is daily expected, and there is another probability than that this christmas will be spent throughout the country in domestick bloodshed."

LONDON, September 12.

EARTHQUAKE.

Extract of a letter from Lucerne, October 2.

"We have received the melancholy intelligence, that on the 30th of Sept. at three quarters after six o'clock in the morning, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt in the town of Borgo San Sepolcro, which lasted two minutes. The cathedral was partly destroyed, and some churches, with many houses and palaces, entirely so; the prisons being open the prisoners fled, and all the inhabitants made the best of their way out of the town into the country. At present we know not how many lives were lost, or how many were wounded, but hope that the number of those buried under the ruins are but few. In a village five miles from the Borgo San Sepolcro the earth opened & swallowed up above 30 houses with all their inhabitants, and the remainder of that village, consisting of about 150 houses was totally destroyed, the earth there opened in many different places, and a great quantity of cattle have perished, besides above 1000 persons. At Cesena, not far from Borgo San Sepolcro, all the houses and corn harvest have been entirely destroyed. The city of Castello is thought to have suffered the most damage, as a great quantity of dust and smoke was seen to rise from it."

DUBLIN, September 10.

We have strong assurances that a very considerable number of Catholic dissenting farmers and peasantry of Ireland have it in contemplation to try the experience of a French benisphere as soon as the present troubles shall in that country subside, and the National Assembly are enabled to complete the grand fabric of a free Constitution.

The oppression which those two sects of people have undergone, not only from the rack of absentees, landlords, and middle men, but the oppressive burthens of clerical tythes, and the necessity of supporting two sets of clergy, point out to the Legislature the only system of arrangement that can render this country tolerable to two thirds of its inhabitants—when any other fail to be found—when the true value of population and industry—are estimated by a just scale of liberty and comfort, exempt wholly from vassalage and oppression.

Men begin now to think for themselves, and to separate their temporal and spiritual connections.—The whole property, principal and profit, of every Protestant husbandman in this country, goes once in every ten years to his clergy: and by the same rule, the property of every Dissenter, Catholic and Protestant is transferred to the church once in five years. This will never do—it is a prohibitory tax on industry, which Heaven knows, requires stimulants instead of discouragements in this country. The French National Assembly have abolished tythes—they have done wisely. The French clergy saw the people were in an humor to get rid of the grievance, and not disposed to be jacoled: They therefore made a virtue of necessity, and quietly resigned their pretensions.

This is an admirable precedent, and we trust will have its operation in this country, without an effort of popular violence.

GEORGE-TOWN, November 25.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Augustine, East-Florida, to his friend in this town, dated October 20, 1789.

"The report of the proceedings between the Commissioners of Congress and M'Gillvary, reached this place three days after the business was finished; but as the Spaniards are exceedingly cautious towards strangers, they take care to keep the result of that day a profound secret; no Chiefs of the upper and lower Creek nations arrived here a few days after the treaty on Rock-Landing broke up; they frequently wait in a body on Governour ZESPEDES, who entertains them at his own house, and suffers no one except an interpreter to be present; it is whispered that the reason of M'Gillvray's not entering into a treaty with the Commissioners was, that the terms offered by Congress would (if accepted of) infringe on the treaty existing between his Catholic Majesty, and the Creek nation: that such a treaty exists is beyond all doubt, for the King of Spain, ever since the recovery of the Floridas, has paid an annual tribute of 8000 dollars to the Indians bordering on these Provinces; they are regularly supplied with cloathing, arms, and ammunition, out of the King's Magazine here and in Pensacola.

"Trifling as this present affair may appear to some, I can assure you, from my own observations, & personal knowledge of Mr. M'Gillivray—the Indians—the attachment & affection of their country,—the weak state of our Southern Frontiers, &c.

"That the next step Congress takes in the business will be of importance to the United States.—

"I have the greatest reverence and opinion of the wisdom of our leaders, but am apt to think that the sword instead of the olive branch, will be their result at last—and therefore a speedy application of the former might save lives and money."

PETERSBURG, (*Virginia*) Nov. 19.

We are told, that the noted Alexander M'Gillivray has it in view to establish an independent government of his own, & that he will not treat with the United States, unless, he obtains permission from them for that purpose.—It is said, the Creek nation of Indians, he is head, are all well armed and accoutred, and have lately been furnished with a sufficient supply to enable them to make a formidable defence.—From whence this supply has been obtained, we cannot pretend to say, but it is generally supposed it came from a quarter not very friendly to the peace and prosperity of our Western Brethren.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.

It is with much sympathy of soul we have to hand to our readers a tale of distress—a tale which must penetrate every feeling heart with painful sensations.

Thursday morning, about half past two, a fire broke out at a house in Third-Street, next door to the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, which had arrived at such a height before it was discovered, either by those within or the watchmen, that the whole house was involved in a livid flame; an old man burst from the lower floor and escaped; Elizabeth Preston and her two children perished themselves at the chamber window, with screams of the most piercing sound: The few inhabitants who had been roused by the cry of fire, attempted to raise a heavy ladder for their relief—but every effort failed. The poor distressed mother (most probably drawn by the heart-felt cries of her children) retreated from the window, another frantic object with a child, then presented themselves; the united shrieks of these poor distressed creatures, were heard near half a mile. The ladder was at length raised; when an adventrous citizen ascended, and, at the hazard of his life, rescued the last woman and the child. A thousand tears were quickly excited from the gathering crowd, as the man was brought to have disappeared; but from every information we can collect, this humane adventurer was saved: One poor woman and her two sons perished in the flames, and were found at day-light, devoid of human form, the whole mass being changed into black cinder. Jacob Brown and wife, an industrious young couple escaped at the chamber window, but remain the objects of real distress, having lost their money, cloaths, and furniture, and are turned naked into the world.

We are informed some charitable subscriptions have been made, and we most sincerely wish success to the endeavours of these gentlemen who have undertaken to ask for contributions.

Had it not been for the rain which providentially fell during the fire, there is great reason to believe that a dreadful devastation must have ensued—for the wind blew with such violence, as to have occasioned great damage to the shipping, and small crafts in the harbour; many of which were sunk at moorings, and will have to undergo a thorough repair before they can proceed on their respective voyages.

On occasions like these, the opulent must rejoice at an opportunity of dispensing their bounty; and those of smaller fortune will, we have no doubt, contribute their mite to stop up the breach of distress.

The remains of the unfortunate widow and her two sons were the same day interred in the friend's burying ground, attended by a large concourse of the most respectable and sympathising inhabitants.

NEW-YORK, November 25.

Late accounts from Europe state—That the Turks and Swedes have concluded a Convention in which they reciprocally agree not to listen separately to propositions of peace with their common enemy—That the Prince de Cobourg has gained another Victory over the Turks in conjunction with the Russian General—having on the 22d September defeated the Ottoman Army of 90,000 men, under the command of the Grand Vizer—6000 being left dead on the field—the loss of the victors being only 200 killed and wounded!!—That another victory had been obtained by Prince Repnin a Russian General—and that the outworks and fobourbs of Belgrade had been carried—That the Russian fleet has defeated the Swedish and taken several ships of the line from them—That the Austrian Netherlands intend to throw themselves in to the Arms of France, as soon as the commotions of the kingdom are settled—That the petty Princes of Germany are taking measures to prevent revolutions in their territories—That the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt has fled out of his dominions, and a price is set upon his head—That the Prince Max, brother to the Duke Deux Ponts has been killed by one of his subject—That a tumult has lately happened at Lisbon, but was soon appeased without bloodshed—That there has been an insurrection in Corfica—but a complete revolution is not effected—That great numbers of refugees from France had arrived in Spain—That the Spanith Gazettes are prohibited from giving any accounts of French Affairs, &c. &c.

DECEMBER 5.

IMPORTANT NEWS!

By the arrival of a Packet, in five days from Wilmington, North-Carolina, we have received the agreeable intelligence that the Convention of that State ADOPTED THE NEW CONSTITUTION, on the 20th ult.

For the adoption	193
Against it,	75
Majority,	118

The Ratification of the Constitution by the State of North-Carolina is an event of the highest political consequence to the Union; as it leaves but the shadow of a dissension in the Bond that unites the Federal Republic. This is an additional ray to the fame and glory of our Country, and there is no doubt but Rhode-Island will be illuminated by it, to see wherein her real interest lies.

Rousseau, Chesterfield, and Voltaire, according to the English paragraphists, severally predicted the revolution of France! it is really laughable that those should be dubbed prophets after their death, who spent their whole lives in ridiculing every kind of prerogatives; but there is no doubt that *some persons* can more easily be furnished with a sufficient supply to enable them to make a formidable defence.—From whence this supply has been obtained, we cannot pretend to say, but it is generally supposed it came from a quarter not very friendly to the peace and prosperity of our Western Brethren.

EXETER, November 27.

Last week the following humorous affair took place at Londonderry:—Two gentlemen came to Dr. Thom's tavern in the evening, on two very fine horses, and very well dressed—after dismounting, and taking a drop of grog, one of them bantered the Doctor to swop horses; but as there was as much as 20 or 30l. difference, he was suspitious that all was not right—but as they pressed him to an exchange, he at last complied, and the difference was left to men, to whom the Dr. gave the hint—the reference in a short time agreed that the gentleman should have *eight shillings* to boot, which was accepted—this, in some measure confirmed the Doctor's suspicions, he accordingly gave orders for a person to mount a horse, and after riding a very little way to return, full speed, to knock and make some enquiries—the Dr. in the mean time appeared to be busy in making their change—but the person employed, soon returned and knocked at the door, and on the Doctor's appearing at the door, enquiry was made whether two gentlemen had been there on horse back (at the same time describing the men and horses) but before an answer was given, the two gentlemen made a precipitate retreat out of a back window into the woods, and left the Dr. in possession of the horses and *boot* into the bargain.

STOCKBRIDGE, December 1.

A WOMAN who resided in one of the towns on the Cape, (in this commonwealth) being rather of a forgetful turn of mind, arose on a Sunday morning and began washing, in which employment she continued till the forenoon service was finished; when an acquaintance who lived at a great distance from the meeting house, called in to spend the interim between meetings. In this interview both women seemed astonished, the woman of the house to see her visitor so mightily dressed at that early hour of the day, and the other to behold the former a washing upon the Sabbath.—"Where have you been, that you are so dressed, (said the woman to her visitor)"—"Been (says the other) why I have been to meeting, where else do you think I have been on the Lord's day?"—"What! is this Sunday, (exclaimed the other) well, upon my word, I had entirely forgot it, and had concluded within myself that this was the second day of the week; as you have been to meeting however (continued she) you can inform me what the minister has been preaching about, perhaps that will be of some service to me."—"Why, (replied the other) we have had an excellent discourse, I'll assure you, and every body ought to have heard it, the minister really seemed as if he felt what he preached, his discourse was concerning the many and cruel sufferings and the death of CHRIST."—"La! is he dead! (exclaimed the other) well, I never heard of it; 'tis really surprizing! come to consider, however, I don't so much wonder neither, that I never heard of it, for my husband has left off taking the NEWS-PAPERS, and since that time half *Boston* might burn down, and I never hear a single word of it!"

HARTFORD, Dec. 7.

POLITICAL SQUIB.

Among the political squibs flying about in Paris, there is "a letter from the late Governor of the Bastile in the shades," &c.—The author makes this hero knock at the gate of h—ll; upon which, a demon, who stands centry, asks who is there? and being answered the Governor, is looked upon as TOO BAD even to be admitted into h—ll! The words of the poet are,

"Who's there?" cries the guard. "Why, sir," quoth the other,
"A poor humble sinner and Catholick brother;
"The force 'gainst my castle I could not repel;
"So they cut off my head, and sent me to h—ll."
"Stop! instantly stop! (cries the centry) 'tis all clear;
"Go!—be d—n'd some where else—you shall not enter here!"

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 16.

On Wednesday the 2d inst. agreeable to the united desire of the church and inhabitants of the south parish in Greenwich, Mr. JOSHUA CROSBY was Ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry there.—The Rev. Mr. *Appleton*, of Brookfield, made the introductory prayer—The Rev. Mr. *Foster*, of New-Braintree, preached a Sermon suitable to the occasion, from II. Cor. v. 19, 20—The Rev. Mr. *Baldwin*, of Palmer, made the consecrating prayer—The Rev. Mr. *Forward*, of Belchertown, gave the charge—The Rev. Mr. *Bridge*, of Greenwich, gave the right hand of fellowship—The Rev. Mr. *Foster*, of New-Salem, made the concluding prayer. The whole was conducted with propriety, and attended to with becoming decency and solemnity.

EXTRAORDINARY YOUTH.

An extraordinary hand-bill has been lately distributed about London, by a youth who has lost his sight ever since he was five weeks old. After mentioning that circumstance he begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he mends and repairs houshold furniture, pulls down and puts up bedsteads, &c. does jobs at carpenter's work on the most reasonable terms, and flatters himself to the satisfaction of his employers. This ingenious person made a loom, with all its appendages, in miniature, when about ten years of age; and soon after maintained himself by making a variety of wooden toys; he only feels an object before he undertakes to imitate it. His mechanical powers have lately extended so far, that he has engaged to make a small press, &c. for a printer in that city.

Just Imported from London,
And opening for sale, by
Levi Shephard,
A universal assortment of
Drugs & Medicines,
Together with a large assortment of DYE STUFFS, for Clothiers.—Also PAINTERS COLOURS. And has for sale a general assortment of European and India
GOODS,
Which are useful and necessary, and principally of such a kind as cannot at present be manufactured in this country, which he will sell at a very small profit for Cash. He also receives in payment most kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, especially FLAX, that is well dressed, for the DUCK MANUFACTURE,—which the said SHEPHARD designs to carry on more extensively than he did the last year, and has erected large buildings for the purpose, and would wish to engage four young women more, for a year or longer time, in his Manufactory.
CASH
GIVEN FOR
Shipping-Furr, *and* Bees-Wax,
AND PART CASH FOR
Pork *and* English Grain.
Northampton, Dec. 14, 1789. [72]

Military Bounty Lands.

OFFICERS and SOLDIERS who are entitled to *MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS*, may find an advantageous sale of them by applying to
WILLIAM MOORE.
Greenfield, Dec. 14, 1789. [72]

All Persons who have open accounts with the subscriber, are once more called upon for an immediate settlement—He assures them that a much further delay will cause them both trouble and expence.
SOLOMON ALLEN.
Northampton, Dec. 16, 1789. [72]

ON Monday 28th inst. the Members of the ancient, free, and accepted Masons of the Hampshire Lodge, No. 21, intend to celebrate the festival of St. JOHN the Evangelist, at Brother ASAHEL POMEROY's, in Northampton. A punctual attendance of the Brethren is expected.
By order of the Masters and Wardens,
LEVI LYMAN, Secretary.
Northampton, Dec. 1789.

* * *The Subscribers for the* MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE *are requested to call for their 11th Number.*

From the VIRGINIA INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

ELEGY.

On the death of Col. John Darby, of Northampton county, Virginia.

YES, 'tis a glorious thought! The worthy mind,
Matured by wisdom and from vice refin'd
In various scenes of social life approv'd,
Of man the lover, and by God belov'd,
Must sure, divested of its kindred clay,
Soar to the regions of empyreal day.
Such Darbey shone; to deck whose mournful hearse,
The Muse lamenting pays her grateful verse;
The Muse, long wont to love, as to revere
The Judge impartial and the friend sincere!
How has she oft with fixt attention hung
On the great truths that grac'd his flowing tongue!
Truths that he joy'd with candid warmth to draw
Fair from the moral, or the christian law!
How oft beheld him glad the friendly scene,
Without all cheerful, and all calm within;
And, far from mad ambition's noisy strife,
Fix the pure blessings of domestic life;
How oft, in him, with pleasing wonder view'd
A soul, where lawless passions sunk subdu'd;
Where virtue still her rightful rules maintain'd,
While gen'rous zeal, by bigotry restrain'd,
And freedom, that protects with watchful care
Man's sacred rights, securely triumph'd there.
Sprung from a race, that crown'd with honest praise,
By virtuous deeds adorn'd a length of days,
For him we hop'd kind temp'rance long would wield
Defensive arms, and o'er him spread her shield:
Fallacious hopes!—ah! see! the dire disease
Comes borne insidious on the tainted breeze,
Soon from her fast imperial reason thrown,
No more the friend, or son, or consort known;
The fev'rous pest victorious winds its way,
Till spent, o'erpow'r'd by its resistless sway,
Frail nature yields.—O! parent, husband, friend!
Must then the endearing names forever end?—
Hear'n calls him hence—at that all pow'rful call
Tho' sighs will spring, and tears unbidden fall,
Yet let us upward look ('twill give relief,
"I will check the torrent of impetuous grief)
With mental eyes his radiant course explore,
And view him landed on th' etherial shore;
Where envy's storms and fattions ne'er molest
The native peace that calms the patriot's breast:
Where the great Judge determines ev'ry cause,
And blesses as he gives the just applause.

SONNET TO WINTER.

FALL'N are the honours of the glorious year,
Faded the verdure of the waving grove,
Nought but the ravages of time appear
Where meek ey'd Contemplation lov'd to rove,
Save that amidst the desolated scene
Yon lofty pine its towring branches rears,
Whose head, adorn'd with never fading green,
The dreary prospect of the forest cheers.
Thus, when corroding cares disturb our rest,
And engrossed fempers rend the breast,
Fair Hope can heal the anguish of the heart,
With magick pow'r departed Peace restore,
Forbid despair—instruct us to adore,
And consolation to the wretch impart.

LONDON, September 12.

Among the religious whimsicalities of the day, none are more ludicrous, than the National Assembly of France obliging the Fathers to have Te Deums sung in all the churches, for the abolition of tithes!

REVOLUTION IN CORSICA.

Extract of a letter from Bastia, the capital of Corsica, dated August 15.

"A trifling accident has just now effected a revolution, which appears to have been meditated some time. Mr. Preskeau de Loincle, a merchant from Lyons, who happened to be here on some business, appeared a few days ago with the national cockade; the people thewed an inclination to follow the example; & in a few hours we were decorated with ensigns of freedom. Part of the people armed went to offer the French General a cockade, who found that he was obliged to wear it. They then demanded that the debtors should be released, and on the Governour's expressing a dislike at this measure, they opened the prison door. The ancient municipal constitution was annulled, and a new one formed, composed of such citizens as had distinguished themselves in this new revolution. One happiness, however, we have to boast of; all has been accomplished without the loss of a drop of blood. The only act of vengeance was in destroying the House of the chancellor of the Police.

"At Calvi, it is said, some lives were lost in a skirmish between the French troops and the inhabitants. The people however prevailed.

"The insurrection was general over the island, and there was every appearance of concert and of system."

OCTOBER 17.

It was reported and believed at Paris, when the last courier left there, that the King of Sardinia was marching 15,000 men, in three divisions, towards the frontiers of France, which are to be joined from other quarters.

In the affray at Versailles on the 6th of October, about 50 of the Parisian troops and mob were killed, 80 of the King's guards cut to pieces. The massacre would have been much more terrible, had it not been for his Majesty's orders.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Treasury Office, Boston, Nov. 19, 1789.

BY a resolve of the Honourable Legislature, passed 14th February 1789, it is declared to the of the greatest consequence to government, that Tax No. 6, should be collected with all possible expedition.

The Treasurer therefore hereby notifies the Constables and Collectors of said Tax, that unless they pay their arrears into the Treasury, on or before the 15th day of January, 1790, he shall be under the necessity of issuing his Executions for all balances that may then remain due from the Collectors of that Tax, in obedience to the aforesaid resolve.

The Collectors of the several Taxes prior to tax No. 6. are also requested to be speedy in their collections of the remainders of said Taxes, that they may be closed in the Office as soon as possible.

ALEXANDER HODGDON, Treasurer.

To be Sold,

One Hundred acres of choice good

LAND,

In Rowe, about twenty acres under improvement, one mile from the Meeting House. Said land may be viewed by applying to Nathaniel Merrils, of Rowe,

JOSEPH COOKE.

Northampton, Nov. 30, 1789. [70]

Notice is hereby given,

TO the Proprietors of LEVERETT MINES, that their meeting stands adjourned to the 6th day of January next; at the house of ISRAEL HUBBARD, in Leverett.——The rights belonging to the delinquent proprietors, viz. *Benjamin Richardson*, Esq. of Sterling, *Lewis Morgan*, *Daniel Hore*, of South-Hadley, *Samuel Hemmingway*, of Worcester, will be sold at PUBLICK VENDUE, on the 6th day of January next, if not prevented by payment at the time and place of our next adjourned Meeting: At which time good Warrantee Deeds will be executed to the purchasers.

SILAS BALL,
Proprietors' Clerk.

Leverett, Nov. 1789. [70]

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of CHRISTIAN ANGEL, late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give Notice, That we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the second Tuesdays of February, April, and August next, from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. on each day, at the house of Deacon SAMUEL KNIGHT, in Norwich. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

WILLIAM FOBES, } Commiss-
AARON FISHER, } sioners.

☞ ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

SAMUEL KNIGHT, Adm'r.

Norwich, Nov. 16, 1789. [70]

We the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to recieve and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Doctor EZEKIEL WHITE, late of South-Hadley, deceased represented insolvent, hereby give notice, That we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the second Mondays of February and May next, from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each of said days, at the House of Widow MARTHA WHITE, in South-Hadley. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

DAVID NASH.
GARDNER PRESTON.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

JAHLEEL WOODBRIDGE, Adm'r.

South-Hadley, Dec. 2, 1789. [70]

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of ALEXANDER CROZEN, late of Pelham, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, That we shall attend the business of our appointment at the house of EBENEZER GRAY, on the first Mondays of January and March next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P.M. on each of said days.

EBENEZER GRAY,
JACOB GRAY.

Pelham, November 26, 1789. [70]

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, the following young CREATURES viz. one black and white STEAR, with broad horns, and a star in his forehead, with a hole in the off ear, two years old—One brindle STEAR, horns naturally turn in, a hole in the off ear—One red yearling BULL, also one red bull CALF, with no mark. Whoever will take up said creatures and give information to the owner shall have a generous reward.

BENJAMIN BARTLETT.

Northampton, Nov. 30, 1789. [70]

The Subscriber informs his customers that the last quarter expired at No. 169——He therefore requests all indebted to him to make immediate payment.

ANDREW WOOD.

Just Imported from Bristol,

And to be sold, on very reasonable terms,

By JUSTIN ELY,

At his Store in *West-Springfield*,

A Variety of HARD WARE, COTTON and WOOLLEN GOODS, particularly low priced middling and superfine scarlet and other Broadcloths which with the Goods lately received from Boston and New-York, make a large and general assortment of such articles as are commonly enquired for at a country Store.

Said Goods will be disposed of for CASH—POT and PEARL ASHES—SALTS of LYE—BEES WAX—CONTINENTAL and STATE SECURITIES—PORK—GRAIN—&c.

Dec. 7, 1789. 7[

Just received, and now ready for sale,

By Daniel Butler,

At the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, *Northampton*, a good assortment of

CROCKERY WARE,

Consisting of Oval Platters, Plates of all sizes, Flour and White pencil'd and cream coloured Cups and Saucers Mugs, Bowls, Tea Pots, &c.

ALSO—An assortment of

STONE WARE.

LIKEWISE.

Best ROCK SALT,
WINE,
MOLASSES,
SUGAR,
TEA,
SNUFF, by the Bladder or less quantity,
CAKE SOAP, per Box or single Cake,
POWDER,
WEBSTER'S INSTITUTE,
WRITING PAPER, &c. &c.

WANTED,

WHEAT—RYE—INDIAN CORN—PORK, and TALLOW, in exchange for the above articles.—FLAX—BUTTER—CHEESE—TOW CLOTH—good BAGGS, &c. will be received in exchange for many of the above.

Northampton, Dec. 9. 1789. [7[

Joseph Clap, Jun.

Has just received at his Store in Easthampton, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,

suitable to the season——ALSO,

West-India, & New-England Rum,	Pepper, Allspice,
Molasses,	Case Knives & Forks,
Salt,	Pen Knives,
Sugar,	Jack Knives,
Tea,	Axe Blades,
Chocolate,	Tacks,
Crockery Ware,	Hard Soap,
Bibles,	Shoe Buckles,
Looking Glasses,	Knee do.
Writing Paper,	Pewter,
Powder and Shot,	Raisins,
Flints,	German Steel,
Cotton Wool,	

The above Goods will be sold on reasonable terms for CASH, and most kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dec. 9. 1789. [7[

STRAYED from the subscriber some time since, a red HEIFER, two years old past, big with calf, white back, marked with a crop and two slits on the right ear, small horns. Whoever will take up said heifer and give information to the subscriber shall be generously rewarded.

MOSES PARSONS.

Northampton, Dec. 9th, 1789. [7[

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber a red STEAR, with broad horns, left ear crop off, with two slits in the end of the same, four years old—Whoever will take up said Stear, and give information to the owner, shall have a generous reward.

SOLOMON CLARK.

Westhampton, Dec. 5, 1789. [7[

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 2nd day of November last, a black HEIFER, one year old last spring, no artificial mark. Also, one red STEAR, of the same age, with some white on his belly, white on his rump, and a white tail, no artificial mark. The owner is required to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

ISAAC BUCK.

Chesterfield, Dec. 6, 1789. [7[

Strong's and *Beers's*

ALMANACK,

By the grose, dozen, or single, for sale at this office.

Vol. IV.] THE [NUMB. 173.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From the AMERICAN MERCURY.

Published at Hartford.

THE OBSERVER.——No. I.

THE value of many civil institutions, cannot be known without a familiar acquaintance with the state of some nation wholly destitute of them. By this means strangers travelling in the United States, often discover excellencies in their political Constitutions, and in the several safeguards to liberty, which are not noticed by the native inhabitants who have always used them. A Frenchman or Spaniard, educated within the verge of despotic authority sees with transporta a fabric of freedom, & is much more particular in noticing every part, than the American, who accustomed by habit, thinks them the immediate works of nature, and the same may be found in all nations—Let Americans thank their God, and admire the wisdom of their ancestors, for the patrimony of civil liberty. A person who means in future to consider himself a citizen of no one nation, but of the world, begs you to know that you are the favored people of the Almighty Father. It is true you are not rich—neither are you poor—there is more poverty and distress in a single city of Europe, than in the whole American dominion. Every honest man may live in a state of competency; and competence to a wise mind is affluence, it is all that human nature can receive. You have no Bastiles or Inquisition—no tyrannising Nobles:—None to support but those who are employed in your service. Your rulers are of your own creation—your persons are sacred so long as you are innocent—and the poor have the same access and remedy in your courts of justice as the rich. Your public debt if it can be funded and preserved among yourselves will be a bond of union, and in this way an advantage.

The public debt, under just and fixed regulations, will be an increase of circulating property, very serviceable to the growth of commerce and manufactures—government cannot be supported without a number of officers, who for the public dignity must be honorably supported; but in the choice of these officers all men of merit may stand as candidates for appointment—You are not confined as in the old nations of Europe to the beggard sons of noble families, to whom lucrative places are generally given as means of expensive living, which they can obtain in no other way. You have seen the federal appointments to office made with a surprising sagacity and regard to merit, from a class of men who have had the confidence of the people, and are known to possess eminent genius and integrity in the respective departments they fill. Under such direction the wheels of government cannot fail to move safely and for the benefit of the whole—BUT LET THE PUBLIC BE FOREWARNED that the time is now come, in which jealousy will begin to throw out her suspicions. There have been almost innumerable applicants for public offices, many of them men of no genius, and generally of no industry, who wished to live an easy life on public support. All these are disappointed, and wish to revenge themselves, by insinuations against the designs of government, and the favoured persons who manage our great interests. Like an honest people, let us despise every attempt of this nature, until the government hath had time to operate, we shall then know its excellencies, and can remedy its defects if there be any.

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

AN ORATION IN PRAISE OF RUM.

Delivered at a Commencement held in the University of Pennsylvania on the 30th of July, 1789.

HUMANITY and justice conspire to lead us, to take the part of the persecuted and oppressed. Under the influence of these principles I come forward this day to defend a much injured character.—Many and formidable have been its enemies. Secret calumnies, and publick scandal, private affections, and publick testimonies, ridicule and satire, poetry and prose, paragraphs and pamphlets, dreams and dialogues, and even prints themselves, have all been employed to defame it! The character I allude to, is that universal friend to mankind—RUM.

It is no small mortification that I am not able to trace the invention of this noble liquor to its authors; nor am I able to mention the country in which the *worm* and *still* were first discovered. Gratitude must here, therefore, be silent. Some people have with more ill nature than wit, ascribed the invention of *Rum* to the Devil. These people tell us, that his satanick majesty having invented Gunpowder and Paper Money, was at a loss to know how to introduce them into general use, until he set up a distillery and made *Rum*, which served as a vehicle for the other two articles, and hence they say they have travelled hand in hand together in all countries. I shall not stop to determine whether this account of the origin of *Rum* be true or false, but shall leave the inquiry to be settled by that great friend to gunpowder, the late King of Prussia, and by the advocates for paper money, in the state of Rhode-Island.

The use of *Rum*, is not only very ancient, but universal. It is the *Arrack* of China, the *Gin* of Holland, the *Brandy* of France, and the *Whisky* of Scotland, Ireland, and the United States.

I shall now mention a few of the excellent qualities and uses of this universal liquor.

1st. *Rum* is an antidote to care; and every body knows how much of this is the portion of every human creature. No sooner does this cordial thrill through the blood, than poverty loses all its evils, and the dun and the sheriff cease to be terrible. *Rum* is moreover the opiate of domestick trouble. In vain does a husband abuse his wife, or a wife waste the property of her husband, in a country where *Rum* is to be had at a moderate price. This invaluable liquor, like the water of Lethe, causes them both to forget injuries of every kind, and while they are under its influence (provided they take enough to put them to sleep) they live in harmony with each other.

2d. *Rum* is the fuel of courage: Of this the British army lately exhibited many proofs during the war; it being a constant practice with the British Generals always to give their soldiers a dram, just before they led them on to battle. To this liquor therefore are we to ascribe the many gallant exploits that were performed by the British army in America; such as the burning of Charlestown, New-London, and Norfolk, and above all, the bravery with which they extirpated old men and women, and even the ministers of the gospel, when they were detected in administering support to the late unnatural rebellion.

3d. Another excellent peculiar to *Rum*, is its specifick virtues (as we are told) in preventing intermitting fevers. Without it, it has been said, it would have been impossible to have settled our continent, the southern states. Hence the advantage of the planters in South-Carolina——

"If you wish to inherit your father's lands,
"Pray wash your throat before your hands."

The throat in this instance is always to be washed with raw *Rum*. Its great utility in preserving the planters from the effects of the damp and unwholsome air of the morning, has given it the medical name of *Antifogmatick*. The quantity taken every morning is an exact proportion to the thickness of the fog, and the dampness of the atmosphere. The degrees of each of these are measured by the report of a negro slave who has been exposed to them in the morning. But the time we hope is not very distant when these fogs will be measured with much more accuracy, by an instrument to be called a *Fogometer*, and which is to be graduated by gills, half pints, and quarts. A more minute account of this instrument shall be given, as soon as the law for providing and regarding discoveries is passed by the United States.

4th. Again. *Rum* is a republican liquor. This character I know has been given to Beer and Cyder; but I deny the propriety of the epithet: These expensive liquors can be afforded only by the rich and luxurious, and of course are never drank in mixed, or truly republican companies. *Rum*, like death, is an universal leveller. It brings the nobleman and the porter together in the same celler in London, and it leads the merchant, the lawyer, the doctor and the beggar to meet upon equal terms in taverns and tippling houses. While *Rum* therefore continues to be the drink of Americans it will be forever unnecessary for the Congress, to exercise the power which has been given them of protecting each state in the enjoyment of its republican form of government.

5th. Let me not forget to mention to this place the influence of *Rum* in government. It is that which excites the tongue, the hands, and the feet of the country politician. It is this, which inspires him with eloquence and furnishes him with all the ideas of the heroism of aristocratical and kingly power. Its this noble liquor, which pulls down old governments and which opposes the establishment of new ones, when they run counter to the inclinations of the people. It is true, the federal government was established by means of Beer and Cyder, without the aid of *Rum*: But it is equally true, that this government could not be set in motion without it.—Witness the reduction of the duty upon Rum and Molasses by the Congress of the United States. Our wife rulers know too well its manifold uses, to lessen its consumption by an extravagant tax.

We have been told by some physicians that *Rum* produces a great number of diseases—such as dropsies—palsies—epilepsies—apoplexies—asthmas, and the like. I grant this to be the case where *Rum* is drank diluted with water, in grogs, toddy and punch. But *raw Rum*, never produces this terrible group of disorders, especially when it is taken in a sufficient quantity. No man ever *complained* of palsy—epilepsy—dropsy—apoplexy—or madness, who drank his *raw* quarts of *Rum* in 2 day; or if he did, his complaints were of *very short* continuance. The words of the poet therefore with a little alteration apply to my subject, with as much propriety as they do to the treasures of knowledge.

"Drink deep or taste not the distiller's spring,
"A little spirit is a dangerous thing.
"Shallow draughts produce disease and pain;
"But drinking deep, dispel them both again."

We are told further, that *Rum* is an improper drink in harvest, and that molasses and water—vinegar and water—milk and water—and small beer should be given to reapers instead of it. May the advocates for these cholicky liquors, never know the pleasures of drinking any thing else!—For my part I pity them, and hope that the inhabitants of the United States will always have good sense enough to prefer the *ruby face* of *Rum*, to the *pale*, and *Scuttled looks*, which are imparted to the countenance by the vapid liquors which have been mentioned.—Hail!—great!—ancient! and universal cordial!—Thou art the liquor of life: Thou art the opiate of care—the compeller of family troubles!—The fuel of courage!—The antidote to fevers!—The enemy of aristocratick pride—and the life and soul of republican forms of government!—In spite of the ravings and declamations of cynicks and madmen, may thy influence be perpetual in the United States!—Whether a short or a long life await our country, may the never want the blessings of *Rum*! If she is destined for long life, may *Rum* be the milk of her old age—but if a premature death await her—may she fall!—O! may she expire in an Ocean of RUM.

HARTFORD, Nov. 30.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Paris to his friend in this city, dated August 31.

"You must not give credit to what you see in the English news papers respecting this country. The National Assembly are very unanimous; the city and country are in a tranquil state, and there is many able and intelligent men whose influence and ability will lead the nation to adopt a system of government that will insure happiness and liberty to the people. The Marquis de la Fayette is justly admired for his abilities and influence; he has introduced such discipline into the militia system as makes them respectable—there is not any solid opposition to the revolution, except a few of the late aristocracy, and richest of the clergy. A limited monarchy is aimed of—the objects of the leaders is to come as near the British constitution as may be."

The Archbishop of Bourdeaux, in delivering to the National Assembly of France the report of the Grand Committee appointed to prepare the form of a Constitution, speaking on the subject of a Declaration of the Rights of Men, and of the Citizens, to precede the Constitution, observed that "that noble idea, conceived in another hemisphere, should in preference be first transplanted among us. We have concurred in the events which have given liberty to North America; the points out to us on what principles we should build the preservation of our own and it is the new world to, whither we formerly carried nothing but chains; which now teaches us to guard against the misery of wearing them ourselves.

From the NEW-HAMPSHIRE GAZETTEER.

ANECDOTE.

THE late honourable Judge *Sewall*, went into a hatter's shop, one day, in order to procure a pair of second-handed brushes for the purpose of cleaning his shoes; at which the master of the shop presented him with a couple that were become useless for his own use. "What is your price," says the judge: "If they will answer your purpose," replies the other, "you may have them and welcome." The judge hearing this, laid them down on the plank, and with a graceful bow, he went out at the door. At which, the mechanic calls to him, "Pray Sir, your honour has forgotten the principal design of your visit." "By no means," replies the Judge, "I will please to set your price, I shall read to purchase that ever before it has fallen in my lot to occupy a seat on the bench, I have studiously avoided receiving a single copper, by way of donation, lest in some future period of my life, it might have some kind of influence in determining my judgment."

N, September 15.

...s Excellency the French Ambassador ...n an express from Paris, to acquaint him that the reports of several Noblemen having been killed, were wholly untrue. It likewise makes mention, that the city of Paris was tolerably quiet all Thursday, owing partly to a considerable arrival of corn in the morning, which had given the people great consolation. Every necessary precaution is likewise taken to prevent an insurrection, by a double guard being placed all over the city.

The servants of Paris have resolved to raise for the public use, the sum of one million of livres of about forty thousand guineas.

Letters from Parris, received on Thursday, state that Count d'Ethaing and the Duke of Brissack have been arrested.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, August 19.

"Letters from Constantinople of the 8th of July mention the escape of a Chevalier Lombard, who was taken by the Turks in the beginning of the war, and the Porte being informed of the value set on his abilities by Russia, have constantly refused every offer of ransom made by the court of Petersburgh for that officer. His escape has so irritated the Porte, that they have banished the Terzana Emini, who is accused of negligence, and have replaced him by a very active and rigorous successor, who has begun by doubling the chains of all the Russian and Austrian prisoners. It is even said, that in consequence of this event the Russian Ambassadore, confined in the Seven Towers, his been shut up closer than before; but this report wants confirmation, as other letters from that place make no mention of that circumstance.

OF SILAS DEAN.

The situation of Silas Dean, at Brussels, during the latter end of the American war, was little better than starving: for he durst not go to France, Austrian, nor England; and he declared that Congress were in his debt fifteen thousand pounds. His situation in England has been since worse that in Brussels, for here he literally starved; and would have died for want, had not a gentleman of fashion been an eye witness, that he not only wanted food, but a bed to lie upon. A collection of about 70 pounds, was then made for him, and with that supply he got on ship board, with an intention to return to America as his 'dernier resource. On board this vessel he died.

EXAMPLARY PATRIOTISM,

The pecuniary presents lately made to the French National Assembly have been great, and are increasing daily. The Duke of Orleans has given 2,500,000 livres, M. Neckar 100,000 livres; l'Abbe de S. Non, 4000 livres, one moiety of his abbey; M. Nicolà, President of the Chambre des, Comptes, resigned a pension of 10,000 livres, and gave 25,000; M. de Atigre, a refugee, in England, 100,000 crowns. The Invalid guards though poor, presented 300 livres; the Canons of St. Genvive sent to the mint a silver chandelier, the finest perhaps, in France, its weight 248 marks, of 8 ounces each. The Company of Boxkellers gave 20,000 livres; the Patriotic Society of Versailles gave 88,000 livres; A private soldier of the Paris militia 318; M. Rigaud, 1000; the pupils of an Accademy, 1400. &c. *A lady of easy virtue*, sent 12,000 livres, with the following note, "Gentlemen, I have a heart formed for love. I have realized the inclosed by my amours, and I remit it to you as an offering to my country. May my example be followed by my companions of ALL classes." At Havre, the citizens have presented all their silver buckles, &c. the Governor his plate: M. Rial, plate to the amount of 25,000 livres, also a remittance of 10,00 livres. These sacrifices, with what will follow, must soon make the treasury of France respectable.

What would the imperious tyrant Louis XIV. say, could he review, and behold his proud palace of Versailles guarded by simple citizens in plain coats? Such is the present state of the successor of this immortal man.

Among the *humbugs* of the day, is that of a man residing in a well known public square; pretending to possess an art, unconnected with animal magnetism, electricity, or any other science yet made public, but an art which he will not name, and to teach which he notwithstanding has the modesty to demand no less a sum than an hundred guineas. Yet, strange to tell, among his pupils are the dutchess of Devonshire, countess of Harrington, Lord Rivets, and many of the members of both houses of parliament!

OCTOBER 13.

Extract of a letter from Shrewsbury, Sept. 11.

"Saturday last were executed at the Old Heath, near this town, pursuant to their sentence at our last assizes, Thomas Phipps, Esq. the elder, and Thomas Phipps, the younger (father and only son) of Llwyn mapsis, in this county, for forging and uttering a note of hand for 20l. purporting to be the note of Mr. Richard Coleman, of Oswestry, knowning the same to have been forged.

"It was proved on the trial of these unfortunate gentlemen, that Mr. Coleman never had any transactions with Mr. Phipps that required the signing of any note whatever. That about christmas last, Mr. Coleman was served with a writ, by order of Mr. Phipps at his own suit, which action Mr. C. defended; that Mr. Phipps not supporting it, a *non pros* was signed in the action, with 2l. 5s. cost, whereupon Mr. Phipps and his son, with William Thomas, their clerk, made an affidavit, stating, that the note was for a trespass in carrying away some hay from off the land of one of Mr. Phipp's tenants, which Mr. Coleman had taken.

"The affidavit is at full length in the printed trial, wherein it appears, that Phipps the elder swears only to a conversion with Coleman; on which the learned Judge observed, the son appeared to have misled the father in the matter. Upon this affidavit the Court of Exchequer granted a rule to shew cause why the *non pros* should not be set aside. Mr. Coleman insisting that the note was a forgery, the matter rested in suspence, 'till the event of this prosecution. After a full hearing of the evidence on both sides, and the Judge's charge to the Jury, the two Phipp's were pronounced Guilty of uttering and publishing the note, knowing the same to be forged. The Judge immediately passed sentence of death upon them, and recommended the Jury to accept William Thomas, who was accordingly found Not Guilty.

"Mr. Phipps and his son from the time of their condemnation till the morning of their execution, persisted in their innocence. However, before they left the gaol; young Phipps confessed that he committed the forgery, avowing his father's innocence of it, and ignorance of its being forged, when published. They were taken in a morning coach to the place of execution, accompanied by a clergyman, and another pious person who had attended them almost daily since their condemnation. On their way to the fatal tree, the father said to the son, 'Tommy, thou hast brought me to this shameful end, but I freely forgive thee.' To which the son made no reply. It being remarkable wet weather, the devotions were chiefly performed in the coach.

"When the awful moment arrived that they must leave the fable vehicle, Mr. Phipps said to his son, 'You have brought me hither, do you lead the way; which the youth accordingly did, and in the most composed manner ascended the ladder to a temporary scaffold, erected on purpose, followed by his father. When the devotions were finished, and the convicts tied up, they embraced each other, and in a few moments the executioner let down the scaffold, and they were launched into eternity, amidst a vast concourse of deeply affected spectators, beholding a parent and child suffering an ignominious death for violating the laws of their country.

"Mr. Phipps was in his 47th year, and his son just 20 years of age, two days before his execution."

STOCKHOLM, September 15.

Accounts were received here this morning, that the King of Sweden had quitted the neighbourhood of Hogfors, and fallen back to the frontiers of his dominions. The Russians attempted to cut off the Swedish garrison in their retreat; in which they would probably have succeeded, had it not been for the spirited efforts of a battal lion of the West Gotha Dal Regiment, who prevented the landing of the enemy's troops that had been embarked in thirteen gallies with a view to make a descent at some distance from that fortress.

PARIS, October 6.

Extract of a letter from Havre de Grace, October 14.

"Among other means of throwing silver into the hands of Government, we are called upon by the city magistrates to offer our silver buckles; crowds are from morning to night at the town house, making a patrolick exchange of silver buckels for strings of metal buckles. The Governor has sent to Paris his plate. Mr. Rial, of the house of Guerard Rial and Co. has done the same to the amount of 15,000l. accompanied by remitance of 10,000l. as a free gift. Le Corps des Negoiants in Havre have come to a resolution of immediately paying the 25 per cent. of their income taxed by the Assembly, instead of waiting the eighteen months allowed

AUGUSTA, October 17.

Colonel Irwin, of Washington county, informed government, that Mr. Jassold had removed from his place near Long Run on the 30th ult. when it was found that the treaty had failed. That the Indians had returned, and crossed over on this side the Oconee, and on the 5th instant, burnt his house and carried off some corn. The people at Capt. Kemp's fort being alarmed at this, and there appearing much sign in the neighbourhood, they evacuated it on the 9th, and the Indians burnt it on the 10th. The Colonel further represents that the people are much in perplexity, between the danger to which their families are exposed, and the importance of saving their little crops, what steps to take.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 28.

Thursday last was observed in this city as a day of public thanksgiving, agreeably to the Proclamation of the President of the United States.—There was every where a total suspension of business, and a general resort of the inhabitants to the different churches, where divine service was performed in the forenoon, and the several ministers, with pious energy, endeavored to impress the minds of their audience with devout gratitude to the almighty ruler of nations, for his divine munificence conferred on the people of America, in triumphantly bringing them, through a severe and unequalled contest, to victory and peace—in permitting them to adopt a Constitution of government, calculated to secure civil and religious freedom—and exhorted them to a due obedience to our excellent laws, & to the precepts of christianity, as the proper foundation of national prosperity and individual happiness.

WILMINGTON, (Delaware) Nov. 27.

Yesterday the 26th inst. being the day appointed by the President (and great benefactor) of the United States, by his Proclamation, and also approved and recommended by the President of this State, as a day of thanksgiving to our Supreme Creator, for the many peculiar acts of divine grace in favour of this country, not only in our late struggle for our freedom, but in his happy interference in procuring us a Constitution of laws and government that we may live happy under, and future generations will boast of—I am happy to say that the inhabitants of this borough may be truly termed federalists, from their strict attention to the first request of the Supreme Executive of the United States, by shutting up their houses, and retiring from all kind of worldly pursuits, and attending divine service and thanksgiving. The day being very wet and bad, those who could not attend public worship held it in their chambers, with very becoming reverence for so great and important a day.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9.

A gentleman from Marietta, who left this city 30th. day, on his way to Boston, furnished the Editor with the following account:

About eight weeks since, two brothers, by the name of Johnston, one 12, the other 9 years old, were playing on the western bank of Short Creek, about two miles from Wheeling; skipping stones on the water—At a distance they discovered two men, who appeared to be fishers, being dressed with coats and hats:—these men, to amuse and deceive the children (as the event favored) engaged in the same sport, advancing towards the boys, till by degrees they got so near that the children discovered them to be indians; but it was then too late to make their escape: the indians seized and carried them six miles into the woods, where they made a fire, and took up their lodging for the night: their rifles and tomahawks they rested against a tree, and then lay down, each indian with a boy on his arm: the children as may be supposed kept awake—the eldest began to weep, and finding his indian found asleep, by degrees disengaged himself, and went to the fire, which had then got low, and stirred it up; the indian not waking, he whispered to his brother, who likewise crept away, and both of them went to the fire. The eldest boy then observed to his brother, "I think we can kill these indians and get away from them"—the youngest agreed in the proposal of attempting it: the eldest then took one of the rifles, and placed the muzzle, which he rested on a small stick that he found for the purpose, close to the head of one of the Indians, & committing the execution of this part of the business to his brother, ordered him to pull trigger at the moment he saw him strike the other indian with one of the tomahawks: the boy gave the signal, the youngest pulled trigger—the rifle shot away the lower part of the indians face, and left him senseless: he then told his brother to lay on, for he had done for his: after which he snatched up the gun and ran—the boy with the tomahawk gave the stroke with the wrong end, the indian started on his feet—the boy found the mistake, and turning the tomahawk in his hand, gave him another blow, which brought him to the ground: he repeated his strokes till he had dispatched him, and then made the best of his way after his brother. When the boys had found the path which they recollected to have travelled before, the eldest fixed his hat on a bush, as a directory to find the scene of action the next day. The tomahawked indian was found near the place where the boys had left him: the other was not there; but was track'd by his blood, and altho' so wounded by his wounds that he could not raise his rifle to fire at his persuers (two men, they suppose) knew stooping, but it is supposed he must have died of his wounds. The two indians were first out to reconnoitre the best place for an attack, which seems to have been made by a body of warriours, waiting in the neighbourhood. The gentleman who gives this account saw, and conversed with the two children, about six weeks since.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.

RHODE-ISLAND.

There are many old *historical Anecdotes of Rhode-Island—all of which are far from being honourable—but which are peculiar to the genius of a majority of its present citizens.*

During a former war, Rhode-Island crowded so many loads of paper money on Massachusetts, that a law was enacted, by which no person could hold any office under this government, unless he qualified himself by swearing, "that he had not directly or indirectly received any of the Rhode-Island bills for the year past."

A celebrated writer has said, that a great deal depended on Names. In 1663, King Charles II. of England, appointed one BENEDICT ARNOLD, Governour of Rhode-Island!!! A fact.

If in morality the Rhode-Islanders have appeared singular indeed—they have not appeared less singular in their politicks—Five years since they appeared singular in not adopting the 5 per cent. requisition of Congress. And as if they were to be the verification of the adage,—"Whom God wills for destruction he first makes mad—*they are singular in having refused to help form or ratify a government, which all good men confess calculated to promote their happiness.*

To shew of how little importance, as it respects the Union, their refusal or acceptance is—it may not be amiss to observe, that Rhode-Island contains only 52,000 souls—it 68 miles long, and 40 broad—making 2560 square miles—which deducted from 1,000,000 square miles, or 3,500,000 souls, the numbers contained in the territory of the United States, would be but as the dust in the balance. One of the counties of Massachusetts (Worcester) is larger than the whole State—and unless it is considered that the towns of Newport and Providence wish to be rid of the tyranny of ignorance and fraud—it will not admit of a doubt, but that if the measures of Rhode-Island should be found pernicious to the commercial or other interests of the Union, and it were necessary on the principle of self-preservation, to use the "ultima ratio," that the above mentioned County could reduce the whole State in three weeks.

The Legislature of Rhode-Island meet the second Monday of January.

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 23.

It will be recollected that Vermont is on the eve of entering into the Union. Those, therefore, who are attached to the number THIRTEEN will not long remain ungratified.

Isaac Tichenor, Stephen R. Bradley, Nathaniel Chipman, Elijah Paine, Ira Allen, Stephen Jacob, and Israel Smith, Esquires, are appointed by the State of Vermont, Commissioners to run, with the New-York Commissioners, a boundary line between that state and New-York, and finally to determine on all matters that obstruct a union of that State with the United States.

The President of the United States has been pleased to appoint the Hon. William Drayton, Judge of the Federal Court for South-Carolina district, since the Hon. Thomas Pinckney, resigned—also the Hon. Cyrus Griffin, Judge of the Federal Court for Virginia district, since the Hon. Edmund Pendleton, resigned.

DIED]—In Sunderland, on the 13th inst. Deacon NATHANIEL SMITH, aged 91 years and 11 months. He has left a numerous offspring, viz. 6 children, 47 grand children, 92 great-grand-children. His remains were decently interred on Monday following, by a large number of respectable friends who attended, after a Sermon suitable to the occasion preached by the Rev. Mr. *Emerson*, of Conway, from Proverbs xvi. 31. His age and five surviving sisters amount to 493 years.

LADY SAY AND SELE.

HUNTING was one of the amusements to which this good lady was much attached, and as the retained to the age of eighty, all the vivacity of eighteen, she never hesitated at following the most experienced horsemen in the most adventurous leap, and by such conduct her ladyship sometimes got thrown out of the saddle. Such an accident happened to her not many years ago, & the force with which she was thrown, joined to her own activity in avoiding danger, produced what the sages of Saddler's Wells called a Summerset. A country fellow, who happened to be standing near the place where she fell, ran up and assisted her to recover her legs, and her horse, which she immediately mounted—but before she joined the chace, looking very seriously in the fellow's face, she desired to know if he was married? "I am married, an' please your worship," was the answer. "If that's the case," replied she, "here's five shillings for your trouble; had you been unmarried, the sight might have been sufficient." With these words she gave her steed a smart stroke with her hand whip, soon overtook her companions, with the huntsman only, *was in at the death.*

Large Family Bible.

Search the Scriptures, for therein are contained the Words of eternal Life!—They bare Good for their Author!—Salvation for their end!—and Truth, unmixed with Error, for their Matter!

Worcester, Nov. 1789.

PROPOSALS

OF

ISAIAH THOMAS,

Of Worcester, Massachusetts,

For printing by Subscription,

AN AMERICAN EDITION,

In Large Royal Quarto,

(Ornamented with an elegant Copperplate frontispiece)

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The SCRIPTURES of the

Old and New Testaments;

WITH THE

APOCRYPHA and an INDEX,

AND

Marginal Notes and References.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed with elegant new Types, already made and completed, particularly for the purpose—types large, beautiful, and suited for the accommodation of the eyes of all, especially those of the aged and infirm.

II. The *Paper* shall be fully equal in goodness, if not of a superior quality, to the (English) Cambridge, Oxford, or London, Royal Quarto Editions.

III. The *Price* to Subscribers, handsomely bound, shall be only *Seven Dollars*, although the English Editions of the same size, and of an inferior quality, are sold for eight and nine Dollars.

IV. To make payment easy to those who wish to be encourages of this laudable undertaking, and to be in possession of so valuable property as a Royal Quarto Bible, and who are not able to pay for one all in Cash—from such the publisher will receive one half of the sum, or Twenty One Shillings, in the following articles, viz. Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Butter, or Pork, if delivered at his store in *Worcester* by the 20th of Dec. 1790; the remaining sum of 21 shillings to be paid in Cash, as soon as the Books are ready for delivery.

This proposal is made, to accommodate all, notwithstanding the sum of twenty one shillings will by no means be the proportion of Cash that each Bible bound will cost the Publisher.

V. The work will be committed to the press as soon as a sufficient number of Bibles are subscribed for to defray half the expence of the undertaking. Notice will be given in the News papers, when the Bible will be put to the Press, on or before the first day of June next, and the time when it will be completed will then be mentioned.

To the CLERGY, &c.

THE assistance of the Reverend Clergy, of all persuasions, in this and the neighbouring States, is earnestly requested, to forward and complete so large, important, and expensive an undertaking—The weight now rests entirely on the publisher of this proposal, who has already expended a very large sum for types, and other matters preparatory for the business; but he doubts not, should he be favoured by having a generous number of Bibles subscribed for, to complete the work to the satisfaction of the Publick.

In order in some measure to recompense the Reverend Clergy, and all others, whose piety, goodness of heart, and regard for the manufactures of their country, may induce them to help forward so great and useful an undertaking as the one now proposed, all who subscribe for twelve copies, or procure twelve copies to be subscribed for, and will be answerable, and make payment for them, agreeably to this proposal, shall be entitled to, and receive thirteenth copy, handsomely bound, for their trouble.

To the BOOKSELLERS.

*** THE Bookfellers in the United States, who subscribe for twelve or more copies in sheets, shall have them on sull as generous terms as the Bookfellers in England are supplied with English Editions.

To CHRISTIANS of every denomination.

AT a time when all descriptions of men are united to promote the political welfare of our country, by the encouragement of Agriculture and all the Arts and Sciences, printing the Bible, that sacred Book which has a nobler object—the supreme and ultimate happiness of man—cannot be thought unimportant or uninteresting, especially as it tends to promote that Morality without which Industry, Arts and Sciences are vain. The Proposal, therefore, to publish a large quarto Bible, must be pleasing to all, more especially to the christian citizen, to whom nothing need be said as a stimulus for him to promote the good work by subscribing for one or more copies, but his being assured that due care shall be taken to have it correct and well executed—that this shall be the case, no labour or cost, within the subscriber's reach, will be wanting; for it is his ambition, should he proceed with the work, to have it completed in such a manner as shall disgrace neither himself nor his country.

It cannot be presumed that any thing need be said to *recommend* the BIBLE, that ground work of our holy religion, to any class or citizens whatever—if there should, nothing new can be given on the subject—we must republish the ideas of those who have gone before us. Books are addressed to the Judgment or the Imagination—intended to touch the Passions, or please the Fancy. The Holy Bible addresses the Soul, directs to the paths of peace & happiness here, & brings to view a beautiful prospect of an hereafter—in its pages may be viewed, with awful surprise, the great and glorious works of Creation—and with pleasing admiration may be seen the Rise and Fall of Empires—the Revolutions of Kingdoms and States—the various Vicissitudes of Life in all Stations—the depravity of Human Nature, when Man is forsook by his God—the easy transition from Innocence to Guilt, from Virtue to Vice—the Policy of Courts, and Simplicity of Cottages—the Rage of Lust—Folly of Pride—Fate of Tyranny, and Madness of Ambition. Here may be found patterns for all who wish to practice the Christian and Moral Duties. St. Gregory says, "From the Patriarchs we may take the model of all virtues—Abel teaches us Innocence—Enoch, Purity of Heart—Noah, a firm perseverance in Righteousness—Abraham, the Perfection of Piety and faithfulness—Joseph, Chastity—Jacob, Constancy in Labour—Moses, Meekness—and Job, invincible Patience. Salvation, the most glorious prize that man can obtain, may be perused with pleasure, & it may with ease be acquired, if Piety is the guide, and Faith the intercessor—the mercy of God is greater than our delinquency, and happiness eternal within our reach, if we suppress the gratification of our passions to seek it: Read, therefore, and be informed—look for, and find."

As it is presumed that every denomination of Christians will be pleased with the intention of the proposer, so he rests assured, that all will cheerfully contribute in aiding him to carry on and complete this first American Edition of a Royal Quarto Bible. He begs permission to subscribe himself,

With the greatest respect, &c.

ISAIAH THOMAS.

*** Subscriptions are received at the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.

FLAX.

*** *SIX-PENCE per POUND*

WILL be given for good FLAX, for which pay will be made in SHOES, BOOTS, INDIGO, TOBACCO, &c.

THOMAS SPAFFORD.

Williamsburg, Dec. 26, 1789. [73]

TO BE SOLD,

Cheap for Cash.

ALL persons that have money to lay out for GOODS, and would wish to purchase them on the most reasonable terms, are invited to call on

SETH WRIGHT,

at his Store east of the Court-House, Northampton where they will find a general assortment of English and West-India Goods, viz.

Superfine, middling, and low-priced Broadcloths, Forrest Cloth, German Serges, Lambskins, Coatings, Crimson & green Baize, Flannel, Blankets, Velvet, Thickseets, Sattin Beaver, Fustians, Lasting, Sattin Lasting, Florentines, Russells, Callimancoes, Moreens, Durants, Shalloons, Tammies, Cambletts, Rucksram, Sattins, Persians, Modes of different widths, Red, green, blue, & white Sarsnets, Red, blue, and white Taffanys, Bandano, romall, and barcelona handkerchiefs, Lawn do. Muslin and Cotton do. Shawls from 3 to 6 quarters wide, Cambricks, Lawns, Lawn Aprons, Muslins, Muslin Aprons, Sewing Silk, Twist, Ribbons of different widths and colours, Dutch Lace, Thread, Black silk Lace, Large assortment of Callicoes and Chintzes, Black and white plain gauze, Crape do. Knit do. Souffiee do. Black and white Muslin et. Quality & Shoe binding, Worsted and Thread Hose, No. 4 Pins and Parker do. Needles, Irish Linens of different widths, Great and Small Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books, Webster's Institute, Primers, Birkerstaff's, Strong's and Beers's Almanacks, Writing Paper, Large assortment of Buttons, Plated and metal Shoe Buckles, Knee do. Knives and Forks, Cuttoes, Penknives, Shears and Scissars, Spectacles, Brass and Iron Ket. Door Tackling, An assortment of Saddlers Ware, Block-tin Tea pots, Pewter Platters, Quart and Pint Basons, Porringers of different sizes, An assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware, Looking Glasses, Women's cloth Shoes, Desk, Cupboard, & Chest Locks, Butts & Skrews, Iron Candlesticks, Brass Handles & Escutcheons, Japan ink stands, Warming pans, Corn Fans, Cotton Wool, Indigo, Powder, Shot, 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass, 20d. 10d. and 8d. Nails, Shingle do. Iron Pots and Kettles, Tea Kettles, Dripping pans, Skellets and Spiders, Cart Boxes, Rock Salt, West-India and New-England Rum, Brandy, Molasses, Tea, Chocolate, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Codfish, Allspice, Ginger, Logwood, Fustick, Copperas, Allum, &c.

He also continues to receive in payment for the above Goods, PORK, WHEAT, RYE, INDIAN-CORN, FLAX, &c.

CASH,

AND A GENEROUS PRICE GIVEN FOR

BEES-WAX.

Northampton, Dec. 22, 1789. [73]

Hog's Bristles.

ONE SHILLING per pound *(half Cash)* given for any quantity of HOG's BRISTLES, at the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.

N. B. They must be well combed and free from filth.

Officers & Soldiers,

WHO served in the late Continental Army during the War, and who consequently are entitled to a Bounty of Lands, may (if they wish to dispose of said lands) apply to the subscriber, who will either purchase or procure Land Warrants for the owner on commissions. All applications must be accompanied with commissions or discharges; if they are not lost.

CORNELIUS LYMAN.

Northampton, Dec. 21, 1789. [3]

Strong's and *Beers's*

ALMANACK,

By the grace, dozen, or single, for sale at this office.

A TALE.

BY PETER PINDAR.

A Gentleman poſſeſs'd a fav'rite Spaniel,
That never treated maid or man ill:
This Dog (of whom we cannot too much ſay)
Got from his godfather the name of Tray.

After ten years ſervice juſt,
Tray, like the reſt of mortals, fought the duſt—
That is to ſay, the Spaniel died——
A coffin then was order'd to be made,
The Dog was in the church yard laid;
And o'er his pale remains the Maſter cried.

Lamenting much his truſty, fur-clad friend,
And willing to commemorate his end,
He rais'd a ſmall blue ſtone, juſt after burial,
And, weeping, wrote on it this ſweet memorial:

TRAY'S EPITAPH.

HERE reſt the relics of a friend below,
Bleſt with more ſenſe than half the folks I know,
Fond of his caſe, and to no parties prone,
He damn'd no ſect, but calmly gnaw'd his bone;
Perform'd his functions well, in every way—
Bleſs, Chriſtians, if you can, and copy Tray!

BASTILE ANECDOTE.

THE DREAM BOOK.

THESE ſingular volumes, we underſtand have been preſerved; and we hope to gratify the curioſity of our readers by the following authentic account of them.

It was the cuſtom of the Lieutenant Governor, or rather, as we believe he was called, the Major of the Baſtile, not from any order of government, but as a curious whim of his own, to enquire of any priſoner who was deſtined to liberty or death, on the morning of the day of execution or deliverance, concerning the dream of the preceeding night. Whatever fancies had troubled or ſweetened the repoſe of the priſoner, we may believe to have been related with agitated fidelity, and the viſion, whatever it might have been, being noted down by the officer, he always retired with great politeneſs, but never was known to communicate whether the dream of the night was or was not ominous of the event of the day.

The Gentleman who inſtructs us in this article, and from whom we ſhall receive further information concerning this horrid manſion, was once a trembling inhabitant of it.

On the day of his deliverance, but before he had received any information concerning it, the Major of the Priſon waited on him as he occaſionally did, and after ſome official converſation deſired him to relate the dream of the preceding night. The queſtion he thought foreboded ſomething, and he was not in a ſituation to ſuppoſe that it foreboded any good; however, after ſome time the dream caqui-recollected was recollected, and was as follows:

The priſoner dreamed that he was walking in a church yard: that the path lay round the church, which was a very large and lofty Gothic building, and that a croud of perſons of all ages and both ſexes, who appeared entirely unknown to him, were taking the ſame circuit with himſelf. On a ſudden a large globe of fire ſeemed to be ſuſpended over the church, and in a ſhort time the lead, melted by the prodigious heat, ran in ſtreams from every part of the building, and as it fell on the people beneath, it inſtantly deſtroyed them. After ſome little a ſtream of the burning metal fell upon him, but without doing him the leaſt injury, and he alone appeared to eſcape the horrid ruin that ſurrounded him.

The Major wrote down minutes of this dream, returned the priſoner thanks for his communication, and took his leave—It was however, ominous of his deliverance, for in leſs than an hour he was reſtored to liberty.

SUPERSTITION.

A FRAGMENT

POH—I deſpiſe your *death watches*—ticking in the night—your *howling* of dogs, and *hooting* of owls—your *ſpilling* of ſalt, and *winding ſheets* in candles—they are beneath the conſideration of a man, who has one ſpark of philoſophy.

But—replied *Eugenius*—*why* do you, when playing at whiſt, *chooſe the lucky* chair—and place your antagoniſt in the *place of the loſer*—or what is the reaſon, when after a run of ill luck, you leave off playing in a pet? Is it not, my friend, that you believe the fortune of one game has an influence on another yet to be played?—The cards ran againſt you, you ſay.—I'll give you an anecdote, and a ſeafaring one—and you know ſeamen have as much experience in *ſuperſtitional agencies* as any claſs of men:

ON board of a veſſel, which by the by, had long combated contrary winds, a gentleman was paſſenger, who, for the want of proper tools, thought it beſt to let his beard grow, rather than to ſhave:—But the ſeamen would not let the paſſenger have his choice—as while he had *that beard* on, they *knew* that the head winds would continue—accordingly, ſhaved he was—the wind came about, and the veſſel was wafted into her deſired haven.

ANECDOTE.

BEANS AND BACON.

PHELIM O'MORE was indicted at a county aſſize, in Ireland, for a rape.

His defence was ingenious. He gave in proof that he had a garden of *beans*, in which the proſecutrix committed, nightly, treſpaſſes and depredations—

That having caught her ſtealing his *beans*, he declared, if ſhe came again ſhe might expect ſuch conſequences as thoſe ſhe ſwore on the trial.

She came and he kept his word.

The court were of opinion, that the notice and the treſpaſſes in the *bean* garden purged the act of felony, by ſhewing conſent *a priori* in the proſecutrix—and the culprit was *acquitted*

As he departed from the bar, Mr. Cofello, who had been Council againſt him, ſaid, "My good friend you have made a moſt excellent defence to ſave your *beans*, but a very bad one to ſave your *bacon*."

And it was remarked, that poor Phelim could never afterwards keep beans in his garden—"the women," as he ſaid, "would be *after* pulling them and pulling them."

Just Imported from London,
And opening for ſale, by
Levi Shephard,
A univerſal aſſortment of
Drugs & Medicines,
Together with a large aſſortment of DYE STUFFS, for Clothiers—Alſo PAINTERS COLOURS. And has for ſale a general aſſortment of European and India
GOODS,
Which are uſeful and neceſſary, and principally of ſuch a kind as cannot at preſent be manufactured in this country, which he will ſell at a very ſmall profit for Caſh. He alſo receives in payment moſt kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, eſpecially FLAX, that is well dreſſed, for the DUCK MANUFACTURE,—which the ſaid SHEPHARD deſigns to carry on more extenſively than he did the laſt year, and has erected large buildings for the purpoſe, and would wiſh to engage four young women more, for a year or longer time, in his Manufactory.
CASH
GIVEN FOR
Shipping-Furr, *and* Bees-Wax,
AND PART CASH FOR
Pork *and* Engliſh Grain.
Northampton. Dec. 14. 1789. [72]

Military Bounty Lands.

OFFICERS and SOLDIERS who are entitled to *MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS*, may find an advantageous ſale of them by applying to
WILLIAM MOORE.
Greenfield, Dec. 14, 1789. [72]

All Perſons who have open accounts with the ſubſcriber, are once more called upon for an immediate ſettlement—He aſſures them that a much further delay will cauſe them both trouble and expence.
SOLOMON ALLEN.
Northampton, Dec. 16, 1789. [72]

ON Monday 28th inſt. the Members of the ancient, free, and accepted Maſons of the Hampſhire Lodge, No. 21, intend to celebrate the feſtival of St. JOHN the Evangeliſt, at Brother ASAHEL POMEROY's, in Northampton. A punctual attendance of the Brethren is expected.
By order of the Maſters and Wardens,
LEVI LYMAN, Secretary.
Northampton, Dec. 1789.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.
Treaſury Office, Boſton, Nov. 19, 1789.
BY a reſolve of the Honourable Legiſlature, paſſed 14th February 1789, it is declared to be of the greateſt conſequence to government, that Tax No. 6, ſhould be collected with all poſſible expedition.
The Treaſurer therefore hereby notifies the Conſtables and Collectors of ſaid Tax, that unleſs they pay their arrears into the Treaſury, on or before the 15th day of January, 1790, he ſhall be under the neceſſity of iſſuing his Executions for all balances that may then remain due from the Collectors of that Tax, in obedience to the aforeſaid reſolve.
The Collectors of the ſeveral Taxes prior to tax No. 6. are alſo requeſted to be ſpeedy in their collections of the remainders of ſaid Taxes, that they may be cloſed in the Office as ſoon as poſſible.
ALEXANDER HODGDON, Treaſurer.

*** *The Subſcribers for the* MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE *are requeſted to call for their 11th Number.*

Joſeph Clap, Jun.
Has juſt received at his Store in Northampton, a good aſſortment of
DRY GOODS,
ſuitable to the ſeaſon——ALSO,
West-India, & New-England Rum, Molaſſes, Salt, Sugar, Tea, Chocolate, Crockery Ware, Bibles, Looking Glaſſes, Writing Paper, Powder and Shot, Flints, Cotton Wool,
Pepper, Allſpice, Caſe Knives & Forks, Jack Knives, Pen Knives, Awl Blades, Tacks, Hard Soap, Shoe Buckles, Knee do. Pewter, Raiſins, German Steel.
The above Goods will be ſold on reaſonable terms for CASH, and moſt kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Dec. 9, 1789. [71]

Juſt Imported from Briſtol,
And to be ſold, on very reaſonable terms,
By JUSTIN ELY,
At his Store in *Weſt-Springfield*,
A Variety of HARD WARE, COTTON and WOOLLEN GOODS, particularly low priced, middling and ſuperfine ſcarlet and other Broadcloths, which with the Goods lately received from Boſton and New-York, make a large and general aſſortment of ſuch articles as are commonly enquired for at a country Store.
Said Goods will be diſpoſed of for CASH—POT and PEARL ASHES—SALTS of LYE—BEES WAX—CONTINENTAL and STATE SECURITIES—PORK—GRAIN—&c.
Dec. 7, 1789. 71

Juſt received, and now ready for ſale,
By Daniel Butler,
At the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, *Northampton*, a good aſſortment of
CROCKERY WARE,
Conſiſting of Oval Platters, Plates of all ſizes, Bluemd White pencil'd and cream colored Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Bowls, Tea Pots, &c.
ALSO—A n aſſortment of
STONE WARE.
LIKEWISE,
Beſt ROCK SALT,
WINE,
MOLASSES,
SUGAR,
TEA,
SNUFF, by the Bladder or leſs quantity,
CAKE SOAP, per Box or ſingle Cake,
POWDER,
WEBSTER's INSTITUTE,
WRITING PAPER, &c. &c.
WANTED,
WHEAT—RYE—INDIAN CORN—PORK, and TALLOW, in exchange for the above articles.—FLAX—BUTTER—CHEESE—TOW CLOTH—good BAGGS, &c. will be received in exchange for many of the above.
Northampton, Dec. 9, 1789. [71]

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber ſome time ſince, a red HEIFER, two years old paſt, big with calf, white back, marked with a crop and two ſlits on the right ear, ſmall horns. Whoever will take up ſaid heifer and give information to the ſubſcriber ſhall be generouſly rewarded.
MOSES PARSONS.
Northampton, Dec. 5th, 1789. [71]

Strayed or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber a red STEAR, with broad horns, leſt ear cropt off, with two ſlits in the end of the ſame, four years old—Whoever will take up ſaid Steer, and give information to the owner, ſhall have a generous reward.
SOLOMON CLARK.
Weſtampton, Dec. 5. 1789. [71]

Broke into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, on the 2nd day of November laſt, a black HEIFER, one year old laſt ſpring, no artificial mark, ALSO, one red STEAR, of the ſame age, with ſome white on his belly, white on his rump, and a white tail, no artificial mark. The owner is required to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.
ISAAC BUCK.
Cheſterfield, Dec. 6, 1789. [71]

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Publiſhed by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From the AMERICAN MERCURY.
Publiſhed at Hartford.
THE OBSERVER.——No. III. *

The public debt of the Union may be ſo managed as to prove a great national benefit.

FEW evils are ſo great, but wiſdom and application may derive from them eventual advantages, which will more than balance the loſs at firſt apprehended. Of all the evils conſequent on your late glorious war, the immenſe debt incurred by the publick hath been eſteemed the greateſt, and one for which a remedy was the moſt difficult without doing ſuch injuſtice to individuals, as muſt excite the abhorrence of honeſt men. That this hath as yet been a perplexed buſineſs, all will allow—that this debt with its paſt management, hath diſtreſſed both the people and the creditors is undeniable; but we ought not to impute thoſe diſtreſſes to the debt itſelf, which have aroſe almoſt wholly from impolitic management. The people of this country were as new in the arts of finance, as thoſe of war; in the laſt you have excelled and conquered, and in the firſt you may ſoon become eminent, if ſome popular prejudices do not prevent. It is not ſtrange that your finances were deranged, and the people and creditors both in a ſtate of ſuffering under an adminiſtration without ſyſtem or energy, and which was unable to bring any exertions to a point.

To load the people with enormous taxes would be wicked and impolitic, and for this there is no need.—In ſome future numbers of this paper, I ſhall endeavour to point out the means of doing ſuch juſtice to the public creditors, that if reaſonable men, they will feel themſelves contented, without a burden on the people half as heavy as they have borne. At preſent I will mention a number of national benefits to be derived from the public debt, if managed wiſely. There are very few inſtances in which an individual can be benefited by credit, beyond his preſent ability to pay; but with a nation the caſe is different. Great-Britain lies under the heavieſt debt of any nation on earth—& this very debt hath in a number of inſtances been the means of her preſervation, by intereſting rich ſubjects to afford their aid, when no other could be obtained—they advanced new ſums to preſerve thoſe national funds, in which they had a great property already veſted.

Though we hope America will never have need to profit by her debt in this way, there are other advantages ſhe may derive. A public debt is a band of union, and intereſts a powerful and opulent claſs of citizens to ſupport the government under which it is contracted. An intereſt of tranſferable property is another advantage which may be derived from the national debt. Commerce, manufactures, and the conveniences of life, require that a certain proportion of property be of ſuch a nature, as may be eaſily tranſferred from man to man. Of this kind are articles of barter, gold and ſilver coin and bills of credit. To determine exactly how great a proportion of this kind of property would be a public advantage is impoſſible. Many of the beſt judges imagine that the whole national debt, upon a proper eſtabliſhment, would not be too great for this extenſive and growing country. There has been a ſpecies of tranſferal commonly called ſpeculating in public ſecurities, which is but a kind of gaming, and is attended with no advantage to the ſtate: But this has ariſen not as much from an undue quantity, as from a diſtruſt of public faith, and a want of ſyſtem in the finance of the Union and of particular ſtates. Let this debt be funded in honor and juſtice, and it will ſoon have a regular value, the tranſferal will no longer be the work of ſpeculators, but take place between citizens of another character, the commercial and the induſtrious as their own intereſt may require, and thus become an immenſe ſtock for the benefit of trade and manufactures. The true intereſt of agriculture and commerce naturally embrace each other, and in the ſtate of this country cannot be ſeparated. All claſſes of citizens have right to protection for themſelves and their property; but if there be any one who hath the beſt claim to be regarded in public meaſures, it is the American Farmers, as they conſtitute the moſt numerous part of the people. The national debt may be ſo funded as to produce great conſequential advantage to the Farmers, and ſtore the means of their procuring a much better price for their produce and raw materials, than can otherwiſe be expected. So far as relates to the preſent queſtion, a landed property may be conſidered as fixed and not tranſferable. In a new country, and where land is cheap as in the United States, the inhabitants when they have power to do it, will reſt their property in ſolid ſoil. The produce of the Farmer's land is looſe and tranſferable property, and that it may bear juſt price, it is neceſſary there ſhould be an equal quantity of property within the community, in ſuch a proportion that it may be commanded to make pay to the farmer, for the fruit of his ſoil.

The produce of the country and our raw materials for manufactures, will always command a juſt price in ſome parts of the world, and it is the buſineſs of commerce to collect and tranſport them to the place in which they are wanted.

If foreigners are under the neceſſity of coming to us and collecting the articles they need, the price received by the Farmer will be limited as they pleaſe. Make the ſuppoſition that one half the property now in commerce within the United States, were to be annihilated; tho' our produce might bear the ſame price in the markets of Europe, it would probably diminiſh the home price one third. The purchaſers would be few—the markets would be over ſtocked—the produce of your farms being in its nature periſhable, muſt ſoon be vended, and the remaining half of commercial property would command out of your hands, nearly the ſame quantity of produce, as the whole would have done, if preſerved. In this caſe the loſs would be as ſenſibly felt by the farmer as by the merchant.—It is always the caſe in a new and agricultural country that the tranſferal property is in too ſmall quantity for the advantage of thoſe who hold and till the ground. At preſent the principal of the national debt cannot be paid, but with a little honeſty and policy it may be placed in a ſituation ſafe for the creditors and beneficial to all claſſes of citizens.

For the benefit of the agricultural intereſt, I would not wiſh the debt to be annihilated, if it were conſiſtent with juſtice. Let it be honeſtly funded, it muſt remain in its nature tranſferable, and will bean immenſe bank for all kinds of buſineſs. The ſituation of the United States is ſuch, your agriculture ſo extenſive and increaſing, and the quantity of our produce ſo great, that unleſs by ſome policy of this kind you fix a certain quantity of property in its nature negociable, the market will be overſtocked, and the loſs will in the end be borne by the farmer.

Suppoſe the ſurplus produce of a farmer beyond his own conſumption, to equal one hundred buſhels of wheat. If there be a juſt proportion of negociable property, each buſhel will command only four ſhillings, and the whole loſs to the farmer will be five pounds; which is as much four times ſo great as he need to pay in taxes, to place the whole American debt on honourable funds. To execute this buſineſs, honeſty and great abilities are requiſite—the new treaſury department promiſes you both, and I make no doubt but the debt we have lamented, will ſoon be a great national advantage.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. PRINTER,

I Have lived to fee twenty-ſix years, and have taken part in all the active ſcenes that engage the attention of my ſex in early life. I have learnt that the invention of people is always upon the wheel to turn up ſomething new in the round of amuſements. Balls, aſſemblies, maſquerades, parties of pleaſure and tours to capitals and foreign parts, have all come in their turns to aſſiſt mankind in variegating the web of life. Theſe have afforded a momentary pleaſure; they have awakened the ſenſe our of gle for the time being, but have left the minds of people vacant and ſolitary.—They are all defective in the eſſential point, being calculated to divert the fancy, without imparting rational improvement to the mind. The grand deſideratum in ſocial meetings, is to have them of that kind which will render them at once pleaſing and inſtructive.—And it appears no difficult matter in my mind, for the ſame company to impart pleaſure and inſtruction at the ſame time. Gentlemen have reduced themſelves to ſuch forms and reſtrictions in a great variety of ſocieties, as to find the above-mentioned end fully anſwered. What ſhould prevent the ladies from the ſame attainment, is hard to conceive. It is truly mortifying to find them trifling away in the modern mode of viſiting, ſo much time which might be very uſefully improved in regulated and reſtricted ſocieties. If the Ladies will agree with me to reform the preſent mode of viſiting, for that kind of ſociety which may be reduced to order and conſiſtency, I will anſwer for a great part of the time that is now ſpent in trifling, or what is worſe in ſcandal and detraction.

A certain claſs of Ladies in a City of Connecticut have formed a female ſociety that is now of two years ſtanding, a little of the following caſt. They aſſemble for the purpoſe of improvement one afternoon every fortnight at their ſeparate houſes alternately. The firſt part of the afternoon, a lady whoſe turn it is by rotation, reads to the circle ſome author calculated to the occaſion; the reſt are engaged in their ſeveral employments. Remarks are then made upon the preſent ſubject, and alſo upon the propriety of behaviour, modern refinement in dreſs and manners, upon female delicacy and other ſubjects as they occur. They alſo make ſerious and improveing obſervations upon the laſt Sermons that were delivered. Every ſpecies of ſcandal and detraction is prohibited. In the evening—the afternoon each one reads a compoſition of her own invention, perhaps of the literary or ſentimental kind; which then comes under the candid inſpection of the whole. Subjects are given out to employ the attention of next meeting. At evening tea is commonly ſerved up—after which the gentlemen of town collect with them—evening being ſpent in this mixed aſſembly, they all then decently retire.

If a plan ſomewhat ſimilar to this ſhould catch the attention of my ſex in this part of the community, I ſhall have no doubt of its utility. It may render the reputation of my female friends, of longer continuance. In modern days, a lady who is accuſtomed to figure in brilliant aſſemblies, is ſeldom toaſted after the age of twenty four or five. When the gay period between ſixteen and twenty four is paſt, your fine gentlemen, Mr. Printer, know that our feelings will not ſo probably vibrate in uniſon with the hum of the world and the liſs of literary. We are then neglected to repine in obſcurity; the mortification of which none can tell but we whoſe decaying beauty no longer commands attention. But if ſocial meetings could be eſtabliſhed, to diſcountenance parade, oſtentation in dreſs and external appearance, and to encourage intrinſic merit founded in literary improvement, they would render the importance, fame and dignity of my female companions, far more extenſive and durable.—Then the vanity of my ſex would be leſs ſuſceptible of flattery—but ſhould it be, that perſidious men ſhould betray our confidence, and force us into ſolitude, we ſhall then be fortified againſt neglect, and be fitted to live agreeably under every diverſity of fortune.

JULIANA.

A PAINTER'S BILL.

COPY of a PAINTER'S BILL, *preſented to the Priory, at Chriſtmas, for work done to the painted walls of a well known Church in Ireland.*

TO filling up the chinks in the Red Sea, and repairing the damages of Pharaoh's Hoſt.
To a new Thief on the Croſs.
To cleaning ſix Apoſtles, and adding an entire new Judas Iſcariot.
To a new pair of hands for Daniel in the lion's den, and a new ſet of teeth for the lion's.
To a new alteration in the Belief.
To mending the Commandments, and making a new Lord's prayer.
To repairing Nebuchadnezzar's beard.
To mending the pitcher of Jacob's daughter.
To a pair of ſleeves for Suſannah's ſhift, and repairing the breeches of one of the Elders.
To cleaning the whale's belly, varniſhing Jonah's face and mending his left arm.
To a new ſhirt to Joſeph's garment, and giving a leſcrious eye to Potiphar's wife.
To a ſheet anchor, a jury-maſt, and a long boat for Noah's Ark.
To making a new head for Holiſernes, and cleaning Judith's hands.
To making perfect the Eunuch attending on Eſther.
To giving a bluſh to the cheeks of Eve, on preſenting the apple to Adam.
To mending the net in the miraculous draught of fiſhes.
To a perſpective glaſs for David viewing Bathſheba, and mending his right eye.
To painting a new city in the Land of Nod.
To cleaning the Garden of Eden after Adam's expulſion.
To finiſhing the Tower of Babel, and furniſhing moſt of the figures with new heads.
To painting a ſhoulder of mutton, and a chin of beef in the mouths of the two ravens feeding Eliſha.

From the [London] *MORNING CHRONICLE.*

MR. EDITOR,

ON March 6, laſt, I heard the following trial in Guildhall. An action had been brought againſt the underwriters to recover the value of 132 Negro ſlaves, loſt in the paſſage from Guinea to Jamaica, of which theſe were the circumſtances. A ſhip loaded with ſlaves made the iſland of Tobago, and underſtanding it was in the enemy's hands, paſſed down to Jamaica, until he had got 52 leagues to leeward of it; he then diſcovered his miſtake, hauled his wind, and endeavoured to get up to the Iſland. Being in dread of want of water, he one day ordered his

** The piece in our paper of the 16th inſt. on the ſubject of allowing honourable Compenſations to Public Officers, is the ſecond number of the Obſerver.*

hate, who was the man who gave the evidence, to throw overboard 46 of the slaves handcuffed: Two days after that, he ordered 36 more to be thrown overboard, and a day or two after 40 more. Ten other slaves, whose hands were loose, jumped after these off from the gunwale, and were drowned along with them. The Captain carried the rest into Jamaica, and had 420 gallons of water left when arrived. The underwriters argued that there was no necessity for a conduct so shocking to humanity; that the Captain might have called at Barbadoes, or, even after he had the intelligence of the capture of Tobago, might have hawled over to St. Lucia, or gone down to St. Kirts; or to the Danish island of St. Croix; that it is so easy in the West-Indian seas to estimate a ship's run, that if he was afraid of making Hispaniola in his way to Jamaica, he might have run past it, and made Jamaica on a meridian; that the quantity of water on board must have been sufficient for a considerable time, since they carried in what, well husbanded, might have served him five or six days longer.

The jury, without going out of court, gave judgment against the underwriters; the matter acknowledged that he himself had thrown them overboard by the captain's orders, which was to him a sufficient warrant for doing any possible thing; without considering whether it was criminal or not. The narrative seemed to make every person present shudder; and I waited with some impatience, expecting that the jury, by their foreman, would have applied to the court for information how to bring the perpetrator of such a crime to justice. A greater aggravation of the crime is, that it is said the Captain, who died some time after, was in a delirium or fit of lunacy, when he gave the orders. That there should be bad men to do bad things in all large communities, must be expected; but a community makes the crime general, and provokes divine wrath, when it suffers any member to commit flagrant acts of villainy with impunity. But the claim of African slaves on the publick is exceeding strong. They owe us no service, they never have received any benefit from us; then surely we should take care that humanity be not wounded through their sides. It is hardly possible for a state to thrive, when the perpetrator of such complicated guilt as the present is not only suffered to go unpunished, but is allowed to glory in the infamy, and carries of the reward of it.—Did Providence past it over, the very negligence and carelessness of publick honour and publick justice, that is supposed in it, must sink the most flourishing kingdom in anarchy and ruin.

SURRENDER OF BELGRADE.

[The capital City in the province of *Servia*, in TURKEY]

VIENNA,

Oct. 12.—*Seven o'clock in the Morning.*

A Courier has just arrived with dispatches from Marechal *Laudohn*, by whom we are informed, that his Excellency, on the 1st of October, had opened a parallel, runing along the *Glacis* of the Fortress of *Belgrade*, towards the left of the *Save*, by means of 2000 Pioneers, and 300 Peasants, notwithstanding three fallies on the part of the enemy.

On the 5th, the Ditch was nearly filled with fascines, and most of the Artillery in the Fortress dismantled, so that our troops could make their approaches nearly to the head of the Covered-way. All the materials for springing mines under the *Capitals* of the two Bastions, and those for demolishing the Raveline were also prepared.

October 6th.—All the Batteries, whether of cannon or morter, were ready to play upon the besieged; and at eight o'clock they began to act with prodigious effect. About twelve the Enemy's fire became slack so that their Troops were chased by our men from the Covered-way, which the bombs and handgranades set fire to in three or four places of the fortifications.

At noon the Pacha requested an *Armistice* of fourteen days, to consult the inhabitants about the surrender of the place. This was, however, denied, and our fire continued with redoubled vigor.

October 7th.—The Pacha having written a letter, in which he begged a suspension of hostilities for a few hours; this has been accordingly agreed to, and *four Turks of distinction* having arrived in our Camp, a Lieut. Colonel and two Majors have been sent on our part into the Fortress, to hear the proposals of the Governor.

Oct. 12.—*At Noon.*

General Klebeck arrived here a few hours since, with dispatches from Marechal Laudohn, dated the *Camp before Belgrade*, containing the joyful and interesting news of *that fortress having been taken possession of by the Imperial Troops* on the 8th instant, on which day Osman Pacha seeing that he could no longer resist our Victorious Arms, hung out the *White Flag!*

The General, who was dressed as a *Courier*, immediately on his arrival waited on the Emperor, who, although in bed, on hearing that he came from Belgrade, immediately rose, and recollecting him, notwithstanding his disguise, asked with great emotion what news? When this Officer announced to him the capture of the important fortress. His Imperial Majesty's satisfaction was unbounded!

At twelve o'clock, General Klebeck, preceded by four Officers belonging to the Post Office, and 24 postillions on horseback, paraded the principal streets of Vienna, in his way to the residence of the Field Marechal Count de Haddick, President of the Council of War, to whom he made a report of the victory.

During the procession, the populace assembled in prodigious numbers, and shouted "Long live Laudohn, the Father of his Country!"

The joy that prevails at prefent in this Capital, is inconceivable; a General Illumination is to take place this evening; and a Tradesman, who has the brave, old, and victorious Generalissimo for his Sign, is making extraordinary preparations to celebrate the recent triumph of his Hero.

The Emperor, to testify his approbation of the conduct of Marechal Loudohn, has permitted him to wear the Order of Maria Theresa, set with brilliants (an honor never enjoyed before but by his Imperial Majesty) and has sent him for this purpose, the diamond cross worn by his own Father, and also his Cordon, richly studded with jewels.

The terms granted to the Enemy are extremely favourable, considering the situation of the Fortress.

BRUSSELS, October 17.

The *Rubicon* is at length passed! The armed Refugees of Brabant, dispersed by Proclamations and annihilated in Gazettes, entered this province on the Dutch frontier, to the number, as it is said, of near *Forty Thousand men*, on the 23d instant. The following day, after some skirmishes, in which only a few lives were lost, they made themselves masters of Lillo, the key of Brabant on that side, and advanced towards Antwerp. In the night of the 24th, they possessed themselves of a HOSTAGE, for the security of their friends in Brussels, M. De Crumpioen, Chancellor of Brabant, one of the most active among the agents of their Sovereign, was surprized, at his country-seat on the banks of the Scheld, by a detachment of about 300 men and conveyed to the head-quarters of the Patriots. They immediately gave notice to the Austrian Officer, that they would RETALIATE on his person any severities exercised on their imprisoned friends.

This manœuvre gave occasion to the following one on the part of the Government: Count Lannoy, and three more Noblemen, of the most ancient and opulent families in the province, had, in obedience to the injunctions, and on the faith of the promises contained in the Emperor's last Proclamation, returned to this capital from their voluntary exile. They were yesterday *apprehended as Hostages* for the safety of the Chancellor.

The report of those who have seen the Brabancon Patriots, is, that they are well disciplined, and tolerably furnished with arms. Two English vessels are in the Scheld, laden with ammunition and military stores for their use; and there are in their army, many French, Dutch, and some English reduced subaltern officers, who have contributed to discipline them.

A cannonade was heard for two hours last night; and a report is at this moment universally accredited, that they have taken the town and citadel of Antwerp. The latter is the strongest fortress in the *Austrian Netherlands*, and almost the only one which resisted the conquering arm of Marshal Saxe. The greater part of the troops in garrison here are detached to that quarter, the gates are shut, and every thing has the appearance of a besieged town.

General DALTOS has just issued a proclamation, bearing, that as the standard of revolt is reared in so considerable a portion of the province, it is necessary to announce, that his duty will compel him to carry fire and sword thro' every part of the country, where REBELS are found.

In the general search made here for arms, even the dignity of foreign Ministers was not spared. The hoofs of the French, Dutch, and English Envoys were searched. The first of these ministers sent a copy of the order to search his house, to the National Assembly.

PARIS, October 15.

DISCOURSE *delivered at the* National Assembly, *on the 7th of September, 1789, by the Female Citizens who came to make an offering of their jewels and ornaments as a voluntary distribution towards the discharge of the publick debts.*

MESSIEGNEURS,

The regeneration of the State is a work committed to the National Representatives.

The liberation of the State should be the care of every good citizen.

In order to enable the Senate to fulfil a vow that was made by *Camillus* to *Apollo* before the capture of Vienne, the Roman ladies made a voluntary offering of their ornaments to the Republick.

Bet no vows can be more sacred than engagments contracted with the creditors of the State; the publick debt should be seen pulously discharged, but the means should be rendered easy to the people.

It is in that view that several citizens, wives or daughters of artists, come to offer to this august National Assembly, those ornaments which they would blush to wear, when patriotism bids them sacrifice them to the public good. What woman is there worthy of the title of citizen, who would not prefer to the insipid parade of vanity, the inexpressible pleasure of converting the ornaments of her person to so excellent a use?

Our offering is no doubt of small value; for among the votaries of the sinearts, glory rather than riches is the pursuit: Our offering is in proportion to our means but not to the sentiment that animates our breast.

May our example be followed by many citizens of either sex, whose circumstances are far more opulent than ours! And our example will, my Lords (Messeigneurs) be followed, if you will but deign graciously to accept, if you will procure the facility of making voluntary contributions, by establishing from this moment a bank, for the sole purpose of receiving patriotick gifts in money or in jewels, to be invariable applied to the discharge of the National Debt.

REPLY *of M. Le* PRESIDENT *of the* National Assembly, *to the Female Citizens who have made an offering of their personal ornaments towards the discharge of their publick debt.*

THE National Assembly beholds, with infinite satisfaction, your generous sacrifice which emanates from motives of true patriotism.

May the noble example which you offer at this present moment, communicate to all ranks of citizens the heroick sentiment from which it proceeds, and may it find as great a number of imitators as it does admirers!

You are far more adorned by your virtues, than you could be by the precious ornaments which you sacrifice to the good of your country. The National Assembly will take into consideration the plan which you propose, with all the warmth which it inspires.

A true copy. (Signed)

HENRY DE LONGUEVE, *Sec. Nat. Ass.*

BESCHAMPS, *Sec.*

LONDON October 17.

A melancholy affair lately happened at Dinant in Brittanny. The committee of safety in that city fell six young citizens belonging to the Dinant militia to a neighbouring Nobleman's country seat, to see if there was any foundation for a report then in circulation that a very considerable quantity of corn was lading in it. They in a civil manner told the porter the cause of their visit.—The answer given to them that they were a pack of rascals who made this a pretence only for plundering. They declared they had orders from the committee for what they did, and for the convincing the porter that their object was not to plunder, they offered to lay their arms outside of the gate. They told him in a firm tone, that they must enter it and execute the orders they had received, upon this two musket shots were fired which instantly killed two out of the six citizens. The other four on this desisted, and runing back to Dinant, gave an account of what happened.—Immediately 600 militia and 800 citizens got under arms, and marched to the nobleman's seat.—On the first summons from the numerous body, the gates were thrown open to them, and they rushed in with precipitation. They found four pieces of cannon ready loaded with grape shot. These were turned against, and fired upon the Irish. They apprehended eight men and four women, whom they tied, and put them into carts to carry them to Dinant. They took fine linen and wrapt up in it three dead bodies of their companions who had been slain. They then collected some of the most valuable furniture, which they resolved to sell for the benefit of the widow and children of the deceased.—They found stored in the house upwards of 1400 sacks of wheat and discovered that a still greater number had been carried into canals and ponds. Preparations are now making for the trial of twelve prisoners. The nobleman himself escaped, but his house did not—it was reduced to ashes. The funeral of the two victims to patriotism was performed with extraordinary pomp.

When Oliver Cromwell was at the head of the English rebels, he began with the poor unhappy Charles just in such a manner as the Parisian mob are after wards their King. They are bowing to, and fawning upon him at the very time that they are sharpening the fatal axe to cut of all his power, and perhaps his head into the bargan.

The French often derided the English with this remark.—"You have no King—he is at best but a mere Governour with Parliament."—Pray, what is the French Monarch at this moment? He is a slave to the Representatives of the people, a puppet that has no will of his own.

CHARLESTON, November 2.

The drought which has so parched the surface of this state, exceeds in its continuance any other known by the very old citizens. Numberless brooks and springs are entirely dried up, and the exhausted, thirsty traveller is frequently obliged to go some miles out of his road before he is able to procure the refreshment of a draught of water.

FAYETTEVILLE, [N. C.] October 26.

We have been favoured with the following authentick communications:

A MESSAGE *to the* CHEROKEE *Nation of* INDIANS, *from the Commissioners Plenipotentiary for restoring and establishing peace and amity between the United States of* AMERICA, *and all the Indians settled within the limits of the said States, southward of the river Ohio,*

BROTHERS *of the* CHEROKEE NATIONS,

We have been made very happy by receiving information from the publick newspapers, that on the 10th of June last, a truce was concluded with your nation by the Commissioners of North-Carolina, in behalf of that State; and that in this truce, a treaty was stipulated to be held as soon as possible, and, in the meantime, that all hostilities should cease on both sides.

Whereupon, we the said Commissioners Plenipotentiary aforesaid, do think proper to confirm the said truce, and to give the strongest assurances of the friendly disposition of the United States towards the Cherokee nation. And we have made the same known to all those whom it may concern, and particularly to the inhabitants of the frontiers bordering on the Cherokee towns and settlements, declaring, in consequence of the full power vested in us by the Supreme Executive of the United States of America, that it is the sincerest intention of the said States to cultivate a friendly intercourse between our citizens and your people, and strictly enjoined an observance of the truce aforesaid upon the former.

HEADMEN and WARRIORS of the CHEROKEE NATION,

HEARKEN TO WHAT WE HAVE TO SAY TO YOU.

Notwithstanding there are some difficulties arising from the local claims of North-Carolina, which prevent us at present from writing to you so fully as we could wish, yet we would not omit so good an opportunity to assure you, that when those difficulties shall be removed, the general government of the United States shall be desirous to take every wise measure to carry into effect the substance of the treaty of Hopewell, as well as to convince you of their justice and friendship.

Now BROTHERS,

We have nothing more to add at this time except that we wish you all the happiness which we wish to the most dear of our own fellow citizens; and that we will send you their message on the subject of publick affairs, before that we shall return to the beloved city of Congress from whence we came.

DONE, at Hannah, under our hands and seals, this thirteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, and in the fourteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

(signed) B. LINCOLN.
C. GRIFFIN.
D. HUMPHREYS.

Attest—DAVID S. FRANKS, Sec'ry.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The COMMISSIONERS *of the United States of* AMERICA, *for restoring and establishing peace and amity between the United States and all Nations of Indians situated within the limits of the said States, southward of the river Ohio, send greeting.*

FORASMUCH as we have been given to understand, that a truce has lately been concluded at the Warford, between the Commissioners of the State of North-Carolina on the one part and the head Men of the Cherokees on the other, in expectation that a further negociation for the purpose of establishing permanent peace and tranquility, will take place as soon as the circumstances may admit; and whereas we have sent an official message to the Cherokee nation, with full assurances of the continuation of the good dispositions and friendly intentions of the United States towards them.

Now therefore we, the Commissioners Plenipotentiary aforesaid, do think proper to make the same known to all those whom it may concern, and particularly to all the inhabitants of the frontiers bordering on the towns and settlements of the said Cherokee nation. And we do declare, in virtue of the full powers vested in us by the Supreme Executive of the United States of America, that it is the sincere intentions of the said United States to cultivate a friendly intercourse and perpetual harmony, between the citizens of the United States and the Southern Indians on their frontiers, upon terms of perfect equality, and mutual advantage. We therefore enjoin an observance of the truce aforesaid, & farther declare, that any infraction of the tranquility now subsisting between the said contracting parties would directly contravene the manifest intention, and highly incur the displeasure of the Supreme Authority of the United States of America.

DONE at Savannah, under our hands and seals, this 13th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, and in the fourteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

B. LINCOLN.
C. GRIFFIN.
D. HUMPHREYS.

Attest—DAVID S. FRANKS, Sec'ry.

HEAD-MEN AND WARRIORS OF ALL THE CHEROKEES,

WE sent to you a friendly talk from Savannah, about one moon past; but less that should not have reached you all, we now repeat it. We farther inform you, that although a formal treaty of peace has not yet been concluded with the Creek nation, yet we have received positive and repeated assurances from them, that the same tranquility which now prevails, shall be faithfully preserved on their part.

BROTHERS,

Had not the hunting season commenced, so as to prevent us from finding you at home, we should have been happy in seeing you personally before we returned to the far distant white town of Congress; as that will now be impossible, we conclude by cautioning you to beware of listening to bad men in such a manner as to interrupt the truce concluded between you and the Commissioner of North-Carolina.

Now BROTHERS,

In assuring you that the general government of the United States will always do you strict justice, we bid you farewell.

DONE at Augusta, this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, and in the fourteenth year of the independance of America.

B. LINCOLN,
C. GRIFFIN.
D. HUMPHREYS.

Attest, DAVID S. FRANKS, Secretary.

NORTHAMPTON, December 30.

We are informed that the Honorable NATHANIEL PEASLEY SARGEANT is nominated, by his Excellency the Governor, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth.

"Let us hope," says the Hon. judge GRIMKE, of South-Carolina, to a Grand Jury in that State, "that as we have been recompensed by the almighty decrees of Heaven in rescuing us from our tyrants, that the example of our success will lead other nations to imitate so glorious an enterprise, to assert their just rights as men, and to unfetter themselves from the bondage with which they have been so long oppressed. Nevertheless, in the height of our zeal for the rights of mankind, and amidst our sincerest wishes for the general consummation of their welfare and happiness, we must not forget the tribute so justly due for our delivrance, or neglect the improvement of our own affairs. WHENEVER THE HAND, OR OMNIPOTENCE SHALL DEIGN TO POINT OUT A WASHINGTON AMONG THEIR NATIONS, THE DIVINITY WILL NOT PROVE UNFAVOURABLE TO THEIR PRAYERS OR TO HIS EXERTIONS.

A Correspondent has furnished us with the following authentic anecdotes, which may shew the unhappy and melancholy effects of intrusting the education of youth to immoral persons or strangers.

ANECDOTES.

A PERSON from Great-Britain lately arrived in South-Carolina, and set himself up for a Schoolmaster. For a few months he was employed with some degree of caution. But his abilities as a schoolmaster were soon conspicuous in the uncommon progress of his pupils. What he assumed the appearance of strict morals and exemplary piety and devotion. This, added to his singular diligence and attention to his school, soon procured him the unbounded confidence of the neighbouring gentlemen and ladies. His school flourished with growing reputation. Under a pretext of imparting instruction to several young ladies under his care, he frequently detained one and another of them singly after the school was dismissed for the day. In this practice he continued until he had seduced and debowered no less than five or six of the unhappy children. At length he made an attempt upon a young girl of resolute virtue and daring spirits, with on he solicited to a compliance with his unhallowed lusts.—She deeply resented the base solicitation. His passions were enflamed by opposition—he offered violence—he attempted by force what he could not obtain by entreaty. She resolutely and successfully repelled his attacks, until at length watching her opportunity, she escaped at the door, and hastened by her terrors, soon reached her father's house. She immediately unbosomed her soul to her parents, and gave them a detail of the Schoolmaster's vile attempt. The father, by vigorous struggles smothered his resentment, until he had collected the fathers of the young ladies in the school. To them he opened the villainous affair, and acquainted them with the master's long practice of detaining their daughters singly in the school. The parents agreed to make enquiry of their daughters.—Upon enquiry no less than five or six found that their daughters either by insinuation, threatning or force, had been overcome and debased. Fully ascertained of the facts, they resolved upon the punishment of the culprit in a summary manner—in a manner dictated by the nature of the crime. They made sharp their knives, went in a body to the school house, ordered home the children, set the wretch of crimes in order before him, and then castrated him on the spot; and left him to his own reflections. In the following night he crept into a neighbouring wood, and next day died. Such was the universal odium and detestation of his brutal lust and perfidious hypocrisy, that the voice of justice made no enquiry after the authors of his punishment.

A recent instance of the public execution of a Schoolmaster, a stranger in the county of Worcester, convicted of a rape upon a young girl in his school—And a third instance of a British foreigner, who eloped with another man's wife, and married her, and set up a school in a town in this vicinity, and was detected in attempts upon the young girls in his school. These are admonitions sufficient to all parents not lost to a sense of decency, of purity and reputation, never to employ a stranger, much less an immoral prostigate, and a hag-beaten debauchee, in the government and instruction of their beloved offspring.

PROPOSAL

for Printing by Subscription,

THE

Moral *and* Religious

MISCELLANY;

OR

SIXTY-ONE

Aphoretical Essays,

On some of the most important Christian Doctrines and Virtues.

By HUGH KNOX, D. D.

In St. CROIX.

THE CONTENTS.

1. Of Conversion or Regeneration. 2. Of Justification before God. 3. Of Faith; particularly, as Justifying. 4. Of entering into Covenant with God. 5. A form of covenanting. 6. The Nature, Design, and Use of the Lord's Supper. 7. Of preparations for the Lord's Supper. 8. Our duty immediately after the Lord's Supper. 9. Reflections on the Incarnation of Christ. 10. Of Adoption into God's Family. 11. Of Repentance. 12. Of Sanctification or Holiness. 13. The nature and effects of Union with Christ. 14. Of the final Perseverance of the Saints. 15. Of Peace of Conscience. 16. Of Joy in the Holy Ghost. 17. Of assurance of God's Love, in this Life. 18. Of the Soul's Immortality. 19. Of Death. 20. Of the Resurrection of the Dead. 21. Of a future Judgment. 22. Of Hell; or the future State of the Wicked. 24. What, as Christians we should do more than others. 25. Of Heavenly-mindedness, and the contrary Vices. 26. Of Gospel Sincerity, or Uprightness. 27. Christian Zeal, and its Opposites and Counterfeits. 28. Patience, and the contrary Vices. 29. Meekness, and the opposite Vices. 30. Charity, and the opposite Vices. 31. Contentment, and the opposite Vices. 32. Chastity, and the contrary Vices. 33. Humility, and the opposite Vices. 34. Sobriety, and the contrary Vices. 35. Christian courage or Fortitude, and its opposites. 36. The Christian Use of the Tongue. 37. Unchristian Abuses of the Tongue. 38. The best method of maintaining Peace, Love & Unity among Christian Brethren. 39. The rule of judging our Brethren; against Rashness & Censoriousness. 40. A peaceable disposition, and the opposite evils. 41. A merciful temper and its opposites.—43. Of Justice between man and man. 43. Of christian Hope. 44. Of the nature and Person of Christ. 45. Christ our Prophet. 46. Christ our Priest. 47. The kingly or regal Office of Christ. 48. On the shortness and due Improvement of Time. 49. The Consideration of Eternity. 50. The Duty of Masters of Families. 51. The best way of resisting temptations. 52. Of public spirit. 53. A proper Temper and Conduct towards Enemies. 54. Temptations arising from Company. 55. Temptations arising from Solitude. 56. The Use and Abuse of Christian Liberty. 57. What diversions are lawful, and the way to regulate them. 58. The Value and Importance of a Child. 59. The Constraints of Christ's Love: A Sermon. 60. Christians, Lights in the World: A Sermon. 61. The aggravated Guilt of Murder: A Sermon.

WE the Subscribers, Ministers of the Gospel in the Town of Hartford, recommend the above Treatise to the Public, and particularly to the People of our own Congregations. The subjects are in their Nature important and the manner of treating them is so plain, instructive and awakening, as cannot fail giving Entertainment to every serious Mind.

BENJAMIN BOARDMAN,
NATHAN STRONG.

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☞ The Subscription Papers are to be returned by the 20th of January next.

Hartford, Dec. 1789.

Joiner's Tools.

HOUSE and Cabinet workmen may supply themselves with Moulding Tools of all kinds, warranted good, on short notice, and on reasonable terms, by applying to

BENJAMIN A. EDWARDS.

Northampton, Dec. 30, 1789. [4]

We the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. ELEAZER PORTER, Esqr. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to examine the claims to the estate of THOMAS BELL, late of Colrain, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the house of Lieut. THOMAS BELL, in Colrain, on the last Tuesdays of December, March, April, and May next, at 2 o'clock P. M. on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

HUGH M'CLALLEN.
JONATHAN M'GEE.
WILLIAM CALDWELL.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS BELL, Administrator.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber some time last summer, a dark brown or black STEAR, marked with a slit and half penny in the off ear. Whoever will give information where said Steer may be found, shall receive a handsome reward.

JAHLEEL WOODBRIDGE.

South-Hadley, Dec. 21, 1789. [4]

☞ All Persons indebted to the Printer hereof are requested to make immediate payment.

The LASS of RICHMOND HILL.

A favourite Song.

ON Richmond Hill there lives a Lass
More bright than May [day morn,
Whose charms all other maids surpass;
A rose without a Thorn.
This Lass so neat,
With smiles so sweet,
Has won my right good will;
I'd crowns resign
To call her mine,
Sweet Lass of Richmond Hill!
Ye Zephyrs gay, that fan the air,
And wanton thro' the grove;
Oh! whisper to my charming fair,
I die for her and love.
This Lass so neat, &c.
How happy will the Shepherd be,
Who calls this Nymph his own;
Oh! may the choice be fix'd on me,
Mine fix'd on her alone.
This Lass so neat, &c.

ANECDOTE.

DR. CHENEY once, when one of his patients, named Nash, was ill, drew up a prescription for him, which was sent in accordingly. The next day the Doctor going to see his patient, found him up and well; upon which he asked if he had followed his prescription? Followed your prescription! cried Nash, no! Egad, if I had, I should have broke my neck for I flung it out of the two pair of stairs window.

Large Family Bible.

Search the Scriptures, for therein are contained the Words of eternal Life!—They have GOD for their Author!—Salvation for their end!—and Truth unmixed with Error for their Matter!

Worcester, Nov. 1789.

PROPOSAL

OF

ISAIAH THOMAS,

Of Worcester, Massachusetts,

For printing by Subscription,

AN AMERICAN EDITION,

In Large ROYAL QUARTO,

(Ornamented with an elegant Copperplate frontispiece)

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The SCRIPTURES of the

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WITH THE

APOCRYPHA and an INDEX,

AND

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I. It shall be printed with elegant new *Types*, already made and completed, particularly for the purpose—types large, beautiful, and suited for the accommodation of the eyes of all, especially those of the aged and infirm.

II. The *Paper* shall be fully equal in goodness, if not of a superior quality, to the (English) Cambridge, Oxford, or London, Royal Quarto Editions.

III. The *Price* to Subscribers, handsomely bound, shall be only *Seven Dollars*, although the English Editions of the same size, and of an inferiour quality, are sold for eight and nine Dollars.

IV. To make payment easy to those who wish to be encouragers of this laudable undertaking, and to be in possession of so valuable property as a Royal Quarto Bible, and who are not able to pay for one all in Cash—from such the publisher will receive one half of the sum, or Twenty One Shillings, in the following articles, viz. Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Butter, or Pork, if delivered at his store in *Worcester* by the 20th of Dec. 1790; the remaining sum of 21 shillings to be paid in Cash, as soon as the Books are ready for delivery.—This proposal is made, to accommodate all, notwithstanding the sum of twenty one shillings will by no means be the proportion of Cash that each Bible bound will cost the Publisher.

V. The work will be committed to the press as soon as a sufficient number of Bibles are subscribed for to defray half the expence of the undertaking. Notice will be given in the News papers, when the Bible will be put to the Press, on or before the first day of June next, and the time when it will be completed will then be mentioned.

To the CLERGY, &c.

THE assistance of the Reverend Clergy, of all persuasions, in this and the neighbouring States, is earnestly requested, to forward and complete so large, important, and expensive an undertaking.—The weight now rests entirely on the publisher of this proposal, who has already expended a very large sum for types, and other matters preparatory for the business; but he doubts not, should he be favoured by having a generous number of Bibles subscribed for, to complete the work to the satisfaction of the Publick.

In order in some measure to recompense the Reverend Clergy, and all others, whose piety, goodness of heart, and regard for the manufactures of their country, may induce them to help forward so great and useful an undertaking as the one now proposed, all who subscribe for twelve copies, or procure twelve copies to be subscribed for, and will be answerable, and make payment for them, agreeably to this proposal, shall be entitled to, and receive a thirteenth copy, handsomely bound, for their trouble.

To the BOOKSELLERS.

THE Booksellers in the United States, who subscribe for twelve or more copies in sheets, shall have them on full as generous terms as the Booksellers in England are supplied with English Editions.

To CHRISTIANS of every denomination:

AT a time when all descriptions of men are united to promote the political welfare of our country, by the encouragement of Agriculture and all the Arts and Sciences, printing the Bible, that sacred Book which has a nobler object—the supreme and ultimate happiness of man—cannot be thought unimportant or uninteresting, especially as it tends to promote that Morality without which Industry, Arts and Sciences are vain. The Proposal, therefore, to publish a large quarto Bible, must be pleasing to all, more especially to the christian citizen, to whom nothing need be said as a stimulus for him to promote the good work by subscribing for one or more copies, but his being assured that due care shall be taken to have it correct and well executed—that this shall be the case, no labour or cost, within the subscriber's reach, will be wanting; for it is his ambition, should he proceed with the work, to have it completed in such a manner as shall disgrace neither himself nor his country.

It cannot be presumed that any thing need be said to *recommend the* BIBLE, that ground work of our holy religion, to any class or citizen whatever—if there should, nothing new can be given on the subject—we must republish the ideas of those who have gone before us.—Books are addressed to the Judgment or the Imagination—intended to touch the Passions, or please the Fancy. The Holy Bible addresses the Soul, directs to the paths of peace & happiness here, & brings to view a beautiful prospect of an hereafter—in its pages may be viewed, with awful surprise, the great and glorious works of Creation—and with pleasing admiration may be seen the Rise and Fall of Empires—the Revolutions of Kingdoms and States—the various Vicissitudes of Life in all Stations—the depravity of Human Nature, when Man is forsaken by his God—the easy transitions from Innocence to Guilt, from Virtue to Vice—the Policy of Courts, and Simplicity of Cottages—the Rage of Lust—Folly of Pride—Fate of Tyranny, and Madness of Ambition. Here may be found patterns for all who wish to practice the Christian and Moral Duties. St. Gregory says "From the Patriarchs we may take the model of all virtues—Abel teaches us Innocence—Enoch, Purity of Heart—Noah, a firm perseverance in Righteousness—Abraham, the Perfection of Piety and faithfulness—Joseph, Chastity—Jacob, Constancy in Labour—Moses, Meekness—and Job, invincible Patience. Salvation, the most glorious prize that man can obtain, may be perused with pleasure, & it may with ease be acquired, if Piety is the guide, and Faith the intercessor—the mercy of God is greater than our delinquency, and happiness eternal within our reach, if we suppress the gratification of our passions to seek it: Read, therefore, and be informed—look for, and find."

As it is presumed that every denomination of Christians will be pleased with the intention of the proposer, so he rests assured, that all will cheerfully contribute in aiding him to carry on and complete this first American Edition of a Royal Quarto Bible. He begs permission to subscribe himself,

With the greatest respect, &c.

ISAIAH THOMAS.

*** Subscriptions are received at the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.

Military Bounty Lands.

OFFICERS and SOLDIERS who are entitled to *MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS*, may find an advantageous sale of them by applying to

WILLIAM MOORE.

Greenfield, Dec. 14, 1789. [72]

All Persons who have open accounts with the subscriber, are once more called upon for an immediate settlement—He assures them that a much further delay will cause them both trouble and expence.

SOLOMON ALLEN.

Northampton, Dec. 16, 1789. [72]

FLAX.

SIX-PENCE per POUND

WILL be given for good FLAX, for which pay will be made in SHOES, BOOTS, INDIGO, TOBACCO, &c.

THOMAS SPAFFORD.

Williamsburg, Dec. 16, 1789. [73]

TO BE SOLD,

Cheap for Cash.

ALL persons that have money to lay out in GOODS, and would wish to purchase them on the most reasonable terms, are invited to call on

SETH WRIGHT,

at his Store east of the Court-House, Northampton, where they will find a general assortment of English and West-India Goods, viz.

Superfine, middling, and low-priced Broadcloths,	Primers,
Forrest Cloth,	Dickerstaff's, Strong's and Beers's Almanacks,
German Serges,	Writing Paper,
Lambskins,	Large assortment of Buttons,
Coating,	Plated and metal Shoe Buckles,
Crimson & green Baize,	Knee do.
Flannel Blankets,	Knives and Forks,
Velvet, Thickskets,	Cuttoes,
Satin Beaver,	Penknives,
Fustians, Lasting,	Shears and Scissars,
Satrip Lasting,	Spectacles,
Florentines,	Brass and Iron Ha's,
Russells,	Door Tackling,
Callimancoes,	An assortment of Saddlers Ware,
Moreens,	Block-tin Tea pots,
Durants, Shalloons,	Pewter Platters,
Tammies, Camblets,	Quart and Pint Basons,
Buckram,	Porringers of different sizes,
Satins, Persians,	An assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware,
Modes of different widths,	Looking Glasses,
Red, green, blue, & white Sarsnets,	Women's cloth Shoes,
Red, blue, and white Tiffanys,	Desk, Cupboard, & Chest Locks,
Bandano, romall, and barcelona handkerchiefs,	Butts & Screws,
Lawn do.	Iron Candlesticks,
Muslin and Cotton do.	Brass Handles & Escutcheons,
Shawls from 3 to 6 quarters wide,	Japan ink stands,
Cambricks, Lawns,	Warming pans,
Lawn Aprons,	Corn Fans,
Muslins,	Cotton Wool, Indigo,
Muslin Aprons,	Powder, Shot,
Sewing Silk, Twist,	6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
Ribbons of different widths and colours,	20d. 10d. and 8d. Nails,
Dutch Lace, Thread,	Shingle do.
Black silk Lace,	Iron Pots and Kettles,
Large assortment of Callicoes and Chintzes,	Tea Kettles,
Black and white plain gauze,	Dripping pans,
Crape do.	Skellets and Spiders,
Knit do.	Cart Boxes,
Soufflee do.	Rock Salt,
Black and white Millinet,	West-India and New-England Rum,
Quality & Shoe binding,	Brandy, Molasses,
Worsted and Thread Hose,	Tea, Chocolate,
No. 4 Pins and Packet do.	Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Needles,	Codfish, Allspice,
Irish Linens of different widths,	Ginger, Logwood,
Great and Small Bibles,	Fustick, Copperas,
Testaments, Psalm Books,	Allum, &c.
Webster's Institute,	

He also continues to receive in payment for the above Goods, PORK, WHEAT, RYE, INDIAN CORN, FLAX, &c.

CASH,

AND A GENEROUS PRICE GIVEN FOR

BEES-WAX.

Northampton, Dec. 22, 1789. [73]

Hog's Bristles.

ONE SHILLING per pound *(half Cash)* given for any quantity of HOG's BRISTLES, at the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.

N. B. They must be well combed and free from filth.

Officers & Soldiers,

WHO served in the late Continental Army during the War, and, who consequently are entitled to a Bounty of Lands, may (if they wish to dispose of said lands) apply to the subscriber, who will either purchase or procure Land Warrants for the owner on commissions. All applications must be accompanied with commissions or discharges, if they are not lost.

CORNELIUS LYMAN.

Northampton, Dec. 21, 1789. [3]

Strong's and *Beers's*

ALMANACK,

By the grose, dozen, or single, for sale at this Office